S. Hrg. 99-97, Pt. 2

Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations

Fiscal Year 1986

99th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

H.R. 3011

PART 2--(Pages 1-979)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

S181-50

S. Hrg. 99-97, Pt. 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 3011

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1986, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

PART 2—(Pages 1-979)

Department of Agriculture
Department of Education
Department of the Interior
Institute of Museum Services
National Capital Planning Commission
National Endowment for the Arts
National Endowment for the Humanities
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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CONTENTS

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1985

Page
Department of the Interior: U.S. Geological Survey 1

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1985

Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission 105
Department of the Interior: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement 127

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1985

Department of the Interior: National Park Service 163

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1985

Department of the Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs 447

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1985

Department of the Interior: Bureau of Mines 591

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1985

National Endowment for the Humanities 657
National Endowment for the Arts 673

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1985

Department of Agriculture: Forest Service 715

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1985

National Capital Planning Commission 875
Department of Education: Office of Indian Education 883
Institute of Museum Services 897

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1985

Department of the Interior:

Office of the Secretary 927
Office of Inspector General 953
Office of the Solicitor 963

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2:10 p.m., in room SD–138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McClure and Johnston.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATEMENT OF DALLAS L. PECK, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:
- DOYLE G. FREDERICK, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
- PETER F. BERMEL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAMS
- JAMES E. BIESECKER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- JAMES F. DEVINE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ENGINEERING GEOLOGY
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- PHILIP COHEN, CHIEF HYDROLOGIST, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
- ROBERT M. HAMILTON, CHIEF GEOLOGIST, GEOLOGIC DIVISION
- RUBERT B. SOUTHARD, CHIEF, NATIONAL MAPPING DIVISION
- KRISTINE M. MARCY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF BUDGET, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McCLURE. Good afternoon.

Dr. PECK. Good afternoon, Senator.

Senator McCLURE. This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget estimates for the U.S. Geological Survey. The budget request totals $406,678,000, a decrease of $6,503,000 below the fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date.

Dr. Peck, it is a pleasure to welcome you once again before this subcommittee. Your full opening statement will be included in the record in full at this point.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Dallas L. Peck

I want to thank you for today's opportunity to discuss the U.S. Geological Survey's Fiscal Year 1986 budget request. Our programs are designed to provide basic scientific data, analyses, and resource assessments concerning water, land, energy, and mineral resources. The FY 1986 appropriations request for the Geological Survey totals $406.7 million, a net decrease of $2.0 million from the FY 1985 estimate of $408.7 million. The FY 1985 estimate includes a $4.5 million rescission under Section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984. Within the FY 1986 budget request, administrative savings mandated by Congress for FY 1985 are continued, additional management savings of $6.5 million are included and programmatic funding shifts are proposed for several activities to provide budget support for programs of highest national priority.

The FY 1986 budget request reflects not only the key role of the U.S. Geological Survey in earth science, but also our best scientific judgment on the funding necessary to meet highest priority objectives. In developing the budget we have considered the need to maintain solid basic and applied research programs which contribute to the understanding and solution of high priority national issues, and work cooperatively with other Federal, State and local agencies as well as with our academic and industry counterparts. We have made some funding shifts in order to address what we consider to be high priority needs, such as exploration of the Exclusive Economic Zone, water quality investigations, and modernized mapping technology. Other funding shifts have been made to increase effort in basic programs that provide information needed by other agencies such as the Bureau of Census, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Program reductions in FY 1986 relate primarily to areas where workload decreases are anticipated, private sector data collection and production are available, program components are completed or equipment and instrumentation requirements have been met.

I would like to outline our FY 1986 request for the Geological Survey's major budget activities and report on some specific program accomplishments which will be of interest to you.

National Mapping Program

A funding level of $83.8 million is requested to support the National Mapping Program. In addition, $9.5 million is estimated as receipts from the sale of map products to the public which provide a continuing source of funds for the printing and distribution of such maps.

The Geological Survey is proposing to meet the rapid expansion in the requirements for digital cartographic data through an increase of $2.227 million. These funds will provide the resources required to digitize the hydrography and transportation categories of map data at the 1:100,000 scale necessary to meet the accelerated mid-1987 schedule to support the Bureau of the Census' preparation for the 1990 Census. The proposed increase also will permit the preparation of additional 1:24,000-scale digital cartographic data being requested by a rising number of Federal and State agencies.

An additional $2.75 million are proposed to initiate the development and implementation of new cartographic equipment, software, and technology to take advantage of the Department of Defense's major investment in state-of-the-art mapping technology development. Acquisition of these types of new equipment and technological innovations should result in both operational and productivity improvements. In addition we plan to undertake efforts in digital data/product generation, revision, and storage. These advancements, when merged with new generation technology, will have a greater impact on the science of cartography than any advancement in the last 40 years.

Other technological advances related to improved cartographic data systems include the development of geographic information systems (GIS) and increased efficiency of data bases derived through remote sensing means. Research on information systems is aimed at demonstrating that data base manipulations are feasible for surface and subsurface resources, political boundaries, transportation, hydrography and topographic information. The USGS is also conducting information system research using images and data collected by aircraft and satellites.

A $1.731 million reduction is proposed in the Land-Use and Land-Cover program because the graphic map coverage of the conterminous U.S. and Hawaii is scheduled for completion by the end of this fiscal year. These funds are proposed for redirection to other priority activities. Major efforts will be made this year and in FY 1986 to produce Landsat-derived land-use and land-cover mapping and statistical data for Alaska.

Since 1980, 525,000 square miles of SLAR data have been acquired over the entire Appalachian area with representative coverage of the rest of the country. SLAR technology has demonstrated value for many applications such as identification of subtle terrain features, geologic structures, wetlands and vegetation. Sufficient SLAR data have now been acquired and made available to the public to demonstrate their utility. Since additional SLAR data can be acquired by industry within the private sector, further expenditures of funds by the Geological Survey for this program are not necessary. The $1.96 million associated with the SLAR effort are proposed for redirection to other high priority activities.

At the beginning of FY 1985, standard or provisional edition primary quadrangle maps were completed for 84 percent of the conterminous United States and Hawaii, and 86 percent of Alaska. Complete national primary mapping of the United States is still projected for FY 1989. As this milestone is nearing completion, increased map revision effort is already underway so that data portrayed on primary maps will remain current and accurate. This will ensure their continued utility for Federal, State, local and private sector decisionmakers, planners, and managers, as well as general public users.

Under Geological Survey leadership since 1978, the National High Altitude Photography Program (NHAP) is a multi-Federal agency effort designed to meet the needs of several Federal agencies for high-altitude photography and achieve a consistent and systematic photographic data base of the conterminous U.S. Contracts to complete nationwide coverage have been awarded this year. In response to expanded Federal requirements, a follow-on NHAP program is being initiated this year.

Geologic and Mineral Resources Surveys and Mapping

A total of $166.0 million is requested to continue the research and investigations of the geologic processes that have formed and continue to modify the country, its coastal areas, and its deep ocean margins. Based upon this research and information, the Geological Survey is able to provide accurate, timely assessments of the Nation's mineral, energy, and other resources as well as to identify potential geologic hazards.

Good progress has been made over the past five years in projecting the long-term earthquake potential and ground shaking hazard of various seismic zones in the United States. Seismograph networks used for monitoring current activity and hazards assessment cover areas such as southern, central and northern California, southern Alaska, the Puget Sound vicinity, western Nevada, central Utah, the central Mississippi Valley and portions of the Northeastern United States. Intense monitoring is underway on the San Andreas fault near Parkfield, California, where a 95 percent probability exists for a magnitude 6 earthquake in the 1985-1993 period. As an earthquake prediction experiment, plans are to closely study the final stages of the processes leading up to this expected earthquake. Additional FY 1985 funds permitted further instrumentation to monitor and assess seismic activity in California.

Hawaii and Mount St. Helens are still the areas of most intensive monitoring in the volcano hazards program. The eruptions of Kilauea are entering their third year and another episode of dome-building at Mount St. Helens is possible within the coming months. Careful monitoring of the recent eruptions of Mauna Loa and Kilauea volcanoes in Hawaii confirm that the shallow magma chambers under the two volcanoes are not connected. Eruptions from the two volcanoes occur independently, although both are fed by the same deep magma source. Equipment destroyed during eruptions and seismic activity in Hawaii is being replaced this year and the National Park Service will soon begin its major renovation of the shared facility at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. This renovation will significantly contribute to our capability for volcano research and monitoring activities.

Investigations of landslide failures and the association of rainfall/snowmelt and ground-water levels at the time of failure, have demonstrated relationships between these parameters that may permit forecasts of potentially hazardous landslide activity. This year Survey scientists, together with State and university colleagues, are working to develop a precise understanding of the geologic, hydrologic, and topographic factors which lead to the initiation of fast-moving, destructive landslides.

The proposed $1.8 million decrease for the earthquake and volcano programs is primarily associated with one-time equipment or instrumentation requirements that are being met in FY 1985. A $1.0 million decrease is proposed for the landslide program in FY 1986.

A $2.0 million increase is proposed for the geologic framework program for research in deep continental studies which will be carried out in close cooperation with the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy's deep drilling program. The Survey's research is aimed at gaining a better understanding of the processes that produce ore deposits, including strategic and critical minerals, hydrocarbon accumulations, as well as earthquake and volcanic eruptions.

The Federal/State Geological Mapping Cooperative (COGEOMAP) component of the geologic framework effort provides new opportunities for joint research between Survey's research geologists and State geologists. These cooperative geologic mapping activities, initiated in FY 1985, will result in general purpose and specialized land resource maps of mutual interest to both the Federal and State sectors. This year cooperative projects are being conducted in 18 states ranging from detailed geologic mapping to the compilation of geophysical data on State maps.

The Wilderness Mineral Assessment Program has been reoriented and renamed the Mineral Resources of Public Lands Program. A $1.0 million increase reflects the refocusing of mineral assessment work toward a rapid reconnaissance of the mineral potential of large blocks of public lands. This information is required by land management agencies for their planning and land-use decision processes. In FY 1984, the Geological Survey assessed the mineral resource potential of the San Isabel National Forest as a prototype for future studies. In FY 1985, an assessment of the mineral resource potential of the Black Hills National Forest will be completed to provide mineral information to the Forest Service for forest planning. The FY 1986 increase will allow additional assessments of the mineral-resources potential in certain National Forests to assist the U.S. Forest Service in managing public lands. Under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines are also conducting mineral surveys of those BLM lands for which a preliminary determination of wilderness suitability has been made.

One of the most exciting areas of current minerals research is the role of organic material in the formation and detection of ore deposits. Recent studies have shown that certain bacteria have adapted themselves to unusual environments and may provide indications on the occurrence and location of ore deposits. Organic material may have a far greater role in forming ore deposits than previously suspected and may also provide us with new means to find hidden ore deposits.

The International Strategic Minerals Inventory (ISMI) is one of the important means for acquiring and disseminating information on world mineral resources. The goals of ISMI are to gather, analyze, and present information on major deposits of selected commodities through a cooperative program among earth-science and mineral-resource agencies such as the U.S. Geological

Survey, and Bureau of Mines, as well as with Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, South Africa, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Deposit records for manganese and chromium have been completed, and summary reports of manganese, chromium, and phosphate have been published.

A $500,000 increase is proposed to restore the world energy program in FY 1986 which will permit the assessment of worldwide natural gas resources to resume. A preliminary analysis of world crude-oil distribution, quantity, and quality was completed in 1984 and has been published by the World Petroleum Congress. Overall, the program focuses on the development of energy assessments and production potential by country and by region. Specific government agencies, such as the Departments of Energy and State, the Agency for International Development, the Congressional Research Service, and the intelligence community are interested in the energy options available to countries around the world.

The $2.9 million proposed as reductions in the geothermal and uranium/thorium programs reflect the decreasing demand by industry for information concerning these lower priority areas.

The proposed increase of $3.2 million for the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) program will accelerate reconnaissance/baseline mapping and studies which will provide the initial descriptions of the geologic conditions and hazards of the large areas that are now a part of the national domain. Using a British owned wide-swath sonar imaging system, surveys have been conducted of the West coast EEZ area and similar surveys are planned for the Gulf of Mexico in FY 1985. These initial surveys provide critical information to support additional data acquisition and research that will eventually lead to the assessment of the energy and mineral resources of the EEZ. The proposed program in FY 1986 will specifically undertake initial development of a U.S.-owned wide-swath sonar. Although the program is centered in the Geological Survey, it involves other agencies, such as the Minerals Management Service (MMS), Bureau of Mines, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

In FY 1985 and FY 1986, in response to the intent of Congress, detailed geological and geophysical surveys of Gorda Ridge will be conducted in order to ascertain whether hydrothermal vents exist and whether deposition of minerals has taken place. The project is carefully coordinated with NOAA for bathymetry and water column chemistry, and with MMS and Oregon State University.

In 1984, the Congress directed the Survey to develop a study plan on coastal erosion and land loss along the central Gulf of Mexico, principally along the Louisiana coastline. In consultation with the Louisiana Geological Survey, study areas have been identified. The study plan, which focuses on large-scale offshore sediment movement and sources of sand supply, erosion of the shoreline caused by currents, waves and, possibly, sea level change, and the causes of land subsidence, will be completed by the end of this month and submitted to the Congress.

Water Resources Investigations

Funds totaling $129.5 million are requested to continue our national program of water resources investigations. In cooperation with other Federal, State and local agencies, this program supports the collection of the largest single data base of information in the Nation on surface- and ground-water resources and supports the conduct of a wide range of hydrologic research regarding water resources problems and issues of national concern.

For FY 1986, a funding increase of $1.0 million is proposed to augment the Federal Program to support the overall data network at approximately its FY 1985 level, provide some funding with which to make selected enhancements in the collection of water quality information, and continue and expand the collection of basic hydrologic information concerning water resources on Indian lands.

The urgency and complexity of water quality problems dictates the initiation of more sharply focused efforts to examine toxic substances in the Nation's surface and ground water systems. An increase of $1.0 million will be directed to: (1) expand research on processes involved in distributing hazardous substances among water, sediments, and biota, and on chemical and biological transformations; (2) begin research on the transport and deposition of fine-grained sediment containing hazardous substances; and (3) conduct a series of intensive river basin investigations. In FY 1986, the Survey will continue focused research activities in the Federal ground-water portion of the program at six field study sites where a variety of ground-water contamination problems are known to exist. These six field research sites are in Minnesota, Massachusetts, Florida, Oklahoma, Washington, and Utah.

A further increase of almost $1.0 million in the Federal/State Cooperative Program will provide additional information to support State activities associated with ground-water protection and to assist the States in developing programs in response to the recently released EPA National Ground-Water Protection Strategy. These efforts will be carried out through cost-sharing arrangements under the Cooperative Program which currently involves participation by more than 800 State, county, and local agencies across the Nation. Hydrologic investigations and analyses will be designed to produce needed information of the following types: the direction and rate of ground-water movement at selected sites, the effects of various sources of ground-water contamination on regional ground-water quality, the geochemical processes at specific problem sites and ground-water quality characterization on both a site specific and areal basis. The program will also provide for technical consultation and hydrogeologic training for State personnel.

While no direct funding (-$962,000) is proposed for the Federal Coal Hydrology Program, coal hydrology activities will be conducted as part of the Federal/State Cooperative Program. The Cooperative Program contains $4.2 million in Federal funds which will be matched by $4.2 million in State funds for a total of $8.4 million in coal hydrology funding. Expertise on coal hydrology matters will also be provided to other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

The USGS Acid Rain program, carried out through the Interagency Task Force on Acid Precipitation, has the lead for the Task Group on Deposition Monitoring, with responsibility for overseeing the implementation and operation of the National Trends Network for monitoring precipitation chemistry. Implementation of the network will be completed this fiscal year, with the Survey operating about 50 of the 150 stations in the network. Information on geographic variations in precipitation acidity are serving to define areas of concern about lake and stream acidification. Our data analyzed during the 1978-83 period suggest a trend toward reduced acidity in areas of the Northeastern United States.

A total of $7.7 million is requested for programs authorized under the Water Resources Research Act of 1984. Of this amount $5.2 million is proposed to support programs at 54 Institutes and $2.5 million is requested to continue the Grants Program which provides an additional means to support the conduct of research, by non-Federal entities, regarding water resources problems facing the States, regions, and the Nation. Periodic evaluations of the Institutes' programs include assessments with the National Academy of Sciences pertaining to the scientific quality, potential effectiveness, and demonstrated performance of their research programs. A $1.0 million reduction is proposed for the Institutes component of these programs. Institutes with research proposals in excess of their allotment can compete, however, for funding under the Water Resources Research Grant Program.

In late spring of this year, the "National Water Summary 1984--Hydrologic Events, Selected Water Quality Trends, and Ground-Water Resources" will be published. Among other features, the 1984 Summary will include a section on extreme water conditions and important events during the past year plus special articles on nitrates in ground water, and sediments and dissolved solids in major rivers. The highlight of the 1984 Summary will be a State-by-State description of ground-water resources, their location, use, and management. The National Water Summary series, although only in its second year, is well-known in the water community and is recognized as an important, timely reference document used in understanding national water resources issues and concerns.

Management and Operations Improvements

The $4.5 million in deficit reduction savings mandated by the Congress for FY 1985 are continued in FY 1986. Additionally, the Geological Survey has an administrative savings goal for FY 1986 of $4.2 million. Initiatives which will contribute to these reduced administrative and operational costs include: (1) the acquisition of new communications systems for our National Center Complex in Reston, Virginia, and our Regional Center at Menlo Park, California, which will achieve an estimated cost avoidance of $4.0 million over the first five years of operation; (2) realignment of mapping production and distribution activities; and (3) consolidation of certain field activities to achieve improved operations at lower cost. We will continue to seek ways, such as these, to streamline our operations, improve service delivery and implement cost savings and cost avoidance to the maximum degree possible.

Mr. Chairman, I will be pleased to answer any questions you or the other members may have about our budget request and the programs which your subcommittee funds.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF J.E. BIESECKER

Assistant Director for Information Systems, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

Born: Sharon, Pennsylvania; January 15, 1941

Education: B.S. in Civil Engineering, 1962, The Pennsylvania State University
B.S. in Sanitary Engineering, 1962, The Pennsylvania State University
M.S. in Sanitary Engineering, 1963, The Pennsylvania State University
Course requirements completed for Ph.D., Purdue University, 1968
Federal Executive Institute, 1979

Current Responsibilities: Mr. Biesecker is currently the Assistant Director for Information Systems and the Chief of the Information Systems Division. In this dual role, he serves as the senior policy official and chief advisor to the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey on matters relating to information management, dissemination, and technology; he also directs the activities of the Information Systems Division which provides automated data processing and telecommunication services to the bureau. He serves as the Chairman of the Information Systems Council, which recommends policies, coordinates research and technology, and provides guidelines for major computer systems and information management programs and systems of the USGS. He is the Information Resources Management Coordinator for the USGS so he recommends policies and participates in planning for all aspects of Information Resources Management throughout the Department of the Interior.

Professional Experience: Mr. Biesecker began working for the USGS in 1963. During most of his career with the USGS, he worked in the Water Resources Division. He held the position of Project Chief in the Pennsylvania District where he made many contributions on water resources in Pennsylvania with special emphasis on hydrologic impact of coal mining. In this position, he prepared the only comprehensive appraisal of the mine drainage on water resources of the 11-State Appalachian region. While with the Water Quality Branch in Washington, D.C., he initiated the national hydrologic benchmark program. He conducted an evaluation of technical and economic feasibility of centralized water quality laboratories. He has served as District Chief in Colorado. He was Regional Hydrologist for the Northeastern Region where he provided senior-level management to all water resource programs of the 19-State region. As Assistant Chief Hydrologist for Scientific Publications and Data Management, Mr. Biesecker served as a member of the management team responsible for directing the national and international activities of the water resources program of the Survey. He provided coordination, direction, and set policy for all matters involving reporting, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of water data information.

Committees and Panels: Chairman, Information Systems Council; Technical Advisor to Appalachian Regional Commission on Hydrologic Impact of Acid Mine Drainage, 1962; Chairman, Federal Interagency Committee on Water Quality Techniques, 1970; Chairman of Engineering Foundation Commission on Urban Hydrology; Department of the Interior representative on the Oil Shale Task Force; Colorado Scientific Society Chairman of Section on Natural Hazards; and USGS Representative to the Department of the Interior's Information Resources Management Council.

Publications: Author of more than 50 reports on water resources.

Societies: American Geophysical Union; American Water Resources Association; Water Pollution Control Federation; American Water Works Association; Federal Executive Institute Alumni Association; and Chi Epsilon Civil Engineering Honorary Fraternity.

Honors: Chi Epsilon Civil Engineering Honorary Fraternity; Meritorious Service Award (U.S.Department of the Interior) 1977; Seminar for Federal Managers (with honors) 1974; Special Commendation (Secretary of the Interior) 1973; Oil Shale Commission Commendation 1973; USGS representative to the White House Conference on Youth; and USGS representative to the Global 2000 Task Force.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator McClure. If I could first call upon Senator Johnston for any remarks he may have at this time, then we'll proceed.

Senator Johnston. Mr. Chairman, I have no comments, except to say welcome to the committee.

Senator McClure. If you would like to introduce those who are with you at the table and who might be testifying or responding to questions and then we'll proceed to our questions.

Dr. Peck. My pleasure, Senator. Beside me, Mr. Doyle Frederick, the Associate Director and Mr. Peter Bermel, the Assistant Director for Programs.

We have a new Assistant Director for Information Systems, Mr. Jim Biesecker, who is seated behind us.

We are accompanied today from the Department by Ms. Kris Marcy, who can provide us guidance, if we get into the policy realm.

Senator McClure. Thank you. Senator Johnston?

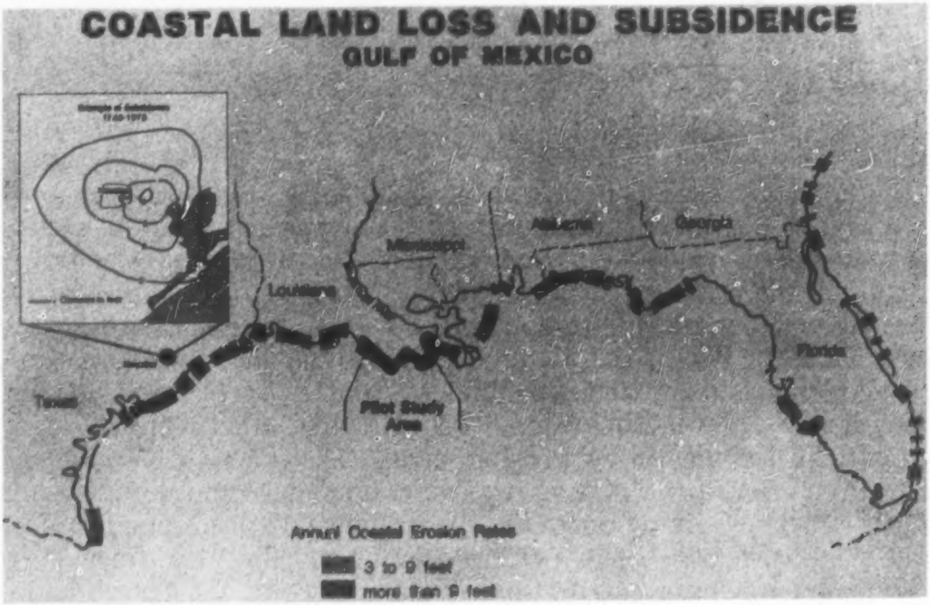
COASTAL EROSION, GULF OF MEXICO

Senator Johnston. Dr. Peck, we added report language to the fiscal year 1985 Interior appropriations bill which directed the U.S. Geological Survey to prepare a report on the current state of data and background on coastal erosion. The report is now in the process of being approved for submission to the Congress and, as I understand it, will suggest a 5-year, $15 million plan for research to develop the basic data we need to develop a plan to halt or reverse the erosion.

What is the status of this report and when do you expect to transmit it to the Hill?

Dr. PECK. Senator, I reviewed several drafts of that report and it is essentially ready to transmit to the Department for its review and then OMB's review. So I would expect that in a short time it will be transmitted to Congress.

Senator JOHNSTON. Very good. Have you found that coastal erosion is a significant national problem?


COASTAL LAND LOSS AND SUBSIDENCE
GULF OF MEXICO
Alabama
Georgia
Mississippi
Louisiana
Texas
Florida
Pilot Study Area
Annual Coastal Erosion Rates
3 to 9 feet
more than 9 feet

[CHART G-443-85]

Dr. PECK. Yes; it's a problem in Louisiana, of course, a very severe problem there, but it is also a problem in many other States of the country. In the last year, we have been addressing such problems in States like Georgia, for example. The poster shows in red the areas where coastal land loss exceeds 9 feet. As you can see, it is a formidable problem in the gulf and up the coast of Florida and Georgia.

Senator JOHNSTON. As one would see from at least the red part there, it appears that Louisiana has a great deal more than any other State. I would guess this was because of the Mississippi River and the fact that these coastal areas were nourished by the Mississippi River for so long until it was finally levied off; is that correct?

Dr. PECK. Yes; I think part of it is the channelized flow of the Mississippi. So the silt is deposited far out in the gulf. Part of it is the natural subsidence of the delta of the Mississippi River. Of course, there and elsewhere in the gulf, there are severe storms which cause major erosion.

Senator JOHNSTON. Well, Dr. Peck, I want to commend you for having that report soon ready to go. We look forward to it with great anticipation. It's obviously an immense problem in my State. There is an acceleration of the loss of the coastline. A greater amount now is being lost than was lost in past years, so we are most anxious to get that done. As you know, that coastline is very, very valuable down there. It's one of the richest resources—the wetlands are most productive areas for fish, of course, in the world.

Dr. PECK. Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON. So I want to commend you for that and look forward to getting your report.

Dr. PECK. Thank you. We have enjoyed working with Dr. Chip Groat, the State geologist, who is a fine scientist and heads an able organization.

Senator JOHNSTON. Thank you very much, Dr. Peck.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT SAVINGS

Senator MCCLURE. Dr. Peck, reductions totaling $11,343,000 are proposed as base adjustments for improved position management, a 10-percent reduction in headquarters and administrative expenditures and continuation of the proposed 2901 rescission.

We were under the impression that the 2901 rescissions were one-shot reductions. Was it the Survey's position that the reductions were better continued in the areas identified by the 2901 rescission, that is, motor vehicles, travel, consulting services, public affairs, and printing and reproduction than in the program areas?

Dr. PECK. Senator McClure, we were operating under very tight budget guidelines, and in order to increase programs to respond to perceived national needs—needs perceived by us and the Department—we chose to extend those cuts to spread the impact of the cuts broadly within the Survey. Without doing this we would not be able to seek increases in high priority programs such as surface-water toxics, advanced cartography, and deep drilling.

Senator MCCLURE. One hundred and twenty positions would be lost by the 10-percent reduction in headquarters and administrative expenditures. How many of those positions are currently vacant?

Dr. PECK. At the present time in the administrative areas, there are about 40 positions vacant. Those don't necessarily correspond to the 120 positions that will be saved during the year. We're still identifying the areas where positions will be saved because of consolidation of offices, laboratories or map distribution centers. We plan to use the A-76 management efficiency program, new technology involving telephone switching systems, and computer networks as part of our position savings effort. We have yet to identify specifically which positions would be saved.

Senator MCCLURE. A number of programs would experience some reduction in personnel between fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1986, but two areas seem particularly hard-hit: Geologic hazards surveys personnel would be reduced by slightly more than 10 percent and general administration positions would be reduced by 28 percent.

What are the implications for program changes as the result of these reductions?

Dr. PECK. Well, the savings in the decreased positions shown for the Administrative Division are really planning figures. We're not sure where those savings will be accomplished. If, for example, some savings are made through consolidation of map distribution facilities, those will eventually be credited against our National Mapping Program. So, showing those positions with the Administrative Division is a holding place for them.

The cuts shown in positions for Earthquake Hazards Programs reflects not a major cut in the personnel in that program, but instead the movement of what was a segment of that program—reactor hazards—into another program, geologic framework, to better reflect the nature of the work going on under that program.

I think the net decrease in staff in the geologic hazards, the Earthquake Hazards Program, is closer to a 4-percent cut, but let me check with the Chief Geologist.

Yes; that's true.

NATIONAL MAP COVERAGE

Senator McCLURE. The Survey predicts complete national coverage with standard or provisional edition primary quadrangle maps for fiscal year 1989. Between the end of fiscal year 1977 and the end of fiscal year 1984, the percentage of the contiguous States which had been mapped rose from 69 to 85 percent, so in that case, your estimates seem realistic. During the same period, however, only an additional 1 percent of the land in Alaska was mapped.

Will you be expanding mapping activities in Alaska during the next few years?

Dr. PECK. Yes, indeed; we will, Senator McClure. I think our estimated date of completion of mapping is 1988. It was very perceptive of your staff to notice the rates of completion of that mapping over the years. There, indeed, was less mapping for several years in Alaska, reflecting the lack of requirements for maps and the lack of source material for preparing maps in very isolated areas in the southern part of the old NPRA. But, over the last couple of years, we have rapidly increased the efforts in that regard. I might call on Mr. Southard, the head of our Mapping Division. We have figures on the sort of emphasis we will be placing on Alaska in the next several years.

Mr. SOUTHARD. The bottom line, Senator McClure, as the Director pointed out, is that we will finish the mile-to-the-inch mapping of Alaska in 1988. We have increased the resources for Alaska mapping in this fiscal year and fiscal years to come from about $300,000 to $1 million per year.

Senator McCLURE. Then you will be able to complete the primary quadrangle maps for Alaska by that date?

Mr. SOUTHARD. Yes, indeed.

Dr. PECK. Except for the Aleutian Islands, where there is a special problem with cloud cover.

DIGITAL REVISION PROCEDURES FOR MAPS

Senator McClure. The Survey is moving to digital revision procedures. What percentage of the maps to be revised in fiscal 1986 will be subject to digital revision?

Dr. Peck. That's a complicated question, Senator McClure. For many of the maps, perhaps half of the maps that will be revised, we will use some digital techniques, what's called in the trade the autocarto approach, using the capability of computers to assist in the actual preparation of the map.

We have not yet moved to a completely digital automatic revision, and part of our requested increase in advanced cartographic techniques is to utilize Defense Department developing technology, hardware and software, in order to speed up the process of moving us to a complete digital revision program.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS PROJECT

Senator McClure. The requested increase in digital cartography is for both the Bureau of the Census project and the 1:24,000-scale mapping for other agencies.

What's the division of the increase between those two efforts?

Dr. Peck. I believe that of the total requested program, which is about $11 million, $8 million is for 1:100,000-scale mapping to support initially the Census Bureau and $3 million is for 1:24,000-scale digital data.

Senator McClure. Thank you.

Last year's justification indicated that the Census Bureau's mapping project would have to be completed by the end of fiscal year 1987. This year, the deadline has been moved forward to mid-fiscal 1987. Did that change require a greater budget in this area than had previously been anticipated?

Dr. Peck. Well, part of the increase results from moving up the schedule, but a good part of that requested increase results in a fuller realization on our part and the part of the Bureau of the Census of the magnitude of the job to be done. We started with a pilot project in Florida and over the last year, we have been sharpening our approaches to doing this task. We found it a somewhat greater task than we initially thought.

Senator McClure. Is that reflected in your budget increase?

Dr. Peck. Yes; that is reflected.

Senator McClure. How much of your budget increase is caused by that change?

Dr. Peck. Let's have Mr. Southard respond to that.

Senator McClure. If you don't have the information, you can supply it for the record.

Mr. Southard. As the Director has pointed out, Senator McClure, there are two factors at work here. One is the increasing realization of the difficulty of the project and the other, the moving up the deadline.

May we please supply those facts separately for the record?

Senator McCLURE. If you would do so. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHY INCREASE

When the fiscal year 1986 budget was developed, the requested increase of $2.227 million was designed to fund the digitizing of 1:100,000-scale cartographic data in support of the Census Bureau project ($1.8 million) and to fund the digitizing of 1:24,000-scale cartographic data in response to other high-priority requirements ($0.427 million). The requested $1.8 million for the Census Bureau project was primarily for advancing the completion date from the end of fiscal year 1987 to mid-fiscal year 1987. However, during the last 3 months, it has been determined the task is more formidable than previously estimated. As a result, we now expect a greater percentage of the requested increase of $2.227 million will be required to complete the 1:100,000-scale Census Bureau project on time. However, we do not know how much of the $0.427 million will be needed at this time.

FUNDING FOR THE CENSUS WORK

Senator McCLURE. I am somewhat concerned about the relatively small amount the Census Bureau is supplying for this effort. In response to questioning last year, the Survey revised the reimbursement figures to reflect a $1 million contribution by the Department in fiscal year 1984 and a $2 million figure for fiscal 1985. This year's justification shows a fiscal 1985 estimate of just $605,000 with level funding to be provided in fiscal year 1986.

What happened to their estimate of $2 million?

Dr. PECK. Indeed, at the time those figures were supplied, we were anticipating an estimated $2 million from the Bureau of the Census. It is a very closely coordinated cooperative program and just as we realized that the magnitude of the job was somewhat larger, as reflected in our budget figures, I think the Bureau of the Census also realized that it was a somewhat larger problem.

Senator McCLURE. If it is a larger problem, why is their share going down? They recognize it's a bigger problem, so they give you more of it?

Dr. PECK. I'm sorry. I didn't explain, Senator.

Senator McCLURE. All right.

Dr. PECK. It's a tip of the iceberg analogy. They are spending about the same amount of money as we are in this program. They are spending it in-house, because we do part of the job and they do part of the job. For example, they tag all the transportation categories, label the roads and streets, and this sort of thing.

So they are spending about $10 million a year, and about one-half of that is spent on activities that support us. So it is a truly cooperative program. They're putting a lot of effort and putting it at very high priority. It's just that not a lot of money is changing hands.

Senator McCLURE. How much will be required in fiscal year 1987 to complete this project?

Dr. PECK. I'll have to ask Mr. Southard to respond to that.

Mr. SOUTHARD. Senator McClure, we will require a projected $9.6 million in fiscal year 1986, to produce 1,600 digital line graphs, and a projected $1.8 million in fiscal year 1987 to produce the final 300 to 400 digital line graphs that will be remaining to finish up our part of the project.

SIDE-LOOKING AIRBORNE RADAR

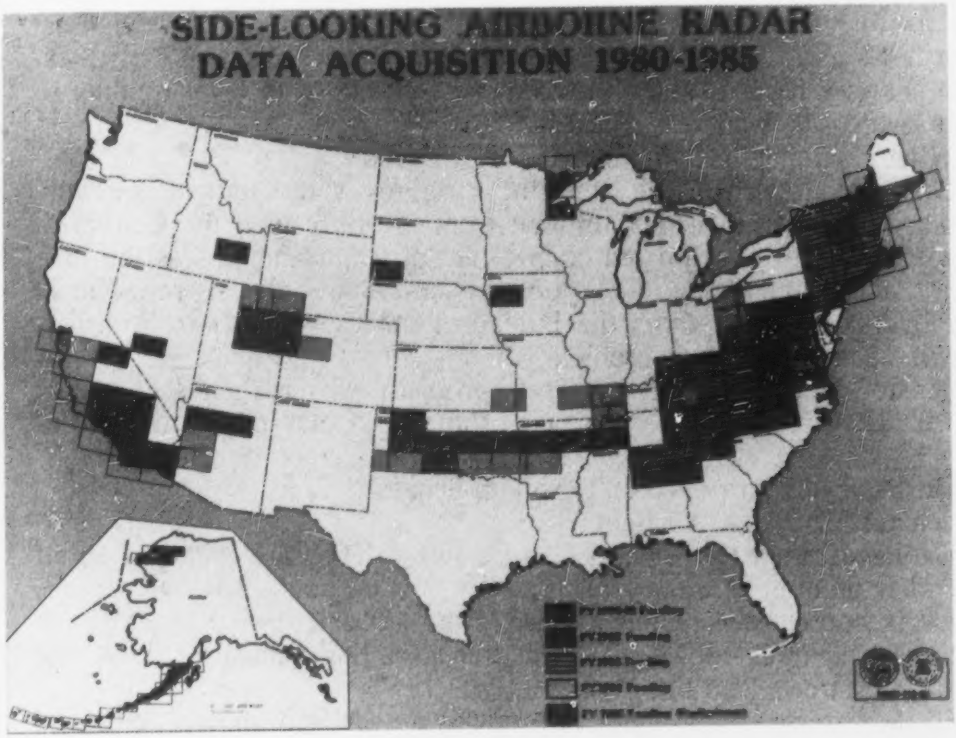
Senator MCCLURE. Let's visit an old friend, the Side-Looking Airborne Radar Program, which you have again proposed for termination. That's not the first time you have done that.

Dr. PECK. No, Senator.

Senator MCCLURE. Congress has not agreed with you.

Dr. PECK. The program has moved forward.

Senator MCCLURE. Comparing the usefulness of the data derived from this system with other survey programs, is there any level of funding for the total mapping program that would include a request for SLAR?



[CHART NMO-110-85]

Dr. PECK. Well, that's a difficult question to answer, Senator. For one thing, I think you would need to compare not the level of the mapping program, but the program of the whole Geological Survey, because although this is carried out under the leadership of the Mapping Division, it supports geologic and hydrologic activities of our other two major program divisions as well as State surveys and so forth.

Our position has been that the imagery can be acquired by private industry from the Aero Service and Intera Corporations and the other private contractors.

In addition, if there was sufficient demand, we could go on a cooperative basis with other Federal agencies or with State surveys and use funds appropriated for programs like the Wilderness Program, where the SLAR is relevant to that program, in order to acquire the imagery.

At this stage, the map on the board here shows the areas that we have acquired to date and will acquire through expenditure of this year's funds. As you can see, although there's a concentration in the Appalachians, the quadrangles span the continent and represent a number of areas of different geology, climate, and topography.

So we think with the imagery acquired to date and acquired during this year, we will have enough representative examples to demonstrate the utility of SLAR in a lot of different situations.

Having shown its utility, it should be possible to acquire additional imagery out of program funds, either Federal or private or State.

Senator McClure. I can't quite read your color coding from here. I think I can see that that's funding by fiscal year.

Dr. Peck. Yes; by fiscal year. The green is projecting an optimistic estimate using 1985 appropriations; the orange from fiscal 1984; and the pink from fiscal 1983.

Senator McClure. I don't see anything on there for fiscal 1986.

Dr. Peck. We're not projecting any acquisition imagery from this funded program for fiscal 1986.

Senator McClure. Thank you.

CONSOLIDATING MAP DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

A decision has been made by the Survey to consolidate the map distribution centers by providing storage at one location—either in Reston or in Denver—rather than both locations as is currently the practice. The original plan was to consolidate around Reston, but I understand that circumstances have changed in Denver and that the consolidation may take place there. What is the status of that proposed move?

Dr. Peck. Well, we're still considering the options, Senator McClure. There are a lot of advantages to consolidation—savings in rents, savings in personnel. Other things being equal it would be an advantage to have the distribution center next to the printing plant. This would make it easier for moving the newly printed maps and getting them ready for distribution. This would save time and funds.

But, as I said, other things being equal, we are now looking at options not only in Reston but in the Denver area that are fairly attractive and we are trying to weigh the pluses and minuses. A decision should be reached within the month.

Senator McClure. How many jobs would be affected by the consolidation?

Dr. Peck. Well, there's a total of 75 to 100 people involved in map distribution.

Senator McClure. In both locations?

Dr. Peck. Total. And just how many would be saved depends on the final decision on where it's placed as well as ongoing studies of how to maximize the management efficiency of the operation.

Senator McClure. What is your current estimate of cost savings to be achieved through a consolidation, if you are able to answer that question at this time?

Dr. Peck. Well, let me turn to the Chief of our Mapping Division.

Mr. Southard. We don't have a final figure on that, Senator McClure, because it depends on what the final decision is as to location.

Senator McClure. Could you provide for the record?

Mr. Southard. Yes, indeed.

Senator McClure. Could you provide at that time the estimate of cost savings, your cost analysis and the cost savings or analysis of savings and the alternative which was not adopted, when you get around to making that decision.

Dr. Peck. There are substantial savings as I recall on an order of magnitude of $500,000 or $1 million a year; is that correct?

Mr. Southard. It's at least that.

[The information follows:]

A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION FOR CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL MAPPING DIVISION'S DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS

I. STUDY SUMMARY

In recent years, there have been several studies addressing the U.S. Geological Survey's map and product distribution operations. Information presented in these previous studies has led the Survey to conclude that consolidation of distribution activities is the right course of action to pursue. However, the location for consolidation continues to be an elusive issue to resolve.

The two alternatives addressed in this study are a consolidated distribution facility, either in the northern Virginia area in close proximity to the Survey's National Center or in Building 810 on the Denver Federal Center, Lakewood, Colorado.

The approach taken in preparing this report was to reference previous information; update this information as appropriate with current data; address items that have not been sufficiently addressed; and add new relevant information to determine which location is best for consolidating distribution.

The findings of this study have resulted in the following recommendation:

> Consolidate distribution operations in Building 810,
> Denver Federal Center, Lakewood, Colorado

Before this recommendation can be implemented, it is necessary to explore:

- o Methods for securing necessary funds for consolidation.
- o Granting of approvals by appropriate Federal offices.
- o All items needing repair, especially the roof of Building 810.

II. INTRODUCTION

II. A. BACKGROUND

Over the past four years, there have been several reports addressing the U.S. Geological Survey's map and product distribution operations. One report examined primarily the policies for distribution of Survey products and also addressed the costs of performing distribution and the economies that could result from consolidating the operations. Another report focused more on the issue of consolidation itself, and the relocation of activities that would result in space, personnel, and programmatic cost savings.

Sufficient information presented in these previous studies, coupled with the continued emphasis to reduce federal spending, has led the Survey to conclude that the consolidation of distribution activities is the right course of action to pursue. However, the question as to the location for consolidation has not been finally resolved. This report is intended to address the question of consolidation and its location of consolidated activities.

II. B. MANDATE AND DESCRIPTION OF DISTRIBUTION ACTIVITIES

The U.S. Geological Survey operates under the following laws, regulations, and documents to distribute the information that it collects and produces:

- o Act creating the Geological Survey, March 3, 1879.
- o U.S. Code, Titles 43 and 44.
- o OMB Circular A-16 (Coordination of Federal Surveying and Mapping Activities.)
- o Federal Mapping Task Force Report (1973).

The distribution function of the National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, currently has an operating budget of $2,700,000 and has 97 budgeted FTE's. Distribution as it is accomplished today by the Survey's Printing and Distribution Center (P&DC) of the National Mapping Division, involves more than just storage and dissemination of Survey products. Since this report will deal with all aspects of distribution conducted by P&DC, it is important here to clarify where these activities presently take place and what these activities entail. The distribution operations are divided into two Branches, each with specific geographic responsibility. The location and description of activities for each Branch follow on the next page.

Western Distribution Branch (WDB)	Eastern Distribution Branch (EDB)
Location: Denver Federal Center, Building 41 Box 25286, Denver, CO	Locations: 1200 South Eads Street Arlington, VA 604-608 S. Pickett Street Alexandria, VA 901-915 S. Pickett Street Alexandria, VA
Responsibilities:	Responsibilities:
o Warehousing and dissemination of maps in the States west of the Mississippi River, including Alaska and Hawaii, and Guam and American Samoa.	o Warehousing and dissemination of maps in the States east of the Mississippi River and the State of Minnesota and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
o United States, continental, and World maps are warehoused and sold by both Branches.	o United States, continental, and World maps are warehoused and sold by both Branches.
o Automated mailings of western maps are sent to Federal, State, and local governments, as well as GPO's map depository libraries.	o Automated mailings of eastern maps are sent to Federal, State, and local governments, as well as GPO's map depository libraries.
	o Performs national automated mailings for Defense Mapping Agency domestic maps.
o Transfers of stocks to USGS Public Inquiries Office (PIO) and National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC) sales outlets in the West.	o Transfers of stocks to USGS Public Inquiries Office (PIO) and National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC) sales outlets in the East.
o There are 1,938 USGS authorized map dealers serviced by WDB.	o There are 1,278 USGS authorized map dealers serviced by EDB.
o An over-the-counter sales operation is performed.	o An over-the-counter sales operation is performed.
o A mail order operation is performed for western maps.	o A mail order operation is performed for eastern maps.
o Performs public awareness and sales programs.	o Performs public awareness and sales programs.
o Responsible for the Open-File Services which is a duplicating operation for microfiche and paper copies of pre-approved technical publications.	o Responsible for warehousing and selling GPO and Survey stock for all the Survey's technical publications.
	o Warehouses and sells Popular Interest Publications.

The volume of these activities can be found in Appendix a.

II. C. PROBLEM

The basic problem being addressed in this study regarding the U.S. Geological Survey's map and product distribution activities is how to cut costs and make the operation more efficient. Distribution in the east also has some unique problems regarding leased space. The

Eastern Distribution Branch currently operates their distribution functions in three leased warehouses as indicated in II.B.

The leases on all three buildings have expired and are currently being extended on a year-by-year basis.

The building at 1200 S. Eads Street, Arlington, Virginia is owned by the 1200 S. Eads Street Corporation and is managed by Cafritz, 1825 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The probability of renewing any type of lease on the above building two years from now is doubtful because this area is being targeted for high-rise commercial development and the property will more than likely be sold. Even if there is a remote possibility of extending this lease, this would only prolong the inevitable - Eastern Distribution would have to move.

III. APPROACH

Much information already exists on the issue of consolidation of distribution operations. The approach taken in the preparation of this report was to reference this previous information by exploring further the salient features presented in previous reports, updating them as appropriate with current data, addressing those factors that were not sufficiently covered, and adding new relevant information.

IV. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL CONSOLIDATION ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the building requirements for a consolidated facility; briefly states the actions taking place to obtain a building in the Northern Virginia area; and identifies the potential availability of an existing, suitable building on the Denver Federal Center.

IV. A. AN IDEAL DISTRIBUTION FACILITY

An ideal distribution warehouse to consolidate the Survey's distribution operations would be a rectangular shaped building, all on one level floor. The interior would be open with posts spaced approximately 40 feet by 20 feet apart and working heights of 20 feet to enable full utilization of the cubic feet within the interior of the warehouse. Survey published map sheets would be stored from the floor up to a height of 20 feet, making maximum use of the vertical and horizontal space.

Following are the requirements for a facility to house NMD distribution operations:

1. 3,750,000 cubic feet of warehouse space (to calculate the square feet required, divide the working height of the building into the total cubic feet).
2. 15,000 square feet of office space.
3. 20 feet interior working heights.
4. Fire sprinkler system.
5. Heating system.
6. Air conditioning in the office area.
7. Warehouse lighting of 50 foot candlepower.
8. Alarm doors.
9. Sufficient security to prevent theft.
10. Floor load of 600 pounds per square foot.
11. Four loading docks to handle tractor trailer trucks.
12. Docks 3 to 4 feet undercover with weather curtains.
13. Six forklift battery charging stations.

IV. B. A CONSOLIDATED DISTRIBUTION FACILITY IN THE EAST

A consolidated distribution facility in the east (Northern Virginia area) would have to be built according to the requirements listed in IV. A. On August 24, 1984, the Survey asked GSA to obtain 185-190,000 square feet of space with 24-foot working heights for the National Mapping Division's distribution operations. See Appendix b for specific details of this request. According to the Survey's Administrative Division, this request is still active.

IV. C. A CONSOLIDATED DISTRIBUTION FACILITY IN THE WEST

In February, it was brought to NMD'S attention, that GSA has an unusually large, all brick, 20 year old warehouse on the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood, CO, that could soon be made available if the Division were interested. The building, number 810, has approximately 650,000 square feet of open warehouse space with 16-foot working heights and approximately 5,000 square feet of office space. Because this building was a main depository for GSA equipment, it also has other features amenable for a map distribution operation, such as, covered loading docks and railroad spur lines.

V. IDENTIFICATION OF CONSOLIDATION FACTORS

The items identified below are considered to be important factors affecting where, when, and how consolidation of distribution operations should take place. A further analysis of each of these factors, with respect to the potential consolidated facilities, is in Section VI.

V. A. PRESENCE/CUSTOMER SERVICE - The need for proximity to program and users.

V. B. SLUC - Space requirements and associated costs and potential savings in SLUC.

V. C. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION COSTS - The costs required to construct a facility or modify an existing facility.

V. D. PERSONNEL IMPACT - Number of people affected; minority impact; severance and terminal leave costs; relocation costs; personnel salary savings.

V. E. EQUIPMENT NEEDS - Identification of and costs for replacement equipment required as a result of a move.

V. F. EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCT INVENTORY RELOCATION COSTS - Costs for moving existing equipment and product inventories.

V. G. DIVISION MAPPING WORKLOAD - Mapping Center realignment and its impact on where the production of line maps will occur.

V. H. TIMING/MECHANICS OF ACHIEVING MOVE - When and how best should the move occur.

V. I. PROGRAM IMPACT/PRODUCTION EFFICIENCIES - An assessment on impact to programs and efficiencies to be gained through consolidation.

V. J. CONTRACTING - Assessing the potential for contracting out the entire operation.

V. K. TRANSPORTING OF MATERIALS - The costs of transporting maps to (dealers, dist. pts.) status quo vs East vs West.

V. L. OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY NEEDS - Distribution of other agency products.

VI. ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATION FACTORS WITH RESPECT TO POTENTIAL CONSOLIDATION ALTERNATIVES

Each of the consolidation factors in Section V are evaluated in this Section with respect to consolidation in the east and in the west.

VI. A. PRESENCE/CUSTOMER SERVICE

There are many aspects to customer service within Distribution operations ranging from mail-order requests, telephone inquiries, to walk-in counter sales.

The consolidation of distribution is primarily the combining of mail-order activities. The mail-order service will be improved through consolidation.

The most visible operation to the public is the sales counter activity. Under consolidation, the sales counter operations of distribution should remain strategically located to satisfy established local customer demands.

Should consolidation occur in the east, then 20,000 sq. ft. of the most popular map stocks will need to be maintained at the Denver Federal Center, to permit continuance of that counter sales operation. Also, 2,600 sq. ft. for additional map stock will need to be incorporated into the Washington, D.C. PIO to accommodate sales previously handled by Arlington. This operation is scheduled to become part of the Earth Science Information Center to be located in the Main Interior Building, (PIO office is currently in the GSA Building in Washington, D.C.). The additional space is necessary because the proposed consolidated distribution facility in the east would not have a sales counter.

Should consolidation occur in the west, the same 2,600 sq. ft. space for additional map stock will need to be incorporated into the Washington, D.C. PIO which will become part of the Earth Science Information Center to be located in the Main Interior Building.

VI. B. STANDARD LEVEL USERS CHARGE (SLUC)

This SLUC analysis addresses the following two items with respect to the two consolidation alternatives:

- o Quantify the space required for distribution operations and identify the cost of this space.
- o Quantify the SLUC cost/savings to be realized to NMD and the Bureau.

To eliminate confusion that may arise concerning the SLUC costs that appear in this report, an explanation is offered on how GSA assesses building occupants for using GSA owned/leased space. Although individual SLUC rates are identified by GSA for different types of space, the actual charge to the occupant is the result of combining all the different space costs for the building and then allocating (based on square footage occupancy) a percentage of this total SLUC cost to the occupants. Therefore, in some instances, the figures (square foot, SLUC rate) cannot necessarily be multiplied together to derive the SLUC costs as they appear in this report. Budget estimates for FY 1986 are the basis for figures contained in the analysis to follow.

SLUC ANALYSIS

STATUS QUO

ASSUMPTIONS:

- o This situation is used as a basis for measurement of SLUC savings.
- o Distribution continues as is with operations performed in Fairbanks, AK; Denver, CO; and Alexandria, VA.
- o Fairbanks, AK, distribution is not included in this analysis as this operation may eventually be turned over to the State.

STATISTICS:

	TYPE OF SPACE	SQUARE FEET	SLUC RATE/ SQ. FT.	TOTAL ANNUAL SLUC COST TO NMD	TOTAL ANNUAL SLUC COST TO BUREAU
EASTERN DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES					
1200 S. Eads St. Arlington, VA	Office General Storage Warehouse Storage	11,345 65 56,890	$ 8.08 5.66 5.79	$ 91,668 368 329,393	$ 91,668 368 329,393
604-608 S. Pickett Alexandria, VA	Warehouse Storage	33,785	5.49	185,480	185,480
901-915 S. Pickett Alexandria, VA	Warehouse Storage * Outside Parking	34,630 900*	4.90 .47	169,687 423*	169,687 423*
	SUBTOTAL	136,715		$ 776,596	$ 776,596
WESTERN DISTRIBUTION FACILITY					
DFC, Building 41 Lakewood, CO	Office Warehouse Storage * Outside Parking ** Other Space	10,355 144,518 11,222* 3,492**	11.90 3.78 .35 Multi Rates**	$ 123,225 546,278 3,928* 67,881**	$ 123,225 546,278 3,928* 67,881**
	SUBTOTAL	154,873		$ 669,503	$ 669,503
GRAND TOTAL		291,588		$1,446,099	$1,446,099

* Sufficient parking for employees is necessary for any facility, but because these costs are minor, they are not included in the subtotal or grand total SLUC cost figures.

** This includes lab and clinic, food service, and structurally changed space; although charged for this space, distribution activities are not dependant on the use of this space and will therefore not be included in the subtotal or grand total SLUC cost figures.

SLUC ANALYSIS

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED DISTRIBUTION IN THE EAST

ASSUMPTIONS:

- o All distribution facilities are consolidated and relocated somewhere in the Washington, D.C./Northern Virginia area in a facility that conforms to the specifications issued in an SF 81 to GSA dated August 24, 1984 (See Appendix b for details).
- o To enable walk-in customers to continue to obtain their products in Washington, D.C., 2,600 sq. ft. of additional space would need to be incorporated into the new Public Inquiries Office (PIO) to be housed in the Main Interior Building as part of the proposed Earth Science Information Center.
- o To permit continuance of walk-in customer service operations in Lakewood, Colorado, 20,000 sq. ft. of warehouse storage space would be needed at the Denver Federal Center (DFC).

STATISTICS:

	Type of Space	Square Feet	SLUC Rate/ Sq.Ft.	Total Annual SLUC Cost to NMD	Total Annual SLUC Cost To Bureau
Distribution Facilities					
Consolidated East	Office & Warehouse	190,000	7.50*	$1,425,000	$1,425,000
Expanded PIO (Wash.)	Office	2,600	16.09	41,834	41,834
Denver Fed. Center	Warehouse	20,000	3.78	75,600	75,600
GRAND TOTALS		212,600		$1,542,434	$1,542,432

*Based on rate quotes received by GSA from commercial builders.

SLUC ANALYSIS

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED DISTRIBUTION IN THE WEST

ASSUMPTIONS:

- All distribution facilities are consolidated in Building 810, Denver Federal Center.
- To enable walk-in customers to continue to obtain their products in Washington, D.C., 2,600 sq. ft. of additional space would need to be incorporated into the new Public Inquiries Office (PIO) to be housed in the main Interior Building as part of the Earth Science Information Center. If this does not materialize, additional capacity and space would have to be provided in the GSA Building where the PIO is currently housed.

STATISTICS:

	Type of Space	Square Feet	SLUC Rate/ Sq.Ft.	Total Annual SLUC Cost to NMD	Total Annual SLUC Cost To Bureau
Distribution Facilities					
Consolidated West	Office	15,000	11.90	$ 178,500	$ 178,500
	Warehouse	216,250	2.75*	$ 594,687	$ 594,687
Expanded PIO (Wash.)	Office	2,600	16.09	$ 41,834	$ 41,834
GRAND TOTALS		233,850		$ 815,021	$ 815,021

*Based on rate quote from GSA.

SLUC ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF SLUC COSTS/SAVINGS

	NMD Total Cost	Annual SLUC Savings	Bureau Total Cost	Annual SLUC Savings
STATUS QUO	$1,446,099	-0-	$1,446,099	-0-
CONSOLIDATED DISTRIBUTION EAST	$1,542,434	$ 96,335 increase	$1,542,434	$ 96,335 increase
CONSOLIDATED DISTRIBUTION WEST	$ 815,021	$631,078	$ 815,021	$631,078

CONSOLIDATION IN THE EAST

Although NMD could release three leased buildings plus a significant portion of one more, there are no annual SLUC savings to be realized. In fact, there is an increase. Also, the building to house this consolidation is not presently available and would have to be built by a commercial firm.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE WEST

This alternative does present the opportunity for substantial annual SLUC savings and the building already exists and will soon be available for occupancy. Also, NMD would be able to release space in four buildings, (3 in the east, 1 in the west).

Because of the location of the load-bearing walls in Building 810, it appears the space requirements for distribution would have to be slightly expanded to fit the existing space configuration. This expansion would probably amount to no more than an additional 20,000 sq. ft. of warehouse storage space, resulting in additional SLUC costs of $55,000. Even with this potential additional cost, the SLUC savings are still noteworthy.

VI. C. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION COSTS

The costs identified in this section are for constructing a new building and for modifying an existing facility.

Construction Costs

Consolidation in the East

Construction of the building would be in conformance to the specifications in Appendix b. It is presumed a commercial firm would absorb these construction costs and the building would then be leased to GSA who would in turn lease it to the Survey.

Consolidation in the West

The building already exists so no construction costs are required. However, renovation costs to this building will be required.

Renovation Costs

Consolidation in the East

Not required as building would be constructed to specifications.

Consolidation in the West

Building renovation costs would be required for converting existing warehouse space to office space. Approximately 15,000 sq. ft. of office space would be required for management staff, sales counter operations, and open-file report generation. Estimated cost for this renovation is $600,000 (based on $40/sq. ft.). This also presumes there will be no renovation costs needed for occupying the warehouse space itself.

VI. D. PERSONNEL IMPACT

A consolidated facility in either location will affect all employees of Distribution. Present staffing of Distribution is 97 employees of which 48 are in Eastern Distribution Branch (EDB) and 49 are in Western Distribution Branch (WDB). Job placement for individuals not willing to relocate would be difficult because of the job market for similar type work. An additional consideration is that 75% of Distribution's employees are minority (90% of EDB, 60% of WDB). Table A identifies the number of employees willing and not willing to relocate. Table B quantifies the expenses associated with employees relocating, retiring, or separating from federal service as a result of consolidation. Table C quantifies the annual personnel salary savings for the two consolidation alternatives being considered.

TABLE A. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WILLING AND NOT WILLING TO RELOCATE

	Employee Preference	WDB Move to the East	EDB Move to the West
Probably	Willing to relocate	4	14
	(Minorities)	(2)	(12)
Probably	Not willing to relocate	30	20
	(Minorities)	(21)	(19)

TABLE B. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES RELATED
TO RELOCATION, RETIREMENT, SEPARATION*

Situation	WDB Move to the East		EDB Move to the West	
	#Empl.	Cost	#Empl.	Cost
Eligible to retire in 1985 (terminal leave)†	1	$ 2,000	4	$ 8,000
Eligible to retire in 1986 (terminal leave)†	2	4,000	0	0
Eligible for early retirement in 1985 (terminal leave)†	4	8,000	8	16,000
Eligible for early retirement in 1986 (terminal leave)†	0	0	0	0
Willing to relocate (relocation cost)‡	4	28,000	14	98,000
Not willing to relocate (severance pay)§	30	111,000	20	74,000
		$153,000		$196,000

* Tables A and B are based on a February 20, 1985, analysis of personnel records ~~informal survey~~ of employees on duty; employees not on duty and vacancies were not included in this survey.

† Based on $2,000/person expected to retire

‡ Based on $7,000/person being relocated

§ Based on $3,700/person resigning

TABLE C. ANNUAL PERSONNEL SALARY SAVINGS
RESULTING FROM CONSOLIDATION

Alternative	Annual Savings	
	#FTE's	Salary
Consolidation in the East	20	$410,000*
Consolidation in the West	28	$574,000*

*based on average salary of $20,500

Appendix d is a current and proposed organization chart reflecting the reduced manpower under a consolidated distribution facility. These charts show a reduced manpower of 30 FTE's but they do not address the additional manpower required to maintain a sales counter in the west or the east, depending on the site selected. If the western site is selected, an additional 2 FTE's will be required in the east to increase the manpower in the Washington PIO resulting in a net savings of 28 FTE's. If the eastern site is selected, 2 FTE's will be required for the Washington PIO and an additional 8 FTE's will be required in the west in order to maintain sales counters in both the east and the west, resulting in a net savings of 20 FTE's.

VI. E. EQUIPMENT NEEDS

This section identifies the equipment that would need to be purchased (over and above scheduled replacement) for a consolidated facility.

Machinery

Consolidation in East or West
- 4 order pickers = $120,000

Shelving

Completion of the 7.5-minute mapping of the entire United States is scheduled for 1989. The 1:100,000 Intermediate Scale Mapping Program (planimetric coverage) is scheduled for completion by the end of 1986.

Based on the above two major NMD program thrusts, plus the expanding DMA 1:50,000-scale mapping effort, BLM's 1:100,000-scale topographic mapping requirements, and the newly emerging Survey's image mapping program, the Printing and Distribution Center will require additional map shelving to warehouse this influx of new maps.

The type of shelving recommended for purchase is capable of handling the Division's on-going and known future mapping programs and has the flexibility for expansion to accommodate additional storage requirements.

In a new facility with high ceilings to allow for maps to be stored to heights of 16 to 20 feet, acquisition of high-rise shelving is essential. The current shelving used for order-filling can be reused. However, the racks currently being used for bulk storage of maps are only 10-feet high and are not structurally strong enough to carry the additional load bearing weights. Three alternative shelving configurations were considered: ultimate, medium, and minimum. (See Appendix c for details.) The ultimate configuration was selected based on cost and maximum utilization of space. The cost for shelving will be $2,489,400 in a consolidated facility either in the east or in the west.

Other Equipment Needs

1. Safety guard rails are needed around all aisles under any concept - $100,000.
2. If the consolidated distribution warehouse is in the west, 200 adjustable shelf bins costing $75,000, will be required to expand the PIO operations in Washington, D.C.
3. If the consolidated distribution warehouse is in the east, number 2 above will be required in addition to 1,500 adjustable shelf bins costing $562,500, to maintain sales counter operations in the west. Total cost is $637,500.
4. Consulting engineer fees - $30,000 for any concept.

SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR EQUIPMENT NEEDS

EQUIPMENT NEEDS	CONSOLIDATED EAST	CONSOLIDATED WEST
Machinery	$ 120,000	$ 120,000
Shelving		
Ultimate	2,489,400	2,489,400
Other	637,500	75,000
Guard Rails	100,000	100,000
Engineer Fees	30,000	30,000
TOTALS	$3,376,900	$ 2,814,400

VI. F. EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCT INVENTORY RELOCATION COSTS

The estimated costs to move distribution product inventories, shelving, pallet and skid racks, major equipment and furniture are as follows for Fiscal Year 1986:

	Cost Elements	Move East	Move West
Eastern Distribution	Maps	$ 93,000	$389,000
	Books	$ 27,000	$200,000
Western Distribution	Maps & OFRs	$ 632,000	$124,000

	Cost Elements	Move East	Move West
Eastern Distribution	* Shelving and Pallet/Skid Racks	$ 8,000	$ 10,000
Western Distribution	Shelving and Pallet/Skid Racks	$ 200,000	$ 36,000
	Major Equipment		
	Eastern Distribution	$ 6,000	$ 25,000
	Western Distribution	$ 22,000	$ 6,000
	Furniture		
	Eastern Distribution	$ 4,000	$ 13,500
	Western Distribution	$ 11,000	$ 4,000
	TOTALS	$1,003,000	$807,500

*EDB shelving for working stock has fixed shelving which does not maximize cubic feet and will not be moved under either alternative.

VI. G. DIVISION MAPPING WORKLOAD

The major function of Printing and Distribution Center's operations encompasses the printing and distribution of maps that are produced by the four Regional Mapping Centers (Reston, VA; Rolla, MO, Denver, CO; Menlo Park, CA) of the National Mapping Division. Prior to 1983, the traditional and digital mapping workloads were equally distributed among the four Centers. As a result of an extensive study on the future directions of the Division's mapping programs completed in May 1983, the Division is realigning its mapping activities.

Under the realignment plans, the more traditional map production activities, including the small- and intermediate-scale and primary topographic quadrangle mapping, are being located in the Rocky Mountain Mapping Center in Denver, CO, and the Mid-Continent Mapping Center in Rolla, MO. The more specialized mapping activities, including the technologies involved in computer-generated image and digital mapping, are being focused in the Eastern Mapping Center at the USGS National Center in Reston, VA, and the Western Mapping Center in Menlo Park, CA. The majority of the standard topographic maps to be printed and distributed will be produced in Denver, CO, and Rolla, MO. Most of these maps over the next five years will be for the remaining unmapped areas in the west.

Having a consolidated distribution facility in close proximity to either of the two interior Mapping Centers, will not have any effect on distribution efficiency. However, if the Printing Plant and the consolidated distribution facility were collocated in close proximity to either of the two interior Mapping Centers, increased efficiencies would be realized.

VI. H. TIMING/MECHANICS OF ACHIEVING MOVE

Any move is of course dependent on having a building available. In the case of consolidating in the east, it appears a move will have to wait until the building is constructed, which is most difficult to predict at this time. In the case of consolidating in the west, Building 810 could be made available by Spring 1986. Once a building has been obtained, the mechanics of achieving the move are quite difficult to orchestrate when trying to minimize disruptions in a production operation.

The timing of a move is best based on the high and low distribution demand months. An ideal time for the WDB to make a move to either site would be October through November. An ideal time for the EDB to move to either site would be February - April.

To minimize adverse effects on customer service during a move it may be necessary to continue operations at both Branches while the new operation is being set up. Prior to any relocation, a detailed plan for locating each map will have to be developed. The following steps would need to be followed:

Map and Book Stocks

1. Assure that ample stocks are available in the map order-pulling areas in both the Western and Eastern Distribution Branches before any relocation begins.

2. Erect 500 - 1000 adjustable shelving bins at the new site.

3. Move the bulk map stocks for the appropriate maps into the map ordering-pulling bins at the new site.

4. As adjustable shelving bins and pallet racks are emptied they will be disassembled, moved, and reassembled in the new site.

5. Steps 2 through 4 will be repeated until all order-pulling area bins are filled.

6. After completion of step 5, all remaining bulk stocks can then be moved.

   NOTE: The same procedure can be used for Survey book publications

7. Once steps 2 through 6 are completed, then inventory control map pulling, and map warehousing can be performed at the new site.

Computer Equipment and Programs

1. It will be necessary to acquire new computer equipment (with scheduled funds) and have it installed at the selected site.

2. Convert all Maps, Photographs and Publications System (MAPPS) inventory and order entry programs to operate on the new equipment.

3. Shakedown system prior to implementation.

Office Management Operations

1. Move half of the order processing and half of the customer service operations to new site--downtime 4-6 weeks.

2. Depending on site selected, the counter sales operation will move to the new western site or remain in Building 41.

3. After successfully re-establishing the order-processing/customer-service activities in the new facility, then the remaining part of this operation can be moved.

VI. I. PROGRAM IMPACT/PRODUCTION EFFICIENCIES

PROGRAM IMPACT

Because of the phased approach for moving map stocks outlined in VI.H., it is estimated that lost productivity could be limited to approximately two months. Whether consolidation takes place in the east or in the west the amount of lost productivity would be the same, the only difference is the time of year in which it would occur.

PRODUCTION EFFICIENCIES

The Distribution Branches are an integral part of all the Survey's Earth Science Information Dissemination Programs. Consolidation of the Distribution Branches in either location will improve the dissemination of the Nation's mineral, land, and water resource data.

Specific production efficiencies to be realized through consolidation are as follows:

- o Elimination of duplicate inventories of map stocks.

- o Consolidated inventory of one-of-a-kind maps.

- o Opportunity to collocate all the Survey's published products (maps and books).
- o Elimination of order delays created by having to obtain products from another site to complete the order.
- o Elimination of duplicate data bases for product inventory and order processing.
- o Provides a single site for customer inquiries.
- o Eliminates need to separate map stocks for shipment and also eliminates need for duplicate recordkeeping in Printing Branch.
- o Elimination of the need to contract for shipping printed stock via different transportation modes.
- o Eliminates need to constantly transport printing stock between three Eastern Distribution facilities.

These efficiencies, coupled with the elimination of duplicate management staff, will result in P&DC being able to reduce the need for personnel by 20-30 percent. Quantified personnel savings can be found in item VI.D.

In association with the realignment of the Division's line mapping workload, if the printing operation were also collocated with the consolidated distribution facility in the west, it would have an additional positive impact on overall P&DC operations and provide additional efficiencies resulting in more savings. These efficiencies would include:

- o Reduced costs for shipping materials between Mapping Center (MC) and Printing Plant.
- o Reduced time for shipment and delivery of materials from MC to printing, and subsequent distribution to customer.
- o Reduces, by 50 percent, the probability of damaging the press ready negatives.
- o Improved coordination between cartographic and lithographic procedures and processes.
- o Allows for better forecasting and scheduling of the printing workload (an element critical to realizing efficiencies in a printing production operation).

VI. J. CONTRACTING

The entire distribution activity had been scheduled for an A-76 review with the first major task, the management study of the operation, scheduled for completion during August 1985. The final work statement is to be completed by February 1986, and the final A-76 decision (contract out or retain the activity in-house) to be made by March 1987. At this time, however, these dates can no longer be considered valid due to a number of critical decisions remaining to be made on how and where the distribution function will be carried out. These decisions involve not only the Division, the Bureau, and the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Department but the Congress as well. When all necessary decisions have been made, the A-76 review could recommence.

VI. K. TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS

The distribution operation requires transportation of printed maps to the distribution outlet and transportation of mail orders to the customer. These costs are identified below for each alternative with respect to current operations.

1. Transport of printed maps from the Printing Branch to the distribution outlets(s).

Current	Consolidated West	Consolidated East
$55K	$108.5K	$7.5K

If the Printing Branch was collocated with the consolidated distribution operation, the above cost would not be required.

2. Cost to mail orders from the distribution outlet(s) to the customer's address.

Current	Consolidated West	Consolidated East
$487K	$586K	$623K

Mailing costs would be higher at either site selected because the overall distances from the distribution outlet to the customer will increase.

Mailing cost in an eastern consolidated facility will be higher than that in the west because the majority of the map purchasers are located in the west.

3. Cost to supply the sales counter with map stocks from the Distribution outlet.

Current	Consolidated West	Consolidated East
--	$15K	$25K

SUMMARY OF MAP STOCK TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Type of Map Stock Transportation	Current Distribution	Distribution Consolidated West	Distribution Consolidated East
Printing Branch to Distribution	$ 55K	$ 108.5K	$ 7.5K
Distribution to Mail-Order Customers	487K	586 K	623 K
Distribution to Sales Counters	--	15 K	25 K
	$ 542K	$ 709.5K	$ 655.5K

VI. L. OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY NEEDS

The Survey presently supports other Federal agencies in the dissemination of domestic published map products. Under a consolidated distribution facility the current map products for Defense Mapping Agency, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Corps of Engineers will continue to be warehoused and available for sale to Federal, State, and local governments, private businesses, and the general public.

The Survey will continue to automatically disseminate new and revised map products for the Government Printing Office's Map Depository Libraries and for all recipients of domestic Defense Mapping Agency published map products.

The Defense Mapping Agency's automatic dissemination now being performed by the Survey is a pilot program started in fiscal year 1984. Successful performance of this program will determine if other Federal agencies will be able to use the Survey's distribution abilities for their automatic dissemination of published map products.

VII. COST SUMMARY TABLES

The tables which follow represent summaries of data presented in the text of this document. Tables A and B show costs to achieve the consolidation; Tables C and D show savings resulting from consolidation; Table C combines all this data and shows the number of years to recover expenses through annual savings.

VII. A. MOVING COSTS

ITEM	CONSOLIDATE EAST	CONSOLIDATE WEST
Equipment	$ 236,000	$ 77,000
Furniture	15,000	17,500
Personnel Relocation	28,000	98,000
Severence Pay	111,000	74,000
Terminal Leave	14,000	24,000
Product Inventory (maps, books, open-file reports)	752,000	713,000
TOTALS	$1,156,000	$1,003,500

VII. B. START-UP COSTS

ITEM	CONSOLIDATE EAST	CONSOLIDATE WEST
Machinery	$ 120,000	$ 120,000
Shelving	3,126,900	2,564,400
Guard Rails	100,000	100,000
Engineer Fees	30,000	30,000
SUBTOTAL	($ 3,376,900)	($2,814,400)
Bldg. Construction Modifications Costs	GSA absorb	$ 600,000
TOTALS	$ 3,376,900	$3,414,400

VII. C. ANNUAL PERSONNEL SALARY SAVINGS RESULTING FROM CONSOLIDATION

Alternative	Annual Savings #FTE's	Salary
Consolidation in the East	20	$ 410,000
Consolidation in the West	28	$ 574,000

VII. D. SUMMARY OF SLUC COSTS/SAVINGS

Alternative	NMD Total Annual SLUC Cost	NMD Total Annual SLUC Savings	Bureau Total Annual SLUC Cost	Bureau Total Annual SLUC Savings
Status Quo	$1,446,099	--	$1,446,099	--
Consolidated Distribution East	$1,542,434	$ 96,335 increase	$1,542,434	$ 96,335 increase
Consolidated Distribution West	$ 815,021	$631,078	$ 815,021	$ 631,078

VII. E. YEARS REQUIRED TO RECOVER CONSOLIDATION* EXPENSES THROUGH PERSONNEL AND SLUC SAVINGS

ALTERNATIVE	CONSOLIDATION EXPENSES	SAVINGS	YEARS TO RECOVER EXPENSES
CONSOLIDATE EAST	$ 4,532,900	$ 313,665	14.4 years
CONSOLIDATE WEST	$ 4,417,900	$1,205,078	3.6 years

*Consolidation expenses include moving costs plus start-up costs.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS/SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

CONSOLIDATED FACILITY IN THE EAST

New facility in Northern Virginia area; expanded Washington, D.C. Public Inquiries Office; continuance of customer service counter sales in Lakewood, Colorado.

This alternative presents an opportunity for improving customer service; for reducing personnel requirements by 20 percent; and for designing a maximum efficient workflow operation. To realize these efficiencies it will be necessary for GSA to contract for construction of a new facility. This one facility will enable the Survey to release three leased buildings in the east and a large part of one in the west. The benefits derived from this alternative will, however, be offset by an increase in SLUC coupled with significant start-up costs; estimated recovery of consolidation expenses will require approximately 14 years.

Specific advantages/disadvantages for this alternative are listed below:

Advantages

- Improves turnaround time for stock that was previously split between Branches.
- Retains proximity to customers for counter sales.
- Provides central focus for all mail-order requests.
- Releases use of 3 leased buildings in east and most of one in Denver.
- Provides an opportunity to maximize cubic feet space.
- Reduces number of personnel and salary costs by 20-percent.
- Presents opportunity to design a maximum efficient workflow operation.

Disadvantages

- Walk-in customers in west cannot obtain more than 25 copies of one map.
- Increases SLUC charges by $96K per year.
- Requires acquisition of 2,600 sq. ft. of additional space in Main Interior Building.
- Construction of facility is required.
- Substantial funds needed for new machinery and shelving.
- Adverse impact on personnel, primarily minorities.
- Large outlay of funds required for move.
- Limited loss of productivity during move.
- Modest increase in costs for transporting printed material.
- Consolidation expenses recovered in 14 years.

CONSOLIDATED FACILITY IN THE WEST

Acquisition of sufficient space in Building 810 on the Denver Federal Center and an expanded Washington, D.C. Public Inquiries Office.

The availability of Building 810 presents a unique opportunity to make use of a facility containing features desirable for a warehousing operation. This building has ceilings high enough to enable maximum use of cubic feet space, covered loading docks, and existing rail facilities. This alternative also presents many of the same advantages as a consolidation in the east: opportunity to improve customer service, reduce personnel requirements by 30 percent, and the design of a maximum efficient workflow operation. The size of this building also provides flexibility for further long-term collocation/consolidation/expansion. A major concern with this alternative, as with the eastern alternative, are the adverse impacts of consolidation on minority employees. The major disadvantage of this alternative is the significant start-up costs, but these can be offset with savings realized through SLUC and personnel within four years.

Specific advantages/disadvantages for this alternative are listed below:

Advantages

o Improves turnaround time for stock that was previously split between Branches.

o Retains proximity to customers for counter sales.

o Provides central focus for all mail-order requests.

o Decreases SLUC charges by $631K per year.

o Releases use of 4 leased buildings.

o Warehouse facility exists with desired features.

o Building provides flexibility for further long term collocation/consolidation/expansion.

o Opportunity to maximize cubic feet space.

o Reduces number of personnel and salary costs by 30-percent.

o Presents opportunity to design a maximum efficient workflow operation.

o Consolidation expenses recovered within 4 years.

Disadvantages

o Walk-in customers in east cannot obtain more than 25 copies of one map.

o Requires acquisition of 2,600 sq. ft. of additional space in Main Interior Building.

o Renovation of partial space in existing facility is required.

o Substantial funds needed for new machinery and shelving.

o Adverse impact on personnel, primarily minorities.

o Large outlay of funds required for move.

o Limited loss of productivity during move.

o Modest increase in costs for transporting printed material.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation which follows was based on several factors, most important of which were facility acquisition/availability, improving customer service, area of largest volume of business, SLUC costs/savings, and potential for future Division collocation possibilities. Based on the analysis in this study, the recommendation is to consolidate distribution operations in Building 810, Denver Federal Center.

In order to implement this recommendation, the following actions need to be taken:

- o Secure funds for consolidation.
- o Obtain approval from appropriate Federal offices.
- o Get GSA to make necessary repairs to Building 810 including a new roof.
- o Notify all Division personnel of consolidation/relocation plans.
- o Establish an implementation team to prepare and carry out a detailed plan to accomplish consolidation.
- o Notify Printing and Distribution employee unions.
- o Conduct an in-depth review of renovation needs and overall condition of building.

Appendix a

VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Item	Eastern Distribution	Western Distribution
No. of map titles warehoused	29K	45K
No. of map sheets warehoused	26,887K	74,250K
Annual map distribution	3,361K	5,327K
Annual map mail order sales	$2,510K	$3,948K
Annual map counter sales	$ 192K	$ 444K
No. of map dealers serviced	1,278	1,938
Maps supplied to PIO's		
2 PIO's	110K	
8 PIO's		696K
No. of book publications	6,600	
No. of book copies warehoused	2,580K	
Annual book distribution	234K	
Annual book sales (GPO & Survey)	$ 114K	
No. of Special Interest Pubs.	161	
No. of Special Interest Pubs. copies warehoused	1,507	
No. of open-file reports *		18K
Annual open-file reports sold		7,659
Annual open-file report sales		$ 306K

* The Open-File Services Section is a duplicate on demand operation and carries only limited, if any, copies of open-file reports.

Appendix b

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

September 5, 1984

Mr. Fred Price
Realty Specialist, Real Estate Division
General Services Administration
7th and D Streets, SW
Washington, D.C. 20407

Dear Mr. Price:

The Geological Survey currently has pending with GSA a request for 155,500 square feet of space which would be acquired to consolidate the Map Distribution Center (from four Washington Metropolitan Area locations and two field locations). In earlier meetings with your staff, it was pointed out that it would be advisable to specify 20 foot clear overhead rather than the 24 foot ceilings requested. At that time it was agreed that changing this specification would result in a requirement for additional square feet overall.

The enclosed amended SF-81 (PMO 113-84) represents current requirements to accommodate the mapping distribution function. It should also be noted that, given the lead time needed to acquire a facility of this type and size, and also the long-range occupancy, it is anticipated that the ultimate space requirement will be 225,000 square feet rather than 190,000 as indicated on the SF-81. This factor must be taken into account in determining an appropriate location for the function.

Should you have any questions or if further discussions are needed on this space action, please contact me or Patrick Reams on 343-7283.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Marietta Dixon

Marietta J. Dixon
Acting Chief, Division of Space
and Facilities Management

Enclosures

REQUEST FOR SPACE
(See Instructions on back)

1. 8/24/84

2. AGENCY REQUEST NUMBER PMO 113-84 WGS-NC-1-84(A)

3. SPACE REQUESTED IS FOR ☐ INITIAL REQUEST ☐ SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST ☒ REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING SPACE

4. SPACE REQUIRED AT Within 5 statute mile radius
City & State ▶ National Center, Reston, V

5. TO
General Services Administration
Public Buildings Service
No., street ▶ 7th & D Streets, S.W.
City, State & ZIP code ▶ Washington, D.C. 20407

6. FROM
U.S. Department of the Interior
Agency ▶ Geological Survey - MS 201
No., street ▶ 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
City, State & ZIP code ▶ Reston, VA 22092

7. SPACE TO BE OCCUPIED BY (Bureau, Division, Branch
U.S. Geological Survey
National Mapping Division
Branch of Distribution

8. OFFICE TO BE BILLED (Address only)
Branch of Financial Management
No., street ▶ MS 270, National Center, Reston, VA
City, State & ZIP code ▶

9. OFFICE TO RECEIVE SPACE ASSIGNMENT RECORD (Address only)
No., street ▶ Same as Block 6
City, State & ZIP code ▶

10. TERM OF OCCUPANCY
FROM Mo. & Year ASAP
TO Mo. & Year Completion of const.
NO. YEARS FIRM TERM 5-10

11. SPACE REQUIREMENTS

TYPE	LINE	CATEGORY		WORK STATION ALLOWANCE (a) BY GRADE	BY JOB TITLE	ON BOARD PERSONNEL (b)	NUMBER OF BUDGETED PERSONNEL TO BE HOUSED IN SPACE REQUESTED (c)	TOTAL SQUARE FEET (a) x (c) (d)	FOR GSA USE ONLY (e)
OFFICE TYPE SPACE	1	GS 1- 6	Supvr. & Nonsupvr.	60		24			
	2	GS 7	Nonsupervisory (Add 25 sq. ft. for supervisory positions)	75		4			
	3	GS 8		75					
	4	GS 9		75		4			
	5	GS 10		75		3*(WS-4)			
	6	GS 11		75		4			
	7	GS 12-13	Supervisory	150		1		5,535	
	8		Nonsupervisory	100					
	9	GS 14-15	Supervisory	225		1			
	10		Nonsupervisory	150					
	11	GS 16, 17, 18		300					
	12	Other (Explain in item 14) Map Sales						4,465	
	13	SUBTOTAL (Lines 1 through 12)				41		10,000	
STORAGE	14	General storage							
	15	Inside parking (No. of spaces ____ X 300 sq. ft.)							
	16	Warehouse area				28		180,000	
	17	SUBTOTAL (Lines 14 through 16)				28		180,000	
SPECIAL	18	Laboratory and clinic area							
	19	Food service area							
	20	Structurally changed area							
	21	Automatic data processing area							
	22	Conference training area							
	23	Light industrial area							
	24	Quarters and residential housing area							
	25	SUBTOTAL (Lines 18 through 24)							
	26	TOTAL (Lines 13, 17, and 25)				65		190,000	
	27	Outside parking (Number of spaces 35 (estimated))						10,000	
	28	Open land (Acres)							

12. ARE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF RENT AND OTHER ASSOCIATED COSTS?
☒ YES ☐ NO If yes, show appropriation symbol ▶ 4-1140-14000

13. EXTENDED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS (See instruction 3 and explain in item 14)

14. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS (Furnish details) AND/OR REMARKS

Line 13:a) Intent is to utilize systems furnitu
maximum extent practicable. Office space utiliz
will not exceed 135 sq. ft. per person.

b) Map Sales of 4,465 sq.ft. necessary t
accommodate retail sales, storage for maps/book
other products.

See attached documents for specific details rega
organizational structure and facility requirement

(Continue on reverse)

15. CERTIFICATION BY AUTHORIZED REQUESTING OFFICIAL

I certify to the validity of the data presented herein and that the
requested is necessary for the proper functioning of the above
activity. Also, that request is in compliance with FPMR 101-
101-18.107, 101-19.101

SIGNATURE (Sgd.) Marietta Dixon

DATE 9/5/

TYPED NAME AND TITLE
Chief, Division of Space and For
Facilities Management

TELEPHONE 343-72

FOR GSA USE ONLY

16. ACTION BY AUTHORIZED GSA OFFICIAL

☐ Government controlled space to be assigned
☐ No government controlled space available and leasing action will be required
☐ Agency authorized to acquire space under its authority

SIGNATURE AND ORGANIZATION OFFICE SYMBOL

DATE

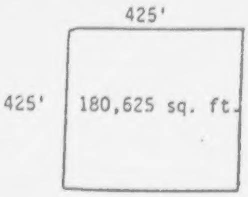
PBS CONTROL NUMBER

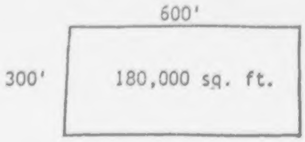
REGION NO.

DATE

P&DC is planning to consolidate its current five warehouse buildings representing 315,605 square feet of space used for distribution operations into one building of 180,000 to 185,000 square feet of warehouse space with an additional 10,000 square feet of office type space for the distribution offices and open-file reports operation.

The warehouse dimensions required are flexible within reasonable limits from a 425 feet square warehouse building to a 300 feet by 600 feet rectangular warehouse building.



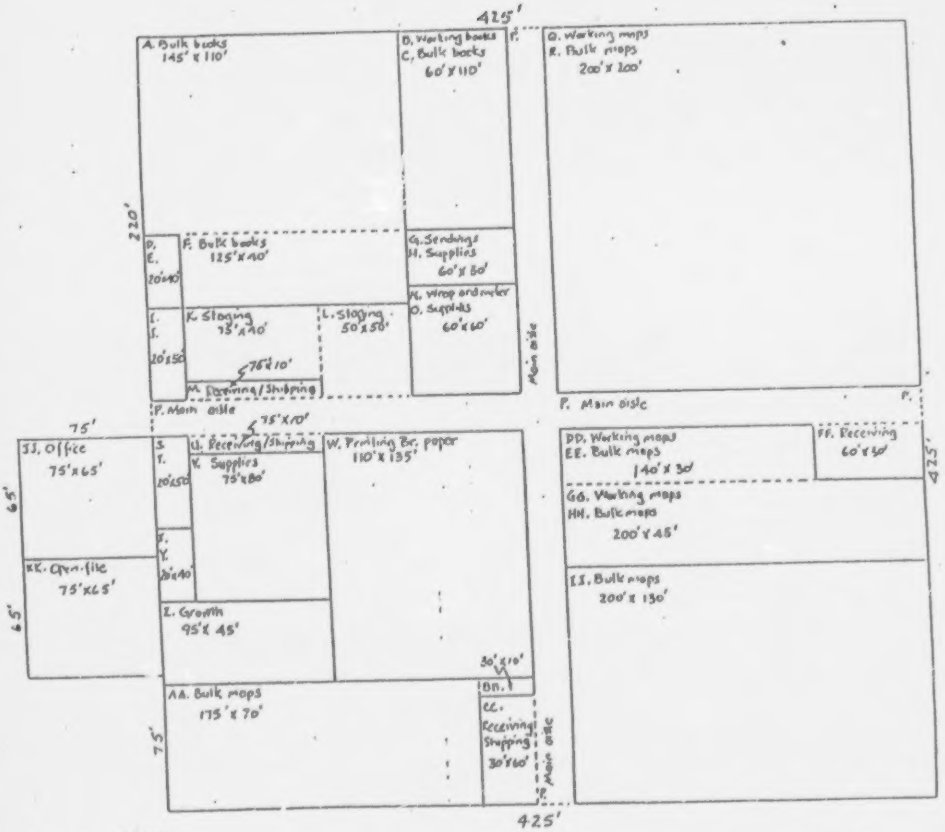


Attached to the warehouse part of the building should be 10,000 square feet of office space.

Following are the requirements the warehouse building must have.

1. Expansion capabilities to 225,000 square feet.
2. Twenty feet interior working height.
3. Fire sprinkler system.
4. Heating system.
5. Air conditioning in office area only.
6. Warehouse lighting of 50 foot candlepower.
7. Alarm doors.
8. Security throughout.
9. Floor load of 600 pounds per square ~~inch~~ foot
10. Four loading docks to handle tractor trailer trucks.
11. Four adjustable loading platforms.
12. Docks undercover 3 to 4 feet with weather curtains
13. Six forklift charging stations.

Attached are two generalized floor plans, one 425 feet square and the other 300 feet by 600 feet rectangle. Each floor plan has a listing by alphabet indicating type of space, dimensions, square feet, height of space, and cubic feet.


425'
A. Bulk books
145' x 110'
D. Working books
C. Bulk books
60' x 110'
P.
Q. Working maps
R. Bulk maps
200' x 200'
220'
D.
E.
20'x40'
F. Bulk books
125' x 40'
G. Sendings
H. Supplies
60' x 50'
N. Wrap and meter
O. Supplies
60' x 60'
I.
J.
20' x 50'
K. Staging
75' x 40'
L. Staging
50' x 50'
75' x 10'
M. Receiving/Shipping
Main aisle
P. Main aisle
P. Main aisle
P.
75' x 10'
75'
JJ. Office
75' x 65'
S.
T.
20' x 50'
U. Receiving/Shipping
V. Supplies
75' x 80'
W. Printing Br. paper
110' x 135'
DD. Working maps
EE. Bulk maps
140' x 30'
FF. Receiving
60' x 30'
425'
65'
X.
Y.
20' x 40'
GG. Working maps
HH. Bulk maps
200' x 45'
KK. Open-file
75' x 65'
65'
Z. Growth
95' x 45'
II. Bulk maps
200' x 130'
30' x 10'
BB.
AA. Bulk maps
175' x 70'
CC.
Receiving
Shipping
30' x 60'
Main aisle
75'
P.
425'
0
50 FEET
SCALE

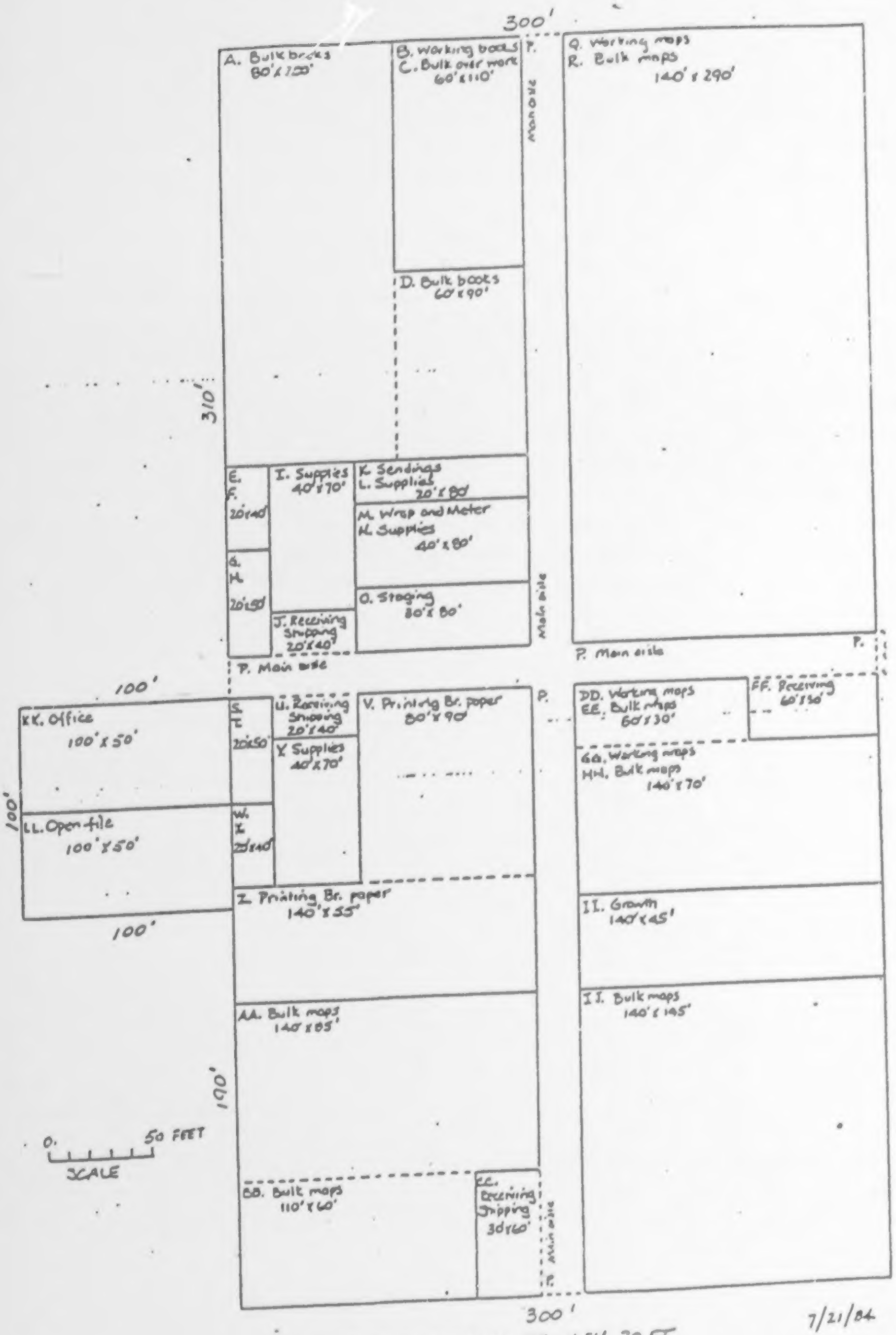
WAREHOUSE OF 180,625 SQ. FT. WITH 20 FT. WORKING HEIGHT 7/21/84
OFFICE OF 9,750 SQ. FT. WITH 8 FT. CEILING

WAREHOUSE OF 180,625 SQ. FT.

OFFICE OF 9,750 SQ. FT.

A.	Bulk books	145 ft. x 110 ft. =	15,950 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	319,000 cu. ft.
B.	Working books	60 ft. x 110 ft. =	6,600 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	46,000 cu. ft.
C.	Bulk books	(same floor space as B.)		x 13 ft. high =	85,800 cu. ft.
D.	Men's locker room	20 ft. x 40 ft. =	800 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	6,400 cu. ft.
E.	Supplies	(same floor space as D.)		x 12 ft. high =	9,600 cu. ft.
F.	Bulk books	125 ft. x 40 ft. =	5,000 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	100,000 cu. ft.
G.	Sendings	60 ft. x 30 ft. =	1,800 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	12,600 cu. ft.
H.	Supplies	(same floor space as G.)		x 13 ft. high =	23,400 cu. ft.
I.	Men's washroom	20 ft. x 50 ft. =	1,000 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	8,000 cu. ft.
J.	Supplies	(same floor space as I.)		x 12 ft. high =	12,000 cu. ft.
K.	Staging	75 ft. x 40 ft. =	3,000 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	60,000 cu. ft.
L.	Staging	50 ft. x 50 ft. =	2,500 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	50,000 cu. ft.
M.	Receiving/Shipping	10 ft. x 75 ft. =	750 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	15,000 cu. ft.
N.	Wrap and meter	60 ft. x 60 ft. =	3,200 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	25,600 cu. ft.
O.	Supplies	(same floor space as N.)		x 12 ft. high =	38,400 cu. ft.
P.	Main aisle	20 ft. x 830 ft. =	16,600 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	332,000 cu. ft.
Q.	Working maps	200 ft. x 200 ft. =	40,000 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	280,000 cu. ft.
R.	Bulk maps	(same floor space as Q.)		x 13 ft. high =	520,000 cu. ft.
S.	Ladies washroom	20 ft. x 50 ft. =	1,000 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	8,000 cu. ft.
T.	Supplies	(same floor space as S.)		x 12 ft. high =	12,000 cu. ft.
U.	Receiving/Shipping	10 ft. x 75 ft. =	750 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	15,000 cu. ft.
V.	Supplies	75 ft. x 80 ft. =	6,000 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	120,000 cu. ft.
W.	Printing Br..paper	110 ft. x 135 ft. =	14,850 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	297,000 cu. ft.
X.	Ladies locker room	20 ft. x 40 ft. =	800 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	6,400 cu. ft.
Y.	Supplies	(same floor space as X.)		x 12 ft. high =	9,600 cu. ft.
Z.	Growth	95 ft. x 45 ft. =	4,275 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	85,500 cu. ft.
AA.	Bulk maps	175 ft. x 70 ft. =	12,250 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	245,000 cu. ft.
BB.	Bulk maps	30 ft. x 10 ft. =	300 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	6,000 cu. ft.
CC.	Receiving/Shipping	30 ft. x 60 ft. =	1,800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	36,000 cu. ft.
DD.	Working maps	140 ft. x 30 ft. =	4,200 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	29,400 cu. ft.
EE.	Bulk maps	(same floor space as DD.)		x 13 ft. high =	54,600 cu. ft.
FF.	Receiving	30 ft. x 60 ft. =	1,800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	36,000 cu. ft.
GG.	Working maps	200 ft. x 45 ft. =	9,000 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	63,000 cu. ft.
HH.	Bulk maps	(same floor space as GG.)		x 13 ft. high =	117,000 cu. ft.
II.	Bulk maps	200 ft. x 130 ft. =	26,000 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	520,000 cu. ft.
			180,625 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	3,612,500 cu. ft.

JJ.	Office	75 ft. x 65 ft. =	4,875 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	39,000 cu. ft.
KK.	Open File Services	75 ft. x 65 ft. =	4,875 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	39,000 cu. ft.
			9,750 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	78,000 cu. ft.


300'
A. Bulk books
80'x120'
B. Working books
C. Bulk over work
60'x110'
P.
Main aisle
Q. Working maps
R. Bulk maps
140' x 290'
D. Bulk books
60'x90'
310'
E.
F.
20'x40'
I. Supplies
40'x70'
K. Sendings
L. Supplies
20'x80'
M. Wrap and Meter
N. Supplies
40'x80'
G.
H.
20'x50'
O. Staging
80'x80'
Main aisle
J. Receiving
Shipping
20'x40'
P. Main aisle
P. Main aisle
P.
100'
KK. Office
100'x50'
S.
T.
20'x50'
U. Receiving
Shipping
20'x40'
V. Printing Br. paper
80'x90'
P.
DD. Working maps
EE. Bulk maps
60'x30'
FF. Receiving
60'x30'
Y. Supplies
40'x70'
GG. Working maps
HH. Bulk maps
140'x70'
100'
LL. Open file
100'x50'
W.
X.
20'x40'
Z. Printing Br. paper
140'x55'
100'
II. Growth
140'x45'
AA. Bulk maps
140'x85'
JJ. Bulk maps
140'x145'
190'
0.
50 FEET
SCALE
BB. Bulk maps
110'x60'
CC.
Receiving
Shipping
30'x60'
Main aisle
P.
300'

7/21/84

WAREHOUSE OF 180,000 SQ. FT. WITH 20 FT.
WORKING HEIGHT

OFFICE OF 10,000 SQ. FT. WITH 8 FT. CEILING

WAREHOUSE OF 180,000 SQ. FT.

OFFICE OF 10,000 SQ. FT.

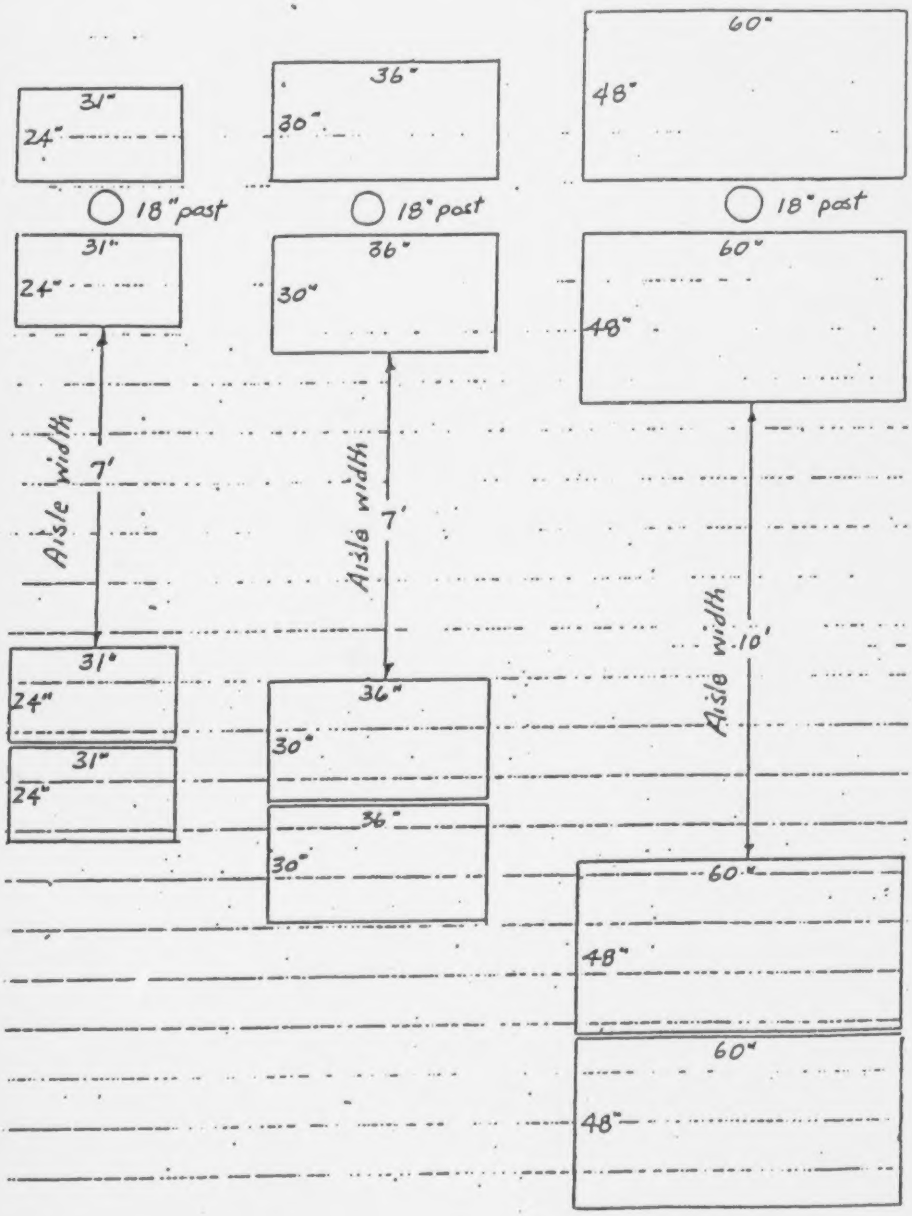
A. Bulk books	80 ft. x 200 ft. =	16,000 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	320,000 cu. ft.
B. Working books	60 ft. x 110 ft. =	6,600 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	46,200 cu. ft.
C. Bulk books	(same floor space as B.)		x 13 ft. high =	85,800 cu. ft.
D. Bulk books	60 ft. x 90 ft. =	5,400 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	108,000 cu. ft.
E. Men's locker room	20 ft. x 40 ft. =	800 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	6,400 cu. ft.
F. Supplies	(same floor space as E.)		x 12 ft. high =	9,600 cu. ft.
G. Men's washroom	20 ft. x 50 ft. =	1,000 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	8,000 cu. ft.
H. Supplies	(same floor space as G.)		x 12 ft. high =	12,000 cu. ft.
I. Supplies	40 ft. x 70 ft. =	2,800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	56,000 cu. ft.
J. Receiving/shipping	20 ft. x 40 ft. =	800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	16,000 cu. ft.
K. Sendings	20 ft. x 80 ft. =	1,600 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	11,200 cu. ft.
L. Supplies	(same floor space as K.)		x 13 ft. high =	20,800 cu. ft.
M. Wrap and meter	40 ft. x 80 ft. =	3,200 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	25,600 cu. ft.
N. Supplies	(same floor space as M.)		x 12 ft. high =	38,400 cu. ft.
O. Staging	30 ft. x 80 ft. =	2,400 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	48,000 cu. ft.
P. Main aisle	20 ft. x 880 ft. =	17,600 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	352,000 cu. ft.
Q. Working maps	140 ft. x 290 ft. =	40,600 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	284,200 cu. ft.
R. Bulk maps	(same floor space as Q.)		x 13 ft. high =	527,800 cu. ft.
S. Ladies washroom	20 ft. x 50 ft. =	1,000 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	8,000 cu. ft.
T. Supplies	(same floor space as S.)		x 12 ft. high =	12,000 cu. ft.
U. Receiving/shipping	20 ft. x 40 ft. =	800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	16,000 cu. ft.
V. Printing Br. paper	80 ft. x 90 ft. =	7,200 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	144,000 cu. ft.
W. Women's locker room	20 ft. x 40 ft. =	800 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	6,400 cu. ft.
X. Supplies	(same floor space as W.)		x 12 ft. high =	9,600 cu. ft.
Y. Supplies	40 ft. x 70 ft. =	2,800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	56,000 cu. ft.
Z. Printing Br. paper	140 ft. x 55 ft. =	7,700 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	154,000 cu. ft.
AA. Bulk maps	140 ft. x 85 ft. =	11,900 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	238,000 cu. ft.
BB. Bulk maps	110 ft. x 60 ft. =	6,600 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	132,000 cu. ft.
CC. Receiving/shipping	30 ft. x 60 ft. =	1,800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	36,000 cu. ft.
DD. Working maps	80 ft. x 30 ft. =	2,400 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	16,800 cu. ft.
EE. Bulk maps	(same floor space as DD.)		x 13 ft. high =	31,200 cu. ft.
FF. receiving	60 ft. x 30 ft. =	1,800 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	36,000 cu. ft.
GG. Working maps	140 ft. x 70 ft. =	9,800 sq. ft.	x 7 ft. high =	68,600 cu. ft.
HH. Bulk maps	(same floor space as GG.)		x 13 ft. high =	127,400 cu. ft.
II. Growth	140 ft. x 45 ft. =	6,300 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	126,000 cu. ft.
JJ. Bulk maps	140 ft. x 145 ft. =	20,300 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	406,000 cu. ft.
		180,000 sq. ft.	x 20 ft. high =	3,600,000 cu. ft.

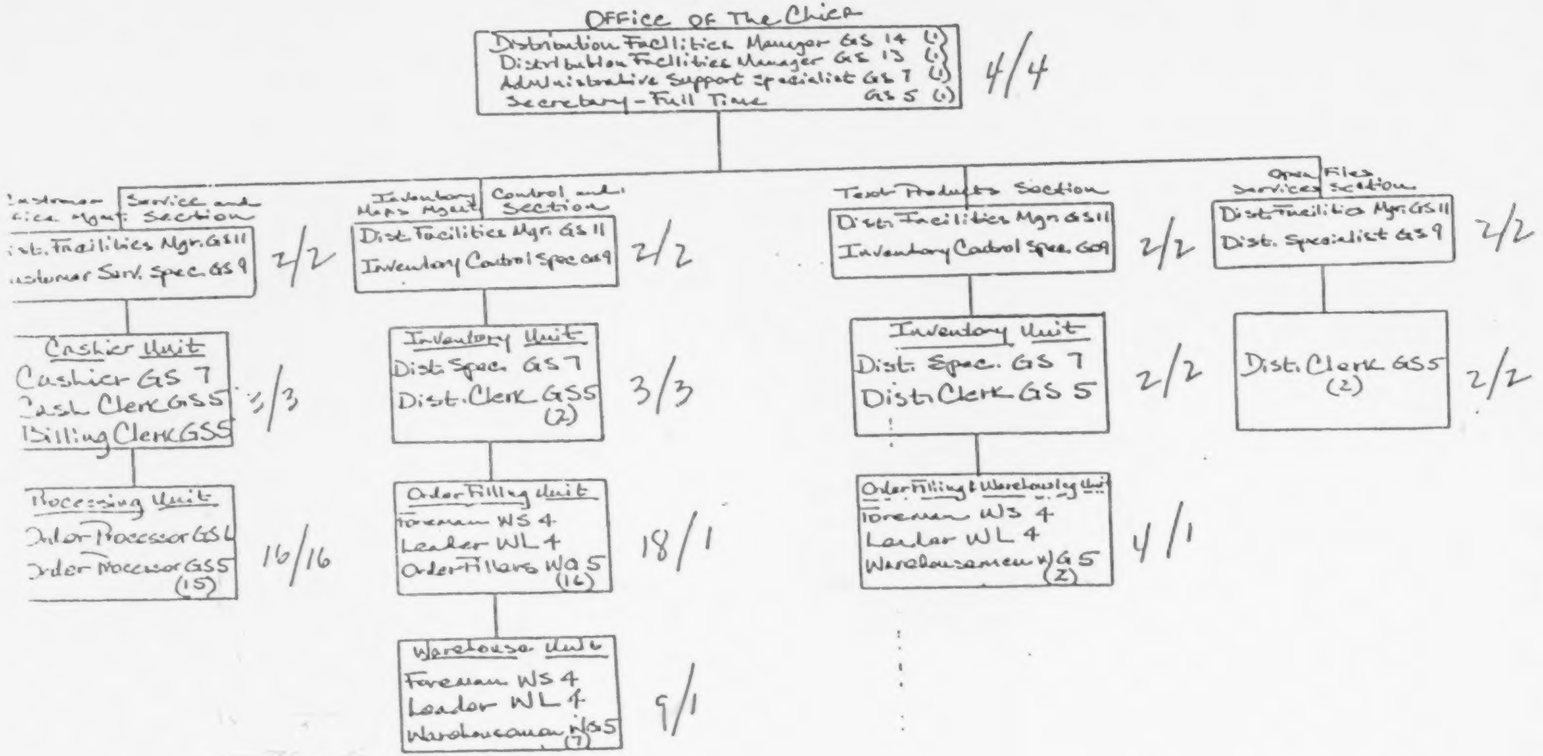
KK. Office	100 ft. x 50 ft. =	5,000 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	40,000 cu. ft.
LL. Open File Service	100 ft. x 50 ft. =	5,000 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	40,000 cu. ft.
		10,000 sq. ft.	x 8 ft. high =	80,000 cu. ft.

Following are the types of equipment that will be utilized in each of the major areas.

1. Bulk books
   - o 40 inch x 10 feet shelving of angle iron with plywood shelving.
2. Working books
   - o 24 inch x 10 feet shelving made of metal sides and shelves.
3. Locker rooms
   - o Metal lockers to hold personal clothing.
4. Supplies
   - o Pallet racks and skid racks of 4 to 5 foot depths, 8 to 10 feet in length.
5. Sendings
   - o Metal shelving adjustable on one-inch centers at 31 in. x 24 in. and 36 in. x 30 in.
   - o Metal shelving with fixed spacing of shelves, 60 in. x 48 in. in size.
6. Wrap and meter
   - o Large wooden tables
   - o Mail metering equipment
   - o Mail bags for USPS and UPS
7. Staging
   - o Forklift trucks
   - o Forklift charging stations
8. Working maps
   - o Metal shelving adjustable on one-inch centers at 31 in. x 24 in. and 36 in. x 30 in. (see diagram).
   - o Metal shelving with fixed spacing of shelves, 60 in. x 48 in. (see diagram).
9. Bulk maps
   - o Metal shelving adjustable on one-inch centers at 31 in. x 24 in. and 36 in. x 30 in.
   - o Metal shelving with fixed spacing of shelves, 60 in. x 48 in. (see diagram).
   - o Pallet racks and skid racks of 4 to 5 foot depths, 8 to 10 feet in length. (see diagram).
10. Printing Branch paper
    - o Skid racks 4 feet deep by 10 feet lengths.
11. Office area
    - o Systems furniture
    - o Files
    - o Desk and chairs
12. Open-file area
    - o Microfiche files
    - o Metal shelving for library
    - o Metal map cases
    - o Systems furniture

Aisle widths between different size cabinets


31"
24"
18" post
31"
24"
Aisle width
7'
31"
24"
31"
24"
36"
30"
18" post
36"
30"
Aisle width
7'
36"
30"
36"
30"
60"
48"
18" post
60"
48"
Aisle width
10'
60"
48"
60"
48"


Office of The Chief
Distribution Facilities Manager GS 14 (1)
Distribution Facilities Manager GS 13 (1)
Administrative Support Specialist GS 7 (1)
Secretary - Full Time GS 5 (1)
4/4
ustomer
ice Mgmt
Service and
Section
ist. Facilities Mgr. GS 11
ustomer Serv. Spec. GS 9
2/2
Cashier Unit
Cashier GS 7
ash Clerk GS 5
Billing Clerk GS 5
3/3
Processing Unit
rder Processor GS 6
rder Processor GS 5
(15)
16/16
Inventory
Maps Mgmt
Control and
Section
Dist. Facilities Mgr. GS 11
Inventory Control Spec. GS 9
2/2
Inventory Unit
Dist. Spec. GS 7
Dist. Clerk GS 5
(2)
3/3
Order Filling Unit
Foreman WS 4
Leader WL 4
Order Fillers WG 5
(16)
18/1
Warehouse Unit
Foreman WS 4
Leader WL 4
Warehouseman WG 5
(7)
9/1
Text Products Section
Dist. Facilities Mgr. GS 11
Inventory Control Spec. GS 9
2/2
Inventory Unit
Dist. Spec. GS 7
Dist. Clerk GS 5
2/2
Order Filling & Warehousing Unit
Foreman WS 4
Leader WL 4
Warehousemen WG 5
(2)
4/1
Open Files
Services Section
Dist. Facilities Mgr. GS 11
Dist. Specialist GS 9
2/2
Dist. Clerk GS 5
(2)
2/2

The consolidated warehouse will house 39 office employees and 28 warehousemen for a total of 67 employees.

Proposed organization charts are enclosed for general information.

United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VA. 22092

Mr. Fred Price
General Services Administration
7th & D Streets, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20407

Dear Mr. Price:

Enclosed is an updated SF-81, Request for Space, providing information regarding our requirements for a consolidated Map Distribution Center in the vicinity of Reston, Virginia.

As we discussed with Sharon Oakley and other representatives from GSA, the Geological Survey's requirement for a 155,500 square foot of Map Distribution Center was predicated on the availability of warehouse space with a 24 foot clear overhead. In that GSA has informed us that warehouse space in the Northern Virginia area is usually available with only a 20 foot clear overhead, we need to expand our original requirement of 155,500 square feet to approximately 190,000 square feet. This will enable us to realize sufficient storage, in cubic feet, to accommodate our requirements.

We understand that our occupying a leased facility will be for the long term, considering the lead time required to obtain the funding and associated approvals necessary prior to constructing a facility on the grounds of National Center. In anticipation of a long stay at a leased facility, we have included the requirement for eventual expansion of the Distribution Center to 225,000 square feet.

The ability to expand is necessary to accommodate an increase in mapping activity over the next 5 to 10 years.

As a matter of information, we have enclosed detailed drawings and specifications describing our needs. Should you wish to discuss the drawings and specifications, please call me at telephone number 860-7941, or FTS 928-7941.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Godbout, Chief,
Space and Facilities Management Section

Enclosure

Appendix c

EQUIPMENT NEEDS IN A CONSOLIDATED WAREHOUSE

Shelving Configurations

1. Ultimate

The ultimate type of warehousing configuration will allow maximum use of the cubic feet, that is, the useable space above the 99-inch bins and below the ceiling sprinkler system. This type minimizes the total square footage required to store large quantities of products and better protects the inventory of map stocks.

MAPS	Storage Heights	No. of Bins	Cost Per Bin	Total Cost
24" x31"				
Working Stock adjustable bins required	8 ft.	5,000	$375	*N/C
Bulk stock above working-T Post Adjustable shelving required	8 ft.	5,000	$250	$1,250,000
Bulk stock only-adjustable bins required	8 ft.	1,500	$375	$ 562,500
Bulk stock only-T Post adjustable shelving required	8 ft.	1,500	$250	$ 375,000
30" x 36"				
Working and bulk stocks combined - T Post shelving required	16 ft.	150	$400	$ 60,000
48" x 60"				
Working and bulk stocks combined - Double T Post shelving required	16 ft.	50	$750	$ 37,500
BOOKS				
Working and bulk stocks combined T Post shelving required	16 ft.	584	$350	$ 204,400
				$2,489,400

*Distribution currently has 5,000 adjustable bins that can satisfy this need.

2. Medium

The medium type configuration in warehousing provides the use of shelving similar to that used in the ultimate configuration, but does not protect the map stock as well. Another trade-off in this concept is a lower set up cost. Utilization of cubic feet space is, however, maximized under the medium plan.

MAPS	Storage Heights	No. of Bins	Cost Per Bin	Total Cost
24" x31"				
Working stock adjustable bins required	8 ft.	5,000	$375	*N/C
Bulk stock above working - T Post adjustable shelves required	8 ft.	5,000	$250	$1,250,000
Bulk stock only - T Post shelves required	16 ft.	3,000	$250	$ 750,000
30" x 36"				
Working and bulk stocks combined T Post adjustable shelves required	16 ft.	150	$400	$ 60,000
48" x 60"				
Working and bulk stocks combined Double T Post adjustable shelves req.	16 ft.	50	$750	$ 37,500
BOOKS				
Working and bulk stocks combined T Post adjustable shelves required	16 ft.	584	$350	$ 204,400
				$2,301,900

*Distribution currently has 5,000 adjustable bins that can satisfy this need.

3. Minimum

The minimum type of warehousing configuration utilizes a high degree of square footage (floor) space. Maximum cubic feet available for use is sacrificed in lieu of cost to install a total hi-rise storage system. However, shelving flexibility still exists in this concept due to the adjustable shelf bins and adjustable T post shelving.

MAPS	Storage Heights	No. of Bins	Cost Per Bin	Total Cost
24" x31"				
Working stock adjustable bins	8 ft.	5,000	$375	*N/C
Bulk stock only - T Post adjustable Shelves	16 ft.	8,000	$250	$2,000,000
30" x 36"				
Working and bulk stocks combined T Post adjustable shelves	16 ft.	150	$400	$ 60,000
48" x 60"				
Working and bulk stocks combined Double T Post adjustable shelves	16 ft.	50	$750	$ 37,500
BOOKS				
Working and bulk stocks combined T Post adjustable shelves	16 ft.	584	$350	$ 204,400
				$2,489,400

*Distribution currently has 5,000 adjustable bins that can satisfy this need.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION BRANCHES

WESTERN DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
4 FTE

Customer Services and Office Management Section	Inventory Control and Maps Mgmt. Section	Open File Services Section	Alaska Distribution Section
16 FTE	22 FTE	5 FTE	2 FTE 2 PTP

EASTERN DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
4 FTE

Customer Services and Office Management Section	Inventory Control and Maps Mgmt. Section	Text Products Section
15 FTE	22 FTE	7 FTE

97 FTE Positions 2 PTP Positions

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
4 FTE

Customer Services and Office Management Section	Inventory Control and Maps Mgmt. Section	Open-File Services Section	Text Products Section	Alaska Distribution Section
25 FTE	24 FTE	5 FTE	7 FTE	2 FTE/2PTP

67 FTE Positions 2 PTP Positions

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS, 5-YEAR PLAN

Senator McClure. The Geological Hazards Survey Program for fiscal year 1986 shows a reduction of $3,854,000 below the fiscal year 1985 level. The 5-year plan on earthquake hazards reduction was recently submitted to Congress. How does your budget mesh with the program outlined in the 5-year plan?

Dr. Peck. I think our budget is about the same as that outlined in the 5-year plan. The 5-year plan was prepared about 1 year or so ago on the basis of the proposed administration's budget for the Earthquake Hazards Program, which was about $34 million, substantially below the final appropriated amount.

So, the projected amount for next year is very close to the same figure as in that 5-year plan.

Senator McClure. So the 5-year plan was developed in consonance with the budgetary restrictions placed upon it and not from the other end, looking at what it ought to accomplish on what kind of a timeframe?

Dr. Peck. Yes; I think it was conceived at two different levels, one on a constrained level and another at a more optimistic level.

Senator McClure. Do you have some alternatives as to what you would have done at different financing levels?

Dr. Peck. In the plan?

Senator McClure. In the plan.

Dr. Peck. I better get the Chief Geologist to respond to that.

Senator McClure. Mr. Hamilton?

Mr. Hamilton. Yes; I believe that the 5-year plan was based only on one funding level. But if that's different I would like to correct that in the record.

Senator McClure. And if you would have readily available some comparisons of what a different funding level would do with respect to such an Earthquake Hazards Program, and could give us the advice with respect to alternative funding levels.

Dr. Peck. Surely.

Senator McClure. As to what they would do. I understand your constraint as to what you can ask, but we can ask you to give us some other information.

Dr. Peck. If that's OK with Kris Marcy.

[The information follows:]

Alternative U.S. Geological Survey Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Funding Levels

With additional funding in the earthquake program in fiscal year 1986 the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] would augment and complete the suite or cluster of earthquake prediction instrumentation in the Parkfield, CA, region. The USGS would also begin the site studies and procurement of instrumentation for another cluster of instrumentation for deployment in a zone on or near the San Andreas fault. This would be part of an effort currently being considered to develop earthquake prediction instrumentation in five zones with high earthquake potential in southern California.

A cluster concept and deployment of three to five clusters along the San Andreas fault has been endorsed by a committee of the National Research Council. The California Seismic Safety Commission has endorsed the expansion of the instrumentation at Parkfield. The USGS is coordinating with State agencies and is pursuing appropriate cost-sharing options.

Based on our research we have determined the kinds of numbers of instruments we believe are needed in order to monitor the precursory phenomena we believe will indicate the likelihood of a major earthquake. Instrumentation at the Parkfield cluster has begun with current and previous years funding. Our estimate is that the cost of completion of the equipment purchase and installation at Parkfield is about $2.5 million. Each additional cluster will cost about $5 million and about $560,000 each year to operate. The President's fiscal year 1986 budget supports the continued operation of the existing instruments at Parkfield. The Department will consider the continued deployment of additional earthquake-prediction instrument clusters during the fiscal year 1987 budget process along with other programs.

CLUSTER SCHEDULE

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Out-year costs
Cluster 1—Parkfield:				
Equipment and installation	$2,530,000			
Site studies				
Operations		$560,000	$560,000	$560,000
Cluster 2:				
Equipment purchase	2,480,000			
Equipment installation		880,000		
Site suveys	750,000			
Site calibration		1,000,000		
Operations			560,000	560,000
Cluster 3:				
Equipment purchase		2,480,000		
Equipment installation			880,000	
Site suveys		750,000		
Site calibration			1,000,000	
Operations				560,000
Total	5,760,000	5,670,00	3,000,000	1,680,000

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION PROGRAM

Senator McClure. As part of the prototype Earthquake Prediction Program in southern California, the Survey has begun the installation of satellite data collection platforms to improve timeliness and reliability of data analysis and evaluation.

Will conversion to this system be completed in fiscal year 1986?

Dr. Peck. The satellite relay system is used for geochemical and strain data, not for seismic data. There were too many bits of data in the signals that come from seismographs to use that satellite system. So it's used just for the strain and geochemical data.

Senator McClure. What is the estimate of the total cost of that system?

Dr. Peck. Mr. Hamilton?

Mr. Hamilton. The total cost would be $462,000.

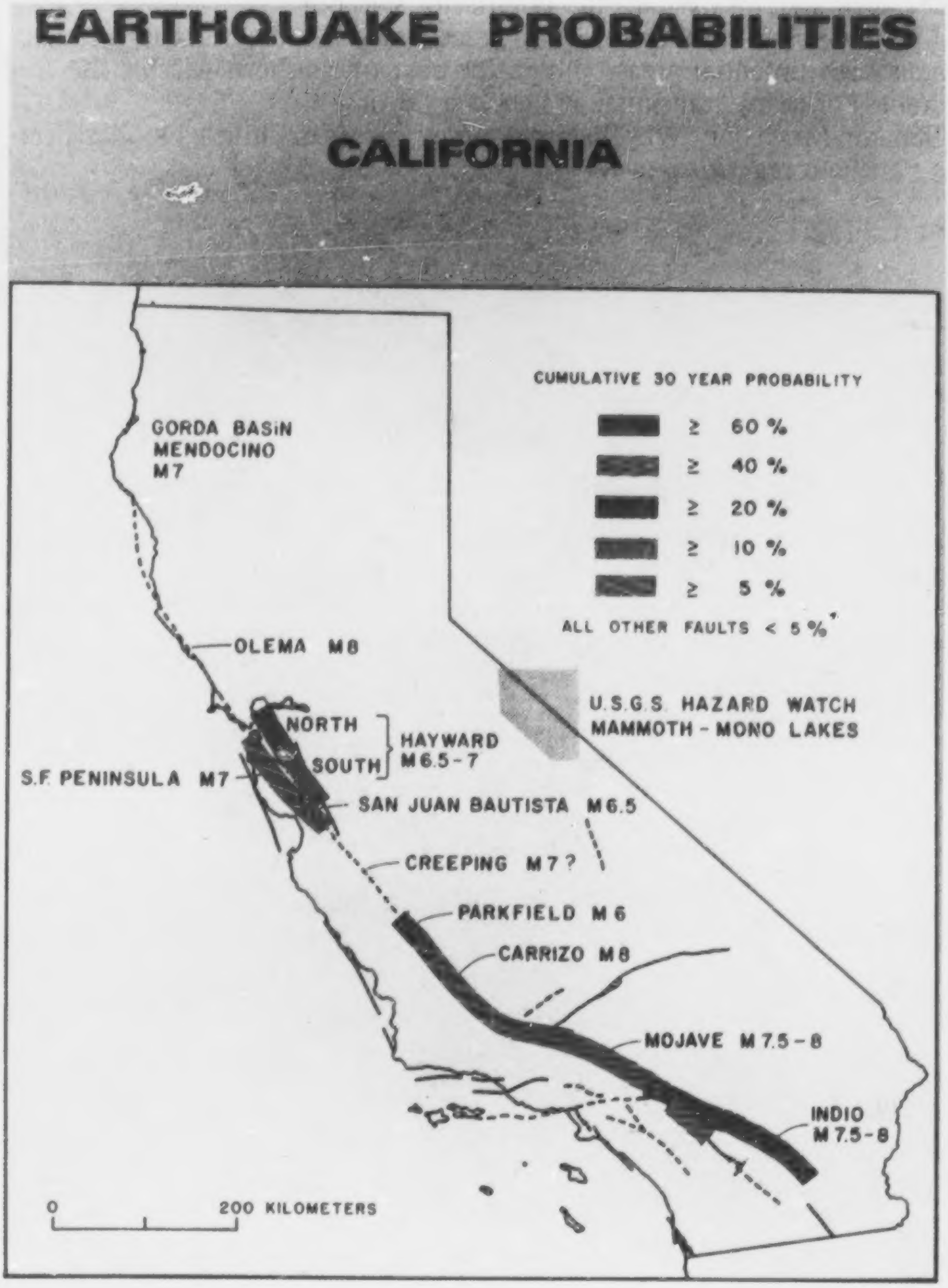
Senator McClure. Do you have any plans to install similar systems in other areas?

Mr. Hamilton. Yes, sir; we plan to install systems in southern Alaska.

Senator McClure. And how do you identify the area where you will place such systems? What's the criteria for selection?

Mr. Hamilton. We choose our areas based on the seismic hazards, that is high potential areas, and in the case of southern Alaska, the remoteness of many transmission sites is a factor.

Senator McClure. Why has the survey placed so much emphasis on the Parkfield region?


EARTHQUAKE PROBABILITIES
CALIFORNIA
CUMULATIVE 30 YEAR PROBABILITY
≥ 60 %
≥ 40 %
≥ 20 %
≥ 10 %
≥ 5 %
ALL OTHER FAULTS < 5 %*
GORDA BASIN MENDOCINO M7
OLEMA M8
NORTH
SOUTH
HAYWARD M6.5-7
S.F. PENINSULA M7
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA M6.5
CREEPING M7?
PARKFIELD M6
CARRIZO M8
MOJAVE M7.5-8
INDIO M7.5-8
U.S.G.S. HAZARD WATCH MAMMOTH - MONO LAKES
0
200 KILOMETERS

[Chart G-431-84]

Dr. Peck. I think we have a graph that shows the probability of a major earthquake over the next 30 years on this graph, which shows the estimate based on ancient earthquakes, the recurrence of earthquakes, and accumulated strain.

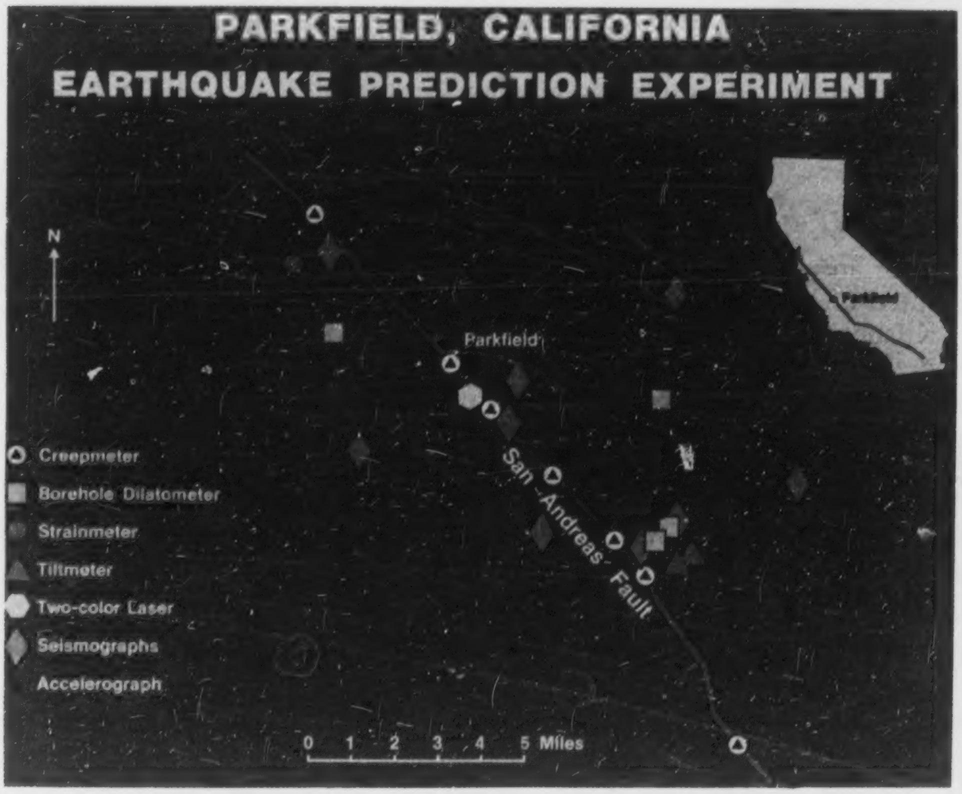
The red, which is the Parkfield area, about halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, has a likelihood, as shown here, of greater than 60 percent of a major earthquake in the next 30 years and in actuality the likelihood is over 90 percent for an earthquake in the next 5 years. There have been six earthquakes over the last 100 years in 22 year intervals.

Senator McCLURE. Can you arrange to have that happen right under the Kesterson Wildlife Refuge? [Laughter.]

Dr. PECK. Unfortunately, it's on the wrong side of the coastal range. I'll have the Chief Geologist record that suggestion.

Twenty years is up in 1988, and the whole point of emphasizing the work there is by concentrating our efforts we hope to detect some premonitory signals which guide us in establishing a network elsewhere and tell us what we need to monitor in predicting future earthquakes.

As you can see there are other likelihoods of earthquakes in southern California and we are examining areas in southern California for additional clusters of instruments.


PARKFIELD, CALIFORNIA
EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION EXPERIMENT
N
Parkfield
San Andreas Fault
Parkfield
Creepmeter
Borehole Dilatometer
Strainmeter
Tiltmeter
Two-color Laser
Seismographs
Accelerograph
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

[CHART G-436-85]

Dr. PECK. The next graph shows what sort of a cluster is involved, but I think we'd better let the Chief Geologist go into all the details of the two-color laser, strainmeters, and strong-motion seismometers, and volume dilatometers, and all that jazz.

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Hamilton?

PARKFIELD EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION INSTRUMENTATION

Mr. HAMILTON. Senator, this is a diagram of the deployment of instruments in the Parkfield area and it's designed to show the variety of instruments used for monitoring earthquake prediction purposes.

The creepmeter, for example, consists of a wire stretched across the fault designed to detect displacement on the fault. This side of the fault is moving toward Alaska at the rate of about 2 inches a year relative to this side, which is moving to the south. We have various strain measuring devices. We use tiltmeters which are designed to detect the warping of the Earth's surface.

We have a two-color laser in this area which is set up in the center of the array. The laser shoots beams to reflectors that are located in about 10 different locations around the area and we have seismographs and accelerographs which are instruments to detect strong ground shaking.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you.

In 1985, there were special additional funds provided to maintain intensive monitoring of the Kilauea volcano and Hualalai volcanoes. These funds are not included in the request for next year. Is there a good scientific basis for reduced activity in this area?

HAWAII VOLCANO ACTIVITIES

Dr. PECK. Well, yes, Senator. Somewhat, anyway. The Mauna Loa eruption of 1984 after going for some time, stopped, and we do not anticipate an eruption in the near future. The Hualalai volcano which last erupted in 1801 has not shown signs of activity.

Kilauea, on the other hand, just completed it's 31st phase of an eruption. It's gone off and on for several years and although it would be desirable from a budget standpoint to predict the end of the eruption, we don't know enough scientifically to predict the end of the eruption.

Senator MCCLURE. I wonder if you could supply for the record, kind of based upon the additional money that was provided in fiscal year 1985, how that money will be spent over those different areas?

Dr. PECK. Yes.

[The information follows:]

FISCAL YEAR 1985 VOLCANO HAZARDS PROGRAM INCREASE

In fiscal year 1985, the Congress appropriated an additional $600,000 to the Volcano Hazards Program for monitoring needs on the island of Hawaii. Of that amount, $285,000 is to maintain intensive monitoring of the sustained eruption of Kilauea and $315,000 is for one-time-only augmentation of monitoring networks at Mauna Loa and Hualalai volcanoes and upgrading of laboratory maintenance of equipment.

POSSIBLE USE OF VOLCANO HAZARDS PROGRAM FUNDS

Senator MCCLURE. You have indicated that in your judgment, at least, there is a different reason to spend in different areas.

Dr. PECK. Yes.

Senator MCCLURE. I assume that's reflected in your spending patterns?

Dr. PECK. Yes, indeed, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. And if you could provide for the record, too, an estimate if similar amounts were to be added to the budget this year, how you would distribute those funds.

Dr. PECK. We would be pleased to do that.

[The information follows:]

POSSIBLE USE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 VOLCANO HAZARDS PROGRAM FUNDS

If similar amounts were added to the program this year, the funds would be used for increased monitoring activities at Kilauea, HI, St. Augustine, AK, and Yellowstone National Park in the following manner:

Continue intensive monitoring of Kilauea volcano Eruptive activity is continuing at Kilauea. The volcano has entered its third year of frequent episodic eruptions from its east rift. Most recently, the 32d eruptive phase occurred on April 21–22, 1985. The end of the current eruptive cycle cannot be predicted at this time. There is no evidence of abatement in this volcanic activity, and eruptions may continue into fiscal year 1986.	$250,000
Establish baseline geodetic measurements at St. Augustine volcano, AK St. Augustine is one of several active volcanoes that border the Cook inlet, a major Alaskan population and shipping center that includes the city of Anchorage. St. Augustine has erupted five times since 1778 (most recently in 1963–64 and 1976), producing ash clouds, pyroclastic flows, and unstable dome intrusions and inducing tsunami. Periods of repose between eruptions are short, and future explosive activity is likely, posing a significant hazard to the region. Geodetic measurements are needed to establish a baseline for more frequent monitoring of ground-surface deformation there.	200,000
Expand geodetic and seismic coverage at Yellowstone National Park The Yellowstone region is one of extensive young volcanism and has experienced several strong earthquakes, numerous earthquake swarms, significant hydrothermal changes, and approximately 35 inches of crustal uplift during the past century. The U.S. Geological Survey renewed limited seismic and geodetic monitoring activities there in 1983. However, expanded coverage is needed to more thoroughly document continuing changes that may be related to subsurface magmatic processes.	150,000
Total	600,000

DEBRIS DAM AT SPIRIT LAKE

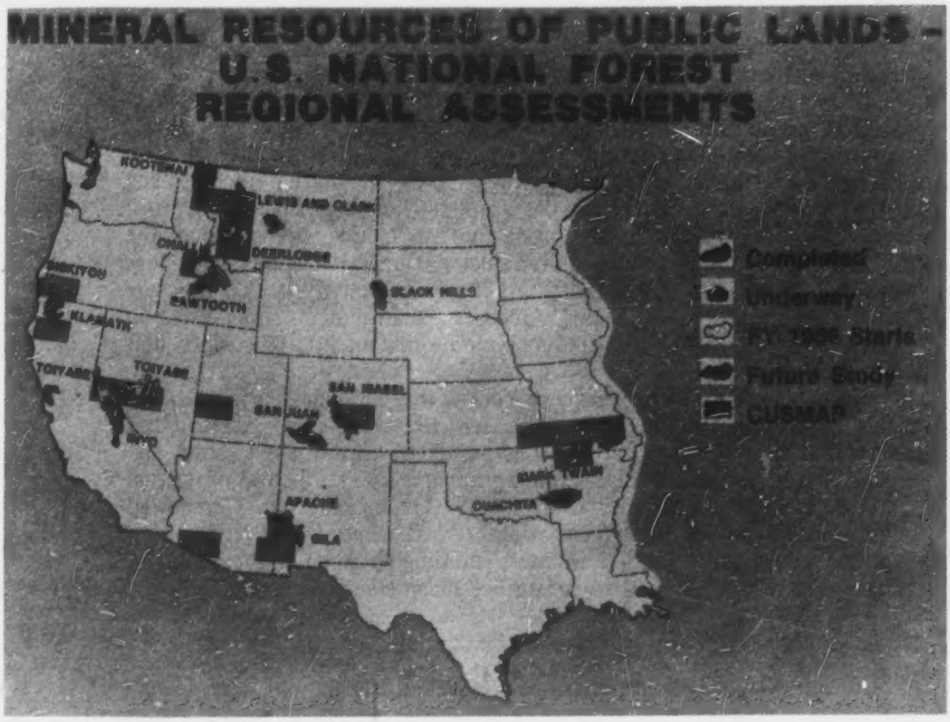
Senator MCCLURE. Since the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens, the Survey had been monitoring and evaluating the long-range impacts such as possible mudslides and flooding due to debris-filled lakes and streams. What is your current assessment of the situation there?

Dr. PECK. Well, so much of the concern of the past few years has been with a debris dam at Spirit Lake. Our assessment is that the hazards from that dam and the failure of that dam are somewhat less now. The Army Corps of Engineers has completed a tunnel that will be beginning to lower the water level behind that dam, in that natural dam within the next month or so. We are still concerned about the stability of a couple of other dams, Cold Water Lake being one of them.

There is a continuing concern, however. Over the last 5 years there has not been a major winter storm that would result in flooding and so those canyons are still choked with debris from the big blast in May 1980. A major storm or an active pyroclastic event from Mount St. Helens might trigger new flooding and debris flows, so we are continuing to monitor the situation very carefully.

MINERAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

Senator McCLURE. Last year's justification indicated that one of the new starts under consideration for mineral resource surveys in fiscal year 1985 was the Hailey quadrangle in Idaho. The same quadrangle is identified in the 1986 justification as a potential new start in 1986. Why was that area not selected for the current year and on what basis will you determine its inclusion in the 1986 program.


MINERAL RESOURCES OF PUBLIC LANDS -
U.S. NATIONAL FOREST
REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS
KOOTENAI
LEWIS AND CLARK
CHALL
DEERLODGE
SISKIYOU
SAWTOOTH
KLAMATH
BLACK HILLS
TOIYABE
TOIYABE
SAN ISABEL
SAN JUAN
INYO
MARK TWAIN
OUACHITA
APACHE
GILA
Completed
Underway
FY 1986 Starts
Future Study
CUSMAP

[CHART G-440-85]

Dr. PECK. That change reflects a change in strategy. We were asked by the Forest Service to make a number of new starts in mapping of potential wilderness areas in the east and as a result in order to accommodate those studies under the Wilderness Program we decided to make a combined effort from the CUSMAP and Wilderness Program and started a two-degree sheet in the east—the Greenville sheet.

So we deferred, although we were loathe to do so, Senator McClure. We deferred starting the Hailey sheet in Idaho. However, during the next fiscal year we are going to be able to combine efforts in the Hailey sheet with an effort under the proposed new Mineral Resources of Public Lands Program and will undertake an assessment of the Sawtooth National Forest in the future.

Senator McClure. If it still exists by that time.

Dr. Peck. Yes; we presume whatever happens between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service on land ownership and management, that those areas will still need the sort of mineral studies we do.

Senator McClure. Looking at your map, I see added in one category called completed and I see only one such area. I see another color marked as underway and I see one such area.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF PUBLIC LANDS PROGRAM

Dr. Peck. Yes, sir; the chart illustrates a program that we're proposing for this next year under a renamed Wilderness Program called the Mineral Resources of Public Lands Program. We have been working very closely with the Forest Service in starting a program to do rapid reconnaissance of whole forests—not just proposed wilderness areas, but whole forests in order to identify the areas with high mineral potential, so that the Forest Service can work that into their long-range plans.

As a pilot study we did the San Isabel National Forest, carried out by Dr. Richard Taylor, one of our very eminent mining geologists. Having finished that and worked out the format with the Forest Service—and it was very well received—we are doing now the Black Hills area—the whole Black Hills National Forest. This approach does not involve a lot of field work but rather relies on the use of data in our files and our understanding of the mineral potential of the area.

As a result, from the CUSMAP and other programs that we have studied, we are requesting funds to expand that program over the next few years to assess a number of national forests in the western United States.

Senator McClure. Well, Dr. Peck, you know of my concern. I am certain we make prescriptive or restrictive management decisions, we in the Congress, with respect to large sections of public lands, and even though there was direction from mineral surveys that have been followed intermittently by the Congress indifferently of the main regard since 1964, we still have very inadequate data upon which to make those resource assignments.

I note you have two underway and yet most of the wilderness legislation has been done. Most of the wilderness decisions on forest lands have been completed for the United States in the absence of that information. There are three States that remain—Montana, Idaho, and Nevada, upon which wilderness decisions have yet been made and yet there are no additional studies in those areas. Are you waiting till the door is locked, when you don't have to make the studies in those areas?

WILDERNESS STUDIES FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Dr. Peck. We will be doing two different studies. We will be doing detailed—sort of semidetailed, traditional wilderness studies for the Bureau of Land Management. And the latest start on that will be 1987. We will be continuing to do detailed——

Senator McClure. Excuse me, could I interrupt for just a moment.

Dr. Peck. Yes.

Senator McClure. Because you gave me a date on BLM wilderness surveys. What was that?

Dr. Peck. The last start for a new proposal in the study areas for BLM, 1987.

Senator McClure. That's the last new start?

Dr. Peck. Yes; for BLM.

Senator McClure. When will those be completed?

Dr. Peck. Those will be completed in 1989, as I recall, in order to meet the mandated 1991 deadline.

Senator McClure. Yes; that's mandated by Congress and the BLM says they'll have all the recommendations to us before that. It says they intend to ignore the results of your study because they won't have them yet.

Go ahead. Excuse me for interrupting.

Dr. Peck. Yes, sir.

We'll be doing detailed BLM studies. We will be doing detailed mineral studies at an accelerated rate in the latter part of the 1980's as we complete the BLM jobs. But at the same time we will be doing these much more reconnaissance studies that are aimed to meet the needs of the Forest Service and Congress, not for detailed wilderness decisions but for the Forest Service long-range planning function.

Senator McClure. Well, I remain concerned because it seems to me we're pursuing continuously the too-little, too-late philosophy.

A slight reduction in funding is proposed for mineral resource surveys in the conterminous United States. In fiscal year 1984 there were four new starts while only two are proposed for fiscal year 1986.

Last year's justification indicated that new starts cost $775,000 each while this year's justification shows a cost of $650,000 each. Similarly, final work on quadrangles scheduled for completion had a unit cost of $450,000 last year which is reduced to $350,000 this year, and quadrangles under study were budgeted at $650,000 each for fiscal year 1985 and are proposed to be funded at $500,000 each for fiscal year 1986.

Have there been technological advances which allow for the same amount of work to be done at a savings of about 20 percent, or will you be doing less work in each of these areas than you have in the past?

Dr. Peck. Neither, Senator. My understanding is that this reflects the nature of different areas. In some of the areas, much of the geophysics is being supported under the Wilderness Program because in those areas we are mapping and doing geophysics on a lot of areas under the Wilderness Program.

So the change from year to year reflects neither advances in efficiency, nor does it reflect reduced output. It's more the vagaries of comingling of funds in areas that we're working on for the CUSMAP Program that also contain the wilderness area.

Senator McCLURE. Does that imply we have put most of highly mineralized areas in wildernesses so you don't have to do so much work in the ones that remain?

Dr. PECK. No; I don't think that's true, Senator McClure, although, of course, some highly mineralized areas have been put in——

Senator McCLURE. Indeed, they have. Congress kind of just lightly pins the tail on the donkey.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITH BUREAU OF MINES AND THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Dr. PECK. I will say over the last year or so we have worked more effectively with both the Bureau of Mines and the Forest Service in laying out both for wilderness areas we have studied and for wilderness areas we have not studied in detail, what the mineral potential is.

Then it's Congress' decision to balance that imperfectly known resource versus aesthetic, recreational or other viewpoints.

Senator McCLURE. Dr. Peck, an increase of $1 million is requested for the assessment of mineral resources on public lands. During last year's hearing the survey indicated that the California court decision had impacted on the Survey's earlier plan to move from primarily Forest Service land to do more BLM land and that a new schedule had been worked out which would be addressed in the fiscal year 1986 budget.

Is this additional $1 million sufficient to keep you on the 1991 schedule of completing the studies on 6.8 million acreas of Forest Service land and 9,650,000 acres of BLM land?

DEADLINES FOR WILDERNESS STUDIES

Dr. PECK. Yes, Senator; as I mentioned under the present projections, we will do the last parts in 1987 for BLM wilderness study areas and complete those by 1989. The Forest Service areas will—most of them will be done somewhat later, but we will still complete them by 1993.

Senator McCLURE. So there's a 2-year slippage; is that correct?

Dr. PECK. The 1991 date is a mandated deadline for the BLM study areas. I don't think there's a mandated deadline for the Forest Service wilderness areas.

Senator McCLURE. I thought that's what you told us last year. That's the reason I asked whether it's mandated or not?

Dr. PECK. The Chief Geologist may be able to shed some light on the situation.

Mr. HAMILTON. Is the question with respect to the deadline on Forest Service?

Senator McCLURE. Yes; when will you have those completed. My understanding was you told us last year you would have those completed by 1991. Now, you're saying it will be 1993.

Mr. HAMILTON. We expect more of the requirements to come along from the Forest Service as we go into the next 4 years, but the requirements that have been identified, we expect to complete by 1993. The 1991 deadline refers to the BLM lands, I believe.

Senator McCLURE. All of these surveys require approximately 3 years to complete. I would understand then that you would have to initiate all of the remaining lands to be studied. All the new starts would have to be by fiscal year 1990; is that correct?

Dr. PECK. I would presume so.

Mr. HAMILTON. Well, with respect to the BLM lands, we would have to start by 1987, finish by 1989, and that's a schedule we intend to meet. The schedule I have on Forest Service land shows starts continuing on through the rest of this decade, because we expect to have new acreage identified.

Senator McCLURE. But you will start all of them by fiscal year 1990? Is that on your work schedule?

Mr. HAMILTON. All the acreage that has currently been identified we expect to start, but we expect to have additional acreage identified.

WORLD ENERGY PROGRAM

Senator McCLURE. Five hundred thousand dollars is requested for the World Energy Resource Assessment Program. No funds were requested or provided for this program in fiscal year 1985. GS planned to do some work on a reimbursible basis. Are other Federal agencies contributing to this effort in the current year and, if so, in what amounts?

Dr. PECK. That effort is being coordinated very closely with other agencies. It's my understanding that only one agency, part of the intelligence community, supplied funds, and I think it was order of magnitude $150,000.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Senator McCLURE. One of the major decisions before this subcommittee with respect to fiscal year 1986 is continued filling of the strategic petroleum reserve. To aid in our deliberations, I would appreciate it if you would expand on the statements contained in the justification: First, that during that past 10 years, world discovery of oil has lagged behind production by some 80 billion barrels; and second, that the existing oil glut is confined almost exclusively to the Persian Gulf area.

What do those two statements portend with respect to our domestic energy picture over the next 5 to 10 years?

Dr. PECK. I think in the long run, Mr. Chairman, that we need to pay very close attention to the strategic petroleum reserve and stocks held by private industry and to secure foreign sources of oil. Our program is aimed more at future supply, long-range supply based on our identification of the resources. It's very germaine to the strategy on filling the petroleum reserve 5, 10, 15 years from now. In fact, the head of our world energy program, Dr. Masters, is participating in an academy study requested by DOE to look at the strategy of filling the petroleum reserve to the year 2000.

As far as it's relevance to the short-range situation, I think that's more a matter of immediate energy supply and reserves and is more within the area of expertise of the Department of Energy and the

Energy Information Agency, and I think it's a decision that's mandated in part by budget constraints.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION WORLDWIDE

Senator McCLURE. Excess producing capacity outside of the Persian Gulf amounts to only about 3.5 million barrels per day while 7 to 8 million barrels per day transit the Persian Gulf. If the gulf were closed, or even if supplies from the Middle East were simply interrupted, which is certainly a possibility in the face of what's going on in that area today, how long would it be before the impact became apparent in the United States?

Dr. PECK. Again, this tends to get into an area beyond our expertise; however, I believe that the United States at this time is not so dependent on the Middle Eastern oil as it used to be. Many of our allies, however, are and so there might be a ripple effect in the short run because of our allies competing with us for supplies from Canada and South America.

Senator McCLURE. And as a matter of fact, oil moving on the high seas is a very fungible product; isn't it?

Dr. PECK. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. It moves through the area where it will get the most money; doesn't it?

Dr. PECK. Yes.

Senator McCLURE. In the event of a shortage, we become immediate competitors with every other consumer in the world; don't we?

Dr. PECK. I believe, however, that there are arrangements and agreements with our allies under EIA to govern activities and try to reduce nonproductive competition during a time of crisis like that.

Senator McCLURE. Which is another way of saying that even if we have an assured supply from outside the gulf, if there is a cessation or termination of supplies from the gulf, we're going to have to share our supplies.

Dr. PECK. Indeed, Senator.

Senator McCLURE. To the best of your knowledge, was the information gained to date through the World Energy Resource Assessment Program used in the deliberations to terminate or delay filling this strategic petroleum reserve?

Dr. PECK. Well, our results are communicated to the intelligence community, to DOE. We work cooperatively with the Energy Information Agency. We were not partners to that decision, however, and so I can't say for sure whether the information was used.

OFFSHORE GEOLOGIC SURVEYS

Senator McCLURE. The amount of $24,772,000 is requested for offshore geologic surveys. At the request of the subcommittee, the Survey provided background information relative to the history of your budget request to the Department, the Department's request to OMB and the OMB allowance. The largest discrepancy appears in this area where GS had requested a level more than $10 million above the OMB allowance. That would be an increase of about 50 percent above the current level, there must have been plans to significantly expand ongoing work or initiate new activities.

If an additional $10 million were provided, what would be the focus of Survey with respect to offshore geologic framework.

Dr. PECK. Those funds were requested, Senator McClure, to meet a really major challenge. That is the exploration of the EEZ proclaimed by the President, some 3 million additional square miles. In order to meet that, we conceived a fairly broad program involving the participation by private industry and oceanographic institutions as well as ourselves.

I think perhaps Dr. Hamilton has a breakdown of what we propose in the way of increased activities in that program.

Mr. HAMILTON. Yes, Senator McClure; we would spend about $2 million on investigations of the geology in areas that we are currently mapping with our side scan system. We would spend about $4 million in equipment modernization. This is to replace multichannel seismic systems acquired over 10 years ago and other systems that we feel could and should be used. We would spend about $600,000 on bathymetric surveys in collaboration with NOAA, and we would use about $1.4 million for support of studies in academic institutions and about $2 million for support of studies in industry and an extramural program under the EEZ program.

EXPLORATION OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you.

According to the justification, a program to map and assess the resource potential of the EEZ in a 10-year period would require coverage of about 340,000 square nautical miles per year. How many miles have been covered since the inception of the program and how many will be covered in fiscal year 1986?

Dr. PECK. As far as miles covered by the program to date and looking only at the first part of that program, which is the GLORIA survey, over this last fiscal year we carried out surveys in cooperation with the British, using the GLORIA system to do the west coast. That covered about 250,000 square miles, which is the EEZ all the way from the Mexican border to the Canadian border.

In this current fiscal year we will be starting and perhaps complete GLORIA survey of the Gulf of Mexico and the following fiscal year the EEZ off Puerto Rico will be surveyed and we will start a program that we will carry out for a number of years covering areas in both the Bering Sea, Alaskan waters, and off Hawaii and the Hawaiian Islands.

The order of magnitude of coverage in 1986—perhaps the Chief Geologist can supply that.

Mr. HAMILTON. In 1986 it will be 340,000 square miles; in 1985, we expect to cover 100,000 square miles.

REGIONAL AQUIFER SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Senator McClure. If I can turn to regional aquifer systems, phase I investigations of the regional aquifer system in the Alluvial Basin of California have been suspended during the current year. Was this done in order to allow you to address the selenium in the irrigation return flows in the San Joaquin Valley?

Dr. Peck. In large part that's true, Senator. We needed to focus a lot of activity to the central valley in the Kesterson area. However, partly it was a matter of personnel. I believe that now we will be continuing those southern California studies at a low level at about $100,000 a year.

But as you can well understand, much of our effort these days with our own funds and with the Bureau of Reclamation funds have focused on Kesterson and the San Joaquin Valley and the source of the selenium.

Senator McClure. I'm sure that's true and I think it's certainly the kind of crisis problem that must be dealt with.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES HYDROLOGY

I generally like to see Idaho mentioned in justifications. That's not the case, however, when it is noted that we have a major problem with toxic substances in supply wells. In fiscal year 1983, the Survey completed a statewide assessment of ground water quality in Idaho. Has the situation improved or deteriorated since that time?

Dr. Peck. Senator, we work very closely with State agencies in Idaho and we have some ideas on ways that we could monitor ground and surface water in order to detect those trends. At the present time we don't have sufficient data to do that. I will say, however, that Idaho was not singled out. It was mentioned as an example of a not densely populated State in the West; that although it was not strongly urbanized, still had some local ground water problems and I believe there are some problems of nitrate in the Rathdrum-Perry area. There are some problems in the Boise highly urbanized area. There's a ground water plume we have been monitoring very carefully now for some years at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Senator McClure. In general, is the Nation's ground water quality improving or worsening?

Dr. Peck. Well, again we don't have data to tell, and that would be very difficult to quantify. But our gut reaction is it's probably getting somewhat worse, although some plumes are improved and decreased in time because of the activity of the bacteria and oxidation and so on.

The country is loading a lot of wastes into individual sites and there's some concern about nonpoint source pollution from salting streets and from pesticides and fungicides and fertilizers used by the farmers.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McCLURE. Dr. Peck, there are a number of other questions that I will submit for response in writing for the record. I want to thank you for your responses here today.

And I might mention, too, for the record that other members of this subcommittee may also submit questions to you for response for the record.

Dr. PECK. Thank you, Senator.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

Additional Committee Questions

CHANGES IN BILL LANGUAGE

Question. The Survey has proposed two additional items of bill language for inclusion in the fiscal year 1986 bill. The first would establish a fund in which to deposit user charges from ADP and telecommunications services which would be used to purchase replacement equipment at a later date. Will these charges be assessed to only users outside of the Survey?

Answer. No, users charges will be assessed to USGS users and outside users of the services.

Question. The charges are to be based on unfunded costs resulting from depreciation. What method of computing depreciation will you use and what is the estimate of the annual costs?

Answer. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) intends to use straight-line depreciation for the telephone switchboard equipment and estimates an annual depreciation cost of $500,000. A final decision on the depreciation method for the communications network (GEONET) will not be made until financing is determined as part of the contract award process later this spring. However, the USGS proposes using an alternative to straight-line to reflect the expected incremental growth of GEONET. This more appropriate method will expand the depreciation costs as usage and capital equipment costs increase over the system's life. This method distributes costs according to usage and results in the lowest unit cost to all users. It is anticipated that annual depreciation costs could range from $80,000 to $800,000 as the GEONET network size and usage grow.

Question. A general provision is contained in the Interior bill which prohibits assessments which are not specifically identified in the justifications. Is it your understanding that as these charges will be based on quantifiable data and will relate to system usage, the other Interior bureaus will be able to pay these costs notwithstanding our bill language?

Answer. Charges will be based on quantifiable data relating to system usage, and, therefore, will not be in violation of the Interior bill prohibiting assessments. Unless the language of the Appropriations Bill is modified to permit accumulation of depreciation fees for more than 1 year, the USGS cannot comply with OMB Circular A-121, GAO guidelines, or the Department of the Interior policies and procedures.

Question. You have also requested that all funds provided pursuant to the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 remain available until expended. While we will discuss the water program a little later, I would like the record to show that this request is made in order that an orderly evaluation of the proposals can be conducted and the no year availability is not intended to result in large carryover balances resulting from fiscal rather than programmatic decisions. Dr. Peck, can you provide me that assurance?

Answer. I can assure you that our intent in making this request is to improve the effectiveness of the programmatic decisions required to administer the Water Resources Research Act of 1984. Such wording is contained in the language of the Act, and we believe that its inclusion in the USGS appropriation assists us in meeting the intent of Congress with respect to this Act.

PRIMARY AND REVISED MAPPING

Question: In addition to the proposed 2901 rescission totaling $4.5 million, the Survey will also be required to absorb the total fiscal year 1985 supplemental pay requirement of $6,464,000. Of this amount, mapping activities will absorb $1.6 million resulting in the delay of the completion of about 40 new primary maps and 60 revised maps. How long a delay is envisioned?

Answer: The decreased production of about 40 new primary maps and 60 revised maps will have the effect of delaying the availability of maps to users beginning in FY 1985 and continuing through FY 1989. The overall impact on nationwide coverage, which is scheduled for FY 1989, is to delay completion by approximately one quarter in FY 1989.

PAY SUPPLEMENTAL

Question. The water programs will be asked to absorb $2.3 million. The justification indicates that this will result in discontinuance of some of the water monitoring stations. How many stations would be closed and where are they located?

Answer. Figure W-1 on pages GS-172-173 of the FY 1986 Budget Justification displays the Water Data Activities of the USGS for the period FY 1984 through FY 1986. Data displayed for FY 1985 and FY 1986 represent our best estimate of the numbers and types of data collection stations that can be supported with the funds appropriated for this fiscal year and those requested for FY 1986 for both the Federal and Federal/State Cooperative Programs. On the average, the various data collection activities displayed on Figure W-1 reflect estimated reductions of 4 to 6 percent for the period FY 1984-85. Of these reductions, approximately one-third represent planned management actions suggested by analyses of the networks and reasonable modifications in data collection strategies. Modifications in data collection activities associated with such considerations, which are a part of a USGS continuing review, will not adversely affect network integrity or the utility of the hydrologic information generated. The remaining two-thirds of the estimated reductions in data collection activities reflect the combined implications of funding decreases associated with:

- the continued impact of inflation on the cost of network operations;
- the across-the-board 2 percent funding reduction contained in the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution; and
- absorption of the 3.5 percent pay cost increase in FY 1985.

As a rule, the impact of decreased Federal funding under the Federal/State Cooperative Program produces a larger impact in terms of the number of hydrologic stations that can be supported because $2.00 in network funding is lost for every $1.00 decline in Federal matching support.

Actions to rescale data collection activities from FY 1984 to the projected levels shown for FY 1985 will be undertaken throughout the year. The annual inventory of data collection activities, which is performed during the 4th quarter, will provide actual data on the numbers and locations of hydrologic data collection activities which have been either modified or discontinued during this fiscal year.

With the increased funding proposed for FY 1986, we estimate that the network can be sustained at its FY 1985 levels.

Question. The amount available for the Federal/State Cooperative Program would also be reduced. Have the States provided their full share of the program costs for the current fiscal year?

Answer. The States have provided their full share of the program costs for FY 1985.

Question. By reducing the amounts available for State match, do we make it more difficult for the States to justify these requests to their legislatures in the future?

Answer. The shortfall probably does impact requests made by some State agencies to their legislatures for funding with which to engage in cooperative activities with the USGS. The cost-sharing attributes of the Federal/State Cooperative Program likely enhance the justifications made by State agencies for funding to their legislatures. If insufficient Federal matching funds are forecast, then certain changes in project scale or timing may be required. In some cases, State agencies will attempt to undertake investigations using their own personnel and resources. Usually, the planning process and excellent working relationships at the local level minimize the problem.

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS SURVEYS IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

Question. I understand that at your recent earthquake authorizations hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee, interest was expressed in having the Survey become more active in mapping and assessing eastern earthquake hazards. How much are you currently spending on this activity and what different approaches are required in assessing earthquake hazards east of the Rockies?

Answer. The Geological Survey supports an active program in mapping and assessing earthquake hazards in the Eastern United States. In FY 1985, the Geological Survey will spend approximately $2 million in earthquake monitoring and earthquake hazards assessments in the Eastern United States. The total includes approximately $1.1 million from the Geological Survey's Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and $0.9 million from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Evaluating seismic hazards and earthquake potential in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains is complicated by the relative infrequency of large earthquakes and by the general absence of mappable, active faults. As a result, the association of seismicity with geologic structures showing surface expression, like those found in the Western United States is difficult. There is an accumulating body of evidence that indicates that eastern seismicity is associated with ancient (geologically speaking) fault zones that are rejuvenated by modern stress patterns in the Earth's crust. Since these ancient structures are almost always buried beneath younger geologic strata, defining their nature and geometry relies heavily on expensive, deep-sounding techniques originally developed for oil exploration. Perhaps the most complete investigation conducted so far in the Eastern United States has been in the New Madrid seismic zone of the central Mississippi Valley, the site of major earthquakes in 1811 and 1812. Here geologic, aeromagnetic, gravity, and seismic reflection and refraction techniques have defined a northeast-southwest trending zone of faulting in the crust beneath the Mississippi River valley in adjoining parts of Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This zone or rift is thought to have been formed more than 600 million years ago; however, contemporary seismicity in the region shows close association with these buried ancient faults. Present-day seismicity and crustal movements represent the response of these structures to the current east-west compressive stress field.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO OBSERVATORY

Question. Funds were provided to the National Park Service for new construction and rehabilitation of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory. According to the justification, this construction will be completed "by fiscal year 1987." Will the new facility become available for Survey use during fiscal year 1986?

Answer. If construction proceeds as presently scheduled, the new facility will become available for Survey use toward the end of fiscal year 1986. Current plans call for the new facility to be constructed before the existing facility is vacated and renovated. Completion of the new construction and the renovation are estimated to take 18 months. According to the National Park Service, the construction contract was awarded on March 18, 1985.

Question. Is there a requirement to purchase additional office or scientific equipment for the Observatory?

Answer. Existing office and scientific equipment will be used in the new facility, along with some additional equipment that will be purchased for efficiency of operations.

Question. If so, what funds are available?

Answer. These improvements will not be costly and are planned to be funded from the FY 1986 and FY 1987 base budgets of the Volcano Program.

Question. The initial plans also called for an information and interpretation center with "Geological Survey funding its appropriate share of the costs." Has your appropriate share of the costs been determined and are such funds available within your budget?

Answer. The participation of the Geological Survey in the information and interpretation center consists of providing the National Park Service with information about Hawaiian geology and volcanic eruptions for their preparation of exhibits, talks, and other presentations. This is an on-going cooperative effort with the National Park Service that has resulted in an annual cost to the Geological Survey of about $25,000. This effort will be expanded somewhat after the new facilities are occupied, but costs will continue to be funded from within our annual budget.

LANDSLIDE PROGRAM

Question. Why is the Survey proposing to reduce the landslide program to the fiscal year 1984 level?

Answer. The Landslide Hazards Program is being reduced to meet higher priority USGS program needs (the proposed decrease in FY 1986 is the $1 million increase added by Congress in FY 1985). At the proposed level, approximately 3 studies of landslide processes and mechanisms will have their completion dates extended. Two regional assessments of landslide hazards in the Rocky Mountains and the California Coast Ranges will also have their completion dates extended. Some cooperative efforts with State geological surveys will be discontinued; however, informal State/Federal collaboration will be maintained. Activities planned for FY 1986 include completion of a landslide overview of the United States, and development of a landslide probability and risk assessment of the Wasatch Front and Wasatch Plateau areas of Utah. Studies of debris-flow and deep-seated landslide mechanisms will be continued, and the USGS Landslide Information Center will be maintained.

DEEP CONTINENTAL STUDIES

Question. An increase of $2 million is requested to initiate a new program of Deep Continental Studies. In addition to the Survey work, work in this area will also be supported by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy. Do you know how much these two agencies will be spending on Deep Continental Studies in the coming year?

Answer. Activities in Deep Continental Studies by the U.S. Geological Survey will be coordinated with the Continental Lithosphere Program of the National Science Foundation and the Geosciences Research Program of the Department of Energy. Funding requests for these program in FY 1986 include:

NSF -- Continental Lithosphere	$ 11.4 million
Seismic Profiling	(4.6)
Seismic Arrays	(2.8)
Continental Drilling	(3.0)
Satellite Applications	(0.5)
Geological Materials	(0.5)
DOE -- Geosciences Research Program	$ 4.7 million
Continental Drilling	(3.93)
Geophysical Studies	(0.58)
Seismic Profiling	(0.15)
Geochemical Studies	(0.04)

Question. Does the $2 million request represent just start-up of the program, or do you anticipate that this will be the approximate level of funding for some years to come?

Answer. The $2 million request will allow us to start a coordinated multi-agency drilling program to investigate deep-fault properties and processes, such as along the southern San Andreas fault near Cajon Pass, California, and the hydrothermal-magma system at Creede, Colorado. It will also permit expansion of crustal transect studies in Alaska and southern California to analyze terrane accretion and its relation to continental growth and the formation of mineral and energy deposits.

Continued support building from the FY 1986 level of $3 million ($1 million was approved for this type of work in FY 1982) may be necessary for several years to accomplish the several tasks of the Deep Continental Studies program component. A multi-year program would be necessary to realize the full benefit of a viable drilling research and sample analysis program that addresses the objectives and strategy of the Continental Scientific Drilling Program, and that permits tasks such as seismic reflection and refraction profiling, seismic tomography, and isotopic, chemical, and physical investigations of deep crustal materials to be completed.

Question. How will this program relate to other USGS programs and to the activities of other Federal agencies?

Answer. The proposed increase for Deep Continental Studies complements other USGS programs by integrating investigations and information on deep crustal processes and structures with research of near-surface geology. Deep Continental Studies will provide an understanding of the evolution of continental interiors and the processes that produce strategic and critical ore deposits, as well as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, geothermal fields, and Petroleum accumulations. There is a large gap in our knowledge between the fine detail provided by shallow geologic exploration and general, large-scale knowledge of the deeper continents. Yet it is these deeper zones where many critical mineral deposits form and where earthquakes and volcanoes originate.

The Deep Continental Studies program is being coordinated with the Continental Lithosphere Program of the National Science Foundation and the Geosciences Research Program of the Department of Energy.

MINERAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

Question. The Survey will initiate work on 300,000 acres of Forest Service land and on 2.3 million acres of BLM land in fiscal year 1986. On how many acres of land do you propose to start work in fiscal years 1987 and 1988?

Answer. Preliminary planning estimates are as follows:

	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
		(acres in millions)	
Forest Service Wilderness Study Areas (acres)	0.30	b/	b/
Forest Service Regional Studies of National Forests (acres)	7.23a/	b/	b/
BLM Wilderness Study Areas (acres)	2.30	b/	b/
Total Starts	9.83	b/	b/

a/ Challis National Forest	2.49 acres
Toiyabe National Forest	3.38 acres
Deerlodge National Forest	1.36 acres

b/ Not resolved at this time.

COAL INVESTIGATIONS

Question. The budget proposes no new starts on coal-geologic investigations of 1:100,000-scale maps, but indicates that the backlog of maps that are nearly complete will receive priority for publishing. What is the current backlog of such maps?

Answer. The backlog of 1:100,000-scale maps currently is 51.

Question. Of that, how many will be published during fiscal years 1985 and 1986

Answer. Eight maps will be ready for publication in FY 1985 and 18 in FY 1986.

Question. What high priority areas remain to be mapped?

Answer. These maps were originally prepared in response to priorities set by the Bureau of Land Management for the coal leasing program. No further mapping needs or priorities have been established by BLM. BLM relies on published and unpublished data acquired under the 1:100,000-scale mapping program and on industry data. Data on the quantity, quality, geologic setting, and distribution of coal on Federal land is available in the USGS National Coal Resources Data System for use by other Federal agencies.

Question. The justification suggests a new direction in the coal program with heavy emphasis on coal quality. What is the justification for this redirection?

Answer. Increased emphasis on coal-quality research represents a shift in emphasis from assessing coal quantities to assessing coal qualities. The reason is as follows:

The potential for the Nation's coal resources to play a significant role in America's energy future is not constrained by resource availability or the lack of commercially viable combustion technologies. The most important current issue in coal is whether the Nation can take advantage of its vast coal resources to serve in environmentally and socially acceptable ways.

The answer to this question depends to a large extent on the physical nature or quality of coal. Coal is a complex and heterogeneous mixture of organic and inorganic constituents whose composition may vary significantly between coal beds within the same district, or even over short distances within the same bed. Because of the wide range of variation in coal quality, particularly with regard to constituents which affect the environment, more research is required to determine the quality of the Nation's coal resources to aid in determining the most efficient and least environmentally deleterious ways in which to utilize coal. The design of extremely expensive future coal-utilization technology and nationally important decisions ranging from acid rain issues to clean-air standards may well rest on the quality of the Nation's coal and how much we know about it.

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS INVESTIGATIONS

Question. Section 1002 of ANILCA requires the Secretary to submit a report to Congress in 1986 on the estimates of the location and amount of undiscovered oil and gas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Are the funds which have been and will be provided to the Survey by the Fish and Wildlife Service sufficient to meet your responsibility under this statute?

Answer. The Survey received $581,000 in FY 1984 and $481,000 in FY 1985 from the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct field investigations and research, to use those results in special processing and interpretation of selected seismic data obtained by industry, and to make estimates of the oil and gas resources in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). This amount was supplemented by funds from the onshore oil and gas resources program, insofar as that program's activities are complementary to the work in the ANWR.

Question. In the current fiscal year, a major effort was launched to produce estimates of undiscovered oil and gas resource potential on Federal lands. Is any information available yet from that work?

Answer. The major effort launched this year is known as the Federal Lands Assessment Program. Although the focus will be on Federal lands during the first 2 years, the overall goal is to review and map all petroleum plays in the continental United States and to make estimates of undiscovered recoverable oil and gas resources based on the analysis of available geological, geophysical, drill-hole and other data. The delineation of plays has already been completed and over 300 have been identified. Because 6 years have elapsed since the last resource estimates were prepared by the Survey (Circular 860), an update of figures reported is now desirable. We regard this as particularly important in view of the lack of notable discoveries of new oil and gas deposits in many exploration frontiers the last few years. No updated information is available as yet; however, in 1-2 years sufficient data may be available to provide preliminary updated undiscovered oil and gas resource assessments.

URANIUM/THORIUM INVESTIGATIONS

Question. A reduction of $1 million and 8 positions (25 percent of the staff) is proposed for uranium/thorium investigations. The justification states that decreased industry requirements make these adjustments practical. Last year's justification also proposed a similar decrease which was not approved, but the rationale was that the industry rather than the Federal government as the prime supplier of resource information. Are there, indeed, decreased industry requirements or will they only be decreased if the financing falls on the industry rather than the government?

Answer. The domestic uranium mining industry is on hard times - we hear that only two mines remain open in the nation. So industry requirements for USGS information are much reduced at this time. But the need may rebound in the next few years and industry may not be able to acquire information in the meantime, so we have looked at a minimal sort of research program designed to keep some flow of information available. We are winding down most of our studies in the main traditional uranium areas, producing geologic reports and conceptual models of ore-deposit occurrence. And we are initiating studies of newly recognized, possibly more economic kinds of deposits to keep our program up to date with changing resource possibilities and industry needs. Results of these studies will be provided to the Energy Information Administration under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The program also will include a modest look at data now, in our keeping that were gathered under the Department of Energy's $300 million NURE program, and these results too will be made available to industry and the public to guide future planning.

Question. At this time, is there sufficient incentive in the uranium industry to support acquisition of additional resource information by the private sector?

Answer. No. There has been a marked decline in the use of domestic uranium by the power-generating companies, with cheaper imported uranium having supplanted U.S. resources.

Question. You have accepted the NURE data base responsibilities, how will the Geological Survey address its responsibilities associated with the transfer of the NURE data base?

Answer. Under the MOU with the Department of Energy, the USGS is required to provide conditional uranium endowment estimates, based on a joint DOE-USGS selection of data and according to DOE's standards. In addition, the Energy Information Agency and the USGS are required to prepare and publish biennially a report on worldwide uranium/thorium resources, production, and demand.

The transfer of the NURE data base makes the Survey responsible for the above and making the data accessible by the public. The Survey will maintain the aeroradioactivity and aeromagnetic data in Sioux Falls and the geochemical data in Denver.

Research on such program elements as deposit/resource model development, area appraisals, publication of NURE quadrangles and estimation of resources for these quadrangles, called for by the MOU, will be minimal, but sufficient.

GEOTHERMAL INVESTIGATIONS

Question. If the geothermal program were continued at the current level, what would be the distribution of funds between the various projects that are proposed for delay or for termination?

Answer. The distribution of funds among the various lower priority projects associated with the proposed reduction is as follows:

Reduction in Cascades resource assessment studies ($1.8M remains)	$ 400,000
Termination of geothermal reconnaissance of Alaska	100,000
Termination of studies to evaluate energy potential of geothermal targets in the Cascades (Mt.Shasta) and Hawaii (Hualalai)	400,000
Termination of research studies on geopressured-geothermal resources in California	400,000
Termination of seismic surveys to delineate magma bodies at Socorro, New Mexico and the Salton Trough, California	300,000
Termination of two research projects on roots of calderas (Lake City Caldera, Colorado; and Questa, New Mexico)	200,000
Reduction in research studies on magma-hydrothermal systems.	100,000
TOTAL	$1,900,000

OFFSHORE GEOLOGIC SURVEYS

Question. The only significant increase in this area occurs within the request for the exclusive economic zone which would receive $8.2 million in fiscal year 1986 as compared to a level of $5 million for fiscal year 1985. In addition to the direct appropriation, how much will be contributed by other agencies and how does that compare to the current program?

Answer. No money is being contributed now by other agencies and, in the original plan, no contributions were anticipated from other Federal agencies. However, USGS, MMS, and NOAA have achieved a significant level of coordination to insure the work is complementary and nonduplicative.

Question. What progress has been made on the studies of the Gorda Ridge?

Answer. As part of the accelerated effort to study the Gorda Ridge, the Survey, NOAA, and Oregon State University, with the participation of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), have held planning and study coordination meetings in October and December 1984. The plans resulting from this are:

1. NOAA will conduct hydrothermal vent detection studies - May-August 1985.

2. The Survey will conduct seismic profiling and sampling surveys, measure heat flow, and deploy offshore bottom seismometers with which it will attempt to detect magma chambers (vent sites) - August-October 1985.

3. Results of the studies will be reviewed with NOAA, MMS, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Mines, the States of Washington, Oregon, and California, the U.S. Navy, EPA, and the Coast Guard in November 1985.

Question. What is your progress on conducting the GLORIA investigations? What steps are logical follow-ons of this work?

Answer. In FY 1984 the entire Pacific EEZ was mapped by GLORIA and in FY 1985 the deep-water portion of the Gulf of Mexico EEZ will be surveyed. The logical follow-ons are multichannel and high resolution seismic surveys, higher resolution sonar surveys of key areas, sampling and drilling and submersible-based investigations.

Question. Funding to study marine deposits and sedimentary dynamics is proposed for a reduction of about, 30 percent from a fiscal year 1985 level of $4,000,000 to an 86 proposed level of $2,744,000. Will the study requested by the Congress on land loss in the Gulf States be completed during the current year?

Answer. Fund allocations to sedimentary deposit studies were reduced in favor of higher priority studies of seabed mineral occurrence in the EEZ. That reallocation is not linked to the Gulf State land-loss issue, for which the USGS was asked to prepare a study plan. That study plan has been prepared in cooperation with the Louisiana Geological Survey and will be transmitted to the Congress by June.

Question. Is the Gulf erosion a problem unique to Louisiana?

Answer. Coastal erosion is not unique to Louisiana. It is the State where nationally the highest rate of shoreline retreat and the highest rate of land loss is taking place. Coastal erosion is a serious problem also in New York (Long Island), New Jersey, the Carolinas, Florida, Texas, and Southern California. In addition, the North Slope of Alaska is experiencing a rapid coastal retreat, at the

Question. What work is scheduled for fiscal year 1986?

Answer. Investigations will include GLORIA surveys of the Puerto Rican and portions of the Alaskan EEZ, hard mineral surveys in the Hawaiian EEZ in cooperation with the West Germans and the Hawaiian Institute of Geophysics, studies of placer deposits along the Atlantic coast, seismic surveys in the Gulf of Maine and Gulf of Mexico, and studies of the geologic framework in the Chukchi Sea off the northern coast of Alaska.

Question. If funding was provided at the current level, what additional investigations would be undertaken?

Answer. At the current FY 1985 level, topical studies related to providing "ground-truth" data, or on-site verification, to supplement earlier swath-mapping surveys could be conducted along the west coast.

WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

TUG FORK

Question. During the hearings before the Subcommittee last year, Senator Byrd requested that the flood warning system for the Tug Fork River be upgraded. Please outline what has been accomplished.

Answer. Representatives of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Weather Service (NWS), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reviewed the flood-forecast operations and data input into the NWS forecast model during the May 1984 flood on the Tug Fork River, and developed recommendations for equipment and data-collection upgrading that would be required to improve the existing system.

As of March 25, 1985, the installation of the improved flood-warning system in the Tug Fork River has been completed, enabling data to be received via satellite from all locations.

The specific improvements made in the system are as follows:

1. Two new streamflow stations were installed on the Tug Fork downstream from Elkhorn Creek near Welch and on Dry Fork Creek at Bradshaw. These two stations provide previously unavailable streamflow input into the flood-forecasting model for the upper basin.

2. The station, Tug Fork at Litwar, will be operated as a stage-only site with telemetry to monitor flood movement. These data provide the first opportunity to adjust the model results for the arrival times and magnitude of floods that originate in the two parts of the upper basin.

3. The new station in midbasin, Tug Fork at Vulcan, is critical in flood-forecast verification. After early forecasts have been made, they can be verified and, if necessary, adjustments made using streamflow data from this site.

4. The three existing downstream stations--Tug Fork at Williamson, Kermit, and Glenhayes--will be continued, but with various modifications and improvements. For backup to the satellite data at the Williamson station, improved land-line telemetry equipment was installed to enhance the critical communications in all forecast and up-to-the-minute operations. The previously separate locations for the USGS and the NWS stations at Kermit have been collocated. The new location provides better streamflow information at flood stage and by combining the NWS and USGS sites, eliminates confusion as to which gage height or stage is being referenced in a forecast. Glenhayes, as before, is equipped with satellite telemetry for the indication of flood stage-only.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS--FEDERAL/STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Question. In fiscal year 1985, the Survey had proposed a reduction in water data collection activities. In response to Committee questions, the Survey indicated that the reductions reflected modifications to measurement schedules and that adjustments based on periodic reviews of requirements would not adversely affect the quality of the data produced. Nonetheless, Congress added one million dollars over the budget request. Despite the increase provided, the FY 1986 justification shows significant reductions in the number of monitoring stations below the 1984 level. To what use was the additional $1 million put?

Answer. The FY 1985 Congressional add-on referred to was to restore a $1 million reduction which had been proposed in the Federal/State Cooperative Program for Data Collection and Analysis. This proposed decrease would have reduced the number of hydrologic investigations to be performed in the program by about 30, but would not have impacted the level of data collection activities supported by the Cooperative Program (see FY 1985 Budget Justification, pages GS-W-39 and GS-W-40).

Although the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution did restore this proposed $1 million program reduction, the net effect of this restoration was nearly offset by the 2 percent across-the-board reduction which amounted to a decrease of $873,000 for this program element. In addition, the absorption of the FY 1985 3.5 percent pay cost increase amounts to $1,080,000 within this program element.

With the funds available for FY 1985, modifications are required in both the data collection and hydrologic investigations components of this element of the Federal/State Cooperative Program. The level of data collection activities that can be supported by this program element in FY 1985 are reflected on Figure W-1 (Pages GS-172-173, FY 1986 Budget Justification). The level of hydrologic investigations that can be supported are shown in the output table on page GS-210.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS--FEDERAL PROGRAM

Question. The tone of this year's justification is significantly different than last year's. An increase of $1 million is requested just to maintain the reduced operation provided by the fiscal year 1985 budget. The increase will be spread among five different subactivities. For the record, please quantify the base amount available for work in each of these areas and the distribution of the increase.

Answer. The requested increase of $1.0 million will be utilized to (1) rehabilitate and maintain existing stations; (2) retain certain key stations which might otherwise have to be discontinued because of the impacts of inflation and the loss of support from the cooperators; (3) make selected enhancements in activities performed at existing National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) and Hydrologic Benchmark stations; and (4) provide resources with which to continue to gather basic hydrologic data useful in the quantification of water resources on Indian lands.

The base amount available and the proposed distribution of the FY 1986 increase for the activities proposed for increase in the data-collection and analysis program are listed in the table below:

Subactivity	Base Amount Available	Distribution of Proposed Increase
1. Rehabilitation and improved servicing	$ 250,000	$ 300,000
2. Retention in the national network of key multipurpose stations used by agencies such as National Weather Service in flood forecasting	1,250,000	
3. Maintenance and augmentation of activities in critical data networks (NASQAN/Benchmark)	5,100,000	500,000
4. Multipurpose stations which provide data useful to quantify water resources on Indian lands	480,000	200,000

Question. Part of the $1,000,000 increase for Water Resources Data Collection and Analysis is intended to upgrade the National Stream Quality Accounting Network. What have been some of the results of this program?

Answer. Seventeen reports have been published to date on the design of the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN), the early data, and the preliminary interpretation of data. However, from a national perspective, the most important result of NASQAN is detection of trends in significant constituents of water quality to pinpoint either improvements in or deterioration of the resource. Detection of trends requires both proper data--collected periodically over a reasonable minimum time period to reasonably cover the range of flow variation in the river--and an appropriate method for statistically analyzing tne data as a basis for interpretation. NASQAN provides the type of data required--being the largest (501 stations), most complete (35 constituents now can be analyzed for trends), and the most consistent (rigorous quality assurance in both the field and the laboratory) in the Nation.

The major problem in analyzing data from networks such as NASQAN is the separation of human-induced changes from the natural variations in water quality that result from changing seasons and differences between wet and dry years. However, USGS scientists have recently developed and reported upon special statistical techniques for detecting time trends in fixed station water-quality data, and the techniques are now being successfully used for analyses of NASQAN data. A major report will be available in late 1985 on the entire trend analyses project, but results for two water-quality constituents at NASQAN stations--lead and fecal streptococci--are given here as examples. In addition, a third example of the importance of national networks is given by citing the results of trends in concentrations of sulfate at the USGS Benchmark network.

1. Dissolved Lead

   Concentrations of dissolved lead decreased significantly at a number of NASQAN stations during the period 1975 to 1983. Of 283 stations from which data were obtained, 82 show statistically significant downtrends in dissolved lead while 18 show uptrends. The locations of downtrends are related to the regional use of leaded gasoline. For example, rates of gasoline-lead consumption have declined faster in those NASQAN basins which show downtrends in dissolved lead than in those basins not showing downtrends. By 1983, in NASQAN basins showing downtrends in dissolved lead, both the median rate of gasoline-lead consumption and the annual loads of dissolved lead in the river had declined to less than one-fifth of their mid-1970's values. This strongly suggests that gasoline is the major source of lead in the waters of these basins.

   It is important to note that the decrease in leaded gasoline consumption began in 1976 in most of those basins which show a significant decrease in lead through 1983. In contrast, in many midwestern and western agricultural States, consumption of leaded gasoline did not begin to decrease until 1979. In these basins, the concentrations of dissolved lead at NASQAN stations began to decrease in 1980, but at a slower rate than the decrease measured in the other regions of the country.

   In contrast to the widespread national pattern of downtrends in concentration of dissolved lead, a few uptrends in lead are scattered along the Lower Mississippi Valley and Texas Gulf Coast. The reason for these lead uptrends is currently under investigation.

2. Fecal Streptococci

   This is a group of bacteria which are indigenous only to the digestive tract of humans and other warmblooded animals. Possible large sources of fecal streptococci to the environment include raw sewage, sewage treatment plant effluents, combined sewer overflows, and livestock feedlots.

   NASQAN trend analyses show widespread evidence of decreasing concentrations of fecal streptococci bacteria at NASQAN stations. Of 285 stations tested, 70 showed statistically significant downtrends in bacteria while only 5 showed uptrends. There is no pronounced geographic pattern to the trends, but downtrends are especially frequent in the Mississippi Basin and along the Florida Gulf Coast.

   The explanation for the large number of downtrends is not known at this time, although there is some evidence to suggest that decreases in both point and nonpoint sources of pollution may be involved. First, there is a moderately significant statistical association between the trends in bacteria and changes in the pollution load from sewage treatment plants in the river reaches immediately upstream of the NASQAN stations. Secondly, in the late 1970's, there were significant increases in the number of livestock feedlots which came under regulations governing nonpoint-source pollution in runoff water. As a result of the feedlot regulation, there was a marked increase in the number of operations which now must control their effluents. Also, during the same period, dramatic changes took place in livestock populations as a result of changing market conditions. Most notable was the widespread reduction in beef cattle. Between 1974-1978, there was a net decrease of more than 6 million beef cattle in the United States.

3. Sulfate
Records from the Benchmark network are particularly appropriate for investigating atmospheric influences on water quality during the last decade because: (1) the basins have been relatively unaffected by land-use changes, and (2) many of the Benchmark streams have a low capacity to buffer acids and, therefore, would be expected to be sensitive to small changes in acid inputs.

Industrial emissions of sulfur dioxide are a major source of acidity in precipitation. Once emitted, the sulfur dioxide is converted to dilute sulfuric acid and transported in the atmosphere. Thus, one expected result of increases in acid rain would be increases in the sulfate concentrations of streams.

Sulfate concentrations at Benchmark stations have tended to increase over the last 10-15 years over a broad area of the continental United States, extending from the Southeast to the mountain States and the Northwest. By contrast, stations in the Northeast have tended to show slight declines in sulfate concentrations. The determined geographical distribution of trends in sulfate are consistent with the reported changes in sulfur dioxide emissions.

NATIONAL STREAM QUALITY ACCOUNTING NETWORK (NASQAN)

Question. How does the NASQAN Network relate to the Benchmark Network?

Answer. The Hydrologic Benchmark Network is composed of 58 small drainage basins which encompass a wide variety of natural hydrologic environments. These basins are in a nearly natural state, with little human influence and little likelihood of future development. The Benchmark program is designed to answer the question, "What is the hydrology and water quality in small basins which are in a near-natural state, with little or no change in land use?" Study of these basins will help to explain how much of the variation in water quality and quantity occurring in streams across the Nation is natural and how much is caused by human activity.

The NASQAN network with 501 operating stations, provides a basis for continuously assessing the quality of major rivers in the United States with respect to both natural and human-induced factors. Most NASQAN stations are located on large rivers to measure the quantity and quality of water moving from one major drainage basin to another. NASQAN data thus provide a regional and national picture of water quality--as influenced by human activities--in the major rivers of the country.

Data collected in both the NASQAN and the Benchmark Networks include stream flow, concentrations of major inorganic and trace constituents (including toxic metals), bacterial indicators of pollution, and concentrations of some radiochemical constituents.

Question. On the basis of the NASQAN network, are you able to assess surface-water quality conditions?

Answer. The following list includes most of the broad purposes for collecting water-quality data:

- Define near-natural baseline conditions.
- Define existing water-quality conditions.
- Detect trends and, therefore, possible improvements and emerging problems.
- Compute the transported loads of constituents of concern.
- Determine suitability for major uses.
- Determine compliance with criteria and standards.
- Determine effectiveness of pollution-control programs.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) obtains water-quality and related streamflow data on major rivers at the downstream ends of large drainage basins. Therefore, NASQAN does not include a complete array of all stream orders, stream sizes, and homogeneous units of land use. NASQAN does, however, provide a consistent data base suitable for: (1) defining existing water-quality conditions at sites which integrate flow in large river basins; (2) detecting trends in water quality; and (3) computing transported loads of important constituents such as suspended sediment, nitrogen, phosphorous, carbon, and dissolved solids. By fully or partially fulfilling these purposes, NASQAN also provides some information on the suitability of water for major uses. Because of its scale and the limited density of the stations, the network has only limited usefulness for determining compliance with criteria and standards, and for directly ascertaining the effectiveness of specific pollution-control programs.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

Question. What is the scope of your work in the San Joaquin Valley? How much are you spending on that work this year and what is your plan for fiscal year 1986?

Answer. USGS work related to the selenium problem in the San Joaquin Valley involves numerous work elements, which are supported by a variety of funding sources, as indicated in the following tablulation.

Work Element	FY 1985 Funding	Source of Funds
Investigations of the areal distribution of selenium in soils and in ground waters in the San Luis Drain Service area.	$ 760,000	Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec)
Investigations of geochemical processes controlling the movement of selenium in ground waters.	315,000	BuRec
Investigations of ground-water flow patterns and geochemical conditions in the immediate vicinity of Kesterson Reservoir.	437,000 50,000	BuRec USGS Core Research Program
Hydrologic and chemical investigations of the San Joaquin River related to selenium.	460,000	BuRec
Geophysical exploration and test drilling.	285,000	BuRec
Potential effects of selenium and other toxic metals on the San Francisco Bay.	160,000 90,000	BuRec USGS Core Research Program

Work Element	Funding	Source of Funds
Hydrologic investigations in the Panoche Fan area.	100,000	USGS Regional Aquifer Systems Analysis (RASA) Program
Investigations of primary selenium source areas.	371,000	USGS RASA Program
Investigations of the effects of selenium on aquatic communities.	200,000	USGS Hazardous Waste Hydrology Program
Thermochemical data for selenium species.	35,000	USGS Core Research Program
Ground-Water Quality in the Tulare Lake area	25,000	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ground-Water Quality, city of Merced, California	16,500	USGS Cooperative Program matching funds
	16,500	City of Merced, CA
Analysis of Water Samples for BuRec in the USGS Central Laboratories	530,000*	BuRec
USGS supervisor for BuRec Laboratory in Sacramento	60,000*	BuRec
Total	$3,911,000	

* Estimated funding.

Total funding supplied by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Fish and Wildlife Service to the USGS for selenium-related work during FY 1985 thus is expected to be more than $3 million, while the selenium-related work supported through USGS appropriations will total about $863,000.

We plan to continue most of the activities described above during FY 1986 at approximately the same funding levels, assuming that support from the Bureau of Reclamation is maintained. A possible exception would be the analysis of water samples collected by the Bureau of Reclamation in our Central Laboratories. We expect much or all of this workload to be assumed by the Bureau of Reclamation's laboratory in Sacramento during the next year or so supervised by the Geological Survey.

SELENIUM

Question. Is selenium a widespread problem in terms of surface-water quality?

Answer. Dissolved selenium data--at a detection limit of 1 microgram per liter--are collected four times per year at 501 NASQAN stations and two times per year at 53 Benchmark stations. Based on data from January 1, 1975, to present, selenium does not appear to be a widespread problem at the USGS network stations. The average concentration of dissolved selenium is 1 microgram per liter or less for 90 percent of the stations analyzed, well below the present maximum allowable level of 10 micrograms per liter for total selenium established for drinking water supplies under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Stations with an average concentration greater than 1 microgram per liter are mainly in the southwestern United States where the natural occurrence of selenium in the soils and geologic formations is relatively high and annual precipitation is low.

Dissolved selenium concentrations averaged greater than 10 micrograms per liter at only one station, the Arkansas River near Coolidge, Kansas. The average dissolved selenium concentration at this station is 20 micrograms per liter. The relatively high concentration at this site is under investigation.

Most NASQAN stations are located on large rivers to measure the quantity and quality of water moving from one drainage basin to another or draining to the ocean. As a result, these regional networks may not detect localized selenium problems.

REGIONAL AQUIFER SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Question. When do you propose to restart the Alluvial Basin project?

Answer. We hope to resume work on the Alluvial Basin project in FY 1988; however, this will depend in part on whether the need for investigations in the San Joaquin Valley expands or remains constant.

Question. Seventeen Phase I investigations will have been undertaken by the end of fiscal 1986 and six Phase II investigations will be underway. At this time, can you estimate the number of Phase I investigations which will be worthy of consideration for additional work under Phase II?

Answer. The Regional Aquifer Systems Analysis Phase II investigations are designed to be relatively short duration, highly focused studies that promise exceptional scientific return, and which cannot be conveniently conducted under other USGS programs. The identification of Phase II candidate studies generally occurs during the final third of the Phase I investigations when sufficient understanding of the flow system has been developed to identify previously unexpected problems or needs. At present, we anticipate Phase II studies for the Central Midwest; Oahu, Hawaii; Great Basin; and Columbia Plateau aquifer systems. As other Phase I studies mature, additional Phase II candidates will be identified.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES HYDROLOGY

Question. What role is USGS playing with respect to the Environmental Protection Agency's ground-water protection strategy?

Answer. The USGS is playing a major role in implementing the EPA Ground-Water Protection Strategy based on our continuing responsibility for developing basic scientific information on the ground-water environment through research, investigations, and data collection. This includes base line information on hydrologic, geochemical, and biologic processes, distribution and composition of water-bearing materials, artificial recharge potential and impacts, and the sources, quantity, quality, distribution, and behavior of the ground-water resources. Also, the USGS can assist the States through training of personnel in data collection, monitoring and analytic techniques, and in the effective development and use of computer-based data management systems and simulation. In addition to ongoing cooperative activities with the States, the USGS has requested an increase of $1 million in the FY 1986 budget in the Federal/State Cooperative Program to match anticipated State offerings related to ground-water protection.

NUCLEAR WASTE INVESTIGATIONS

Question. Please describe the role of the nuclear hydrology program in selecting a repository for high-level radioactive waste.

Answer. The Nuclear Hydrology Program involves two major areas of activity which are related to repository selection. One of these consists of work which is funded by the Department of Energy (DOE); the other consists of work funded through appropriations to the Geological Survey (USGS) under its High Level Nuclear Waste Program.

The work funded by DOE is closely related to the current site selection process as mandated by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, which prescribes the procedures, responsibilities, and schedules for selecting the first and second high-level radioactive waste repositories. As defined in the act, the DOE has lead Federal responsibility for high-level waste management and disposal, and has established the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM). However, the USGS has a key technical supportive role in the earth-science aspect of waste repository site selection and evaluation that is coordinated with and that contributes significantly to the OCRWM. The USGS contribution consists of reviewing key Department of Energy program documents, supplying technical assistance in the development of plans and operational guidelines, having qualified USGS personnel in responsible positions who work directly with OCRWM management on a continuous daily basis, and having the lead role in characterizing for the DOE the geology and hydrology of the Yucca Mountain proposed repository site in Nevada. In addition, top management of the USGS and the OCRWM meet every 3 months to assure that the activities of both agencies are well coordinated toward common objectives, and to anticipate and discuss technical problems.

Specifically, some of the key USGS activities and annual levels of reimbursement from the DOE are as follows:

- Two USGS hydrologists are assigned to DOE Headquarters and one to DOE, Columbus, Ohio, to advise DOE on earth-science matters ($250,000).
- DOE is currently investigating nine potential sites to select three sites for exploratory shafts. The USGS has the lead role in characterizing for DOE the geology and hydrology of the Yucca Mountain proposed repository site, Nevada Test Site (NTS). In FY 1984, the NTS work was funded at $7.8 million; in addition, the USGS directed a DOE contract drilling program that amounted to $11.0 million. In FY 1985, the NTS work is funded at a similar level.
- USGS reviewed transport models used by DOE contractors at various salt sites and carried out hydrologic investigations related to salt sites in the Paradox Basin, Utah; Vacherie Dome, Louisiana; and Richton and Cypress Creek Domes, Mississippi ($855,000).
- At DOE's request, the USGS has reviewed the DOE contractor's work at the Hanford, Washington, proposed site and recommended new approaches ($150,000).
- In the Crystalline Repository Program, the USGS is developing exploration strategies and borehole geophysical techniques for the next phase of work for DOE ($410,000).

Work carried out under funding appropriated directly to the USGS through the High Level Radioactive Waste Program also relates strongly to repository selection. The work falls into two major categories: (1) research on radionuclide migration, on methods of site characterization, and on the development of transport models to evaluate site performance; and (2) identification of geohydrologic environments which have characteristics suitable for a repository, and characterization of the geologic media comprising those environments. The research component has immediate application to the current selection process for the first repository, in that it helps provide scientific tools which will be used in site evaluation. The second component, identification of geohydrologic environments, presently includes studies of unsaturated rocks in the arid Southwest, and evaluations of buried crystalline rock environments in the East. These investigations are primarily oriented toward later repository selections, rather than to the process already in place for selection of the first repository.

ACID RAIN

Question. The Geological Survey began to address the acid rain problem in 1982. What have been the significant results of your work to date?

Answer. The Geological Survey's program in acid precipitation is carried out as part of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program of the Interagency Task Force on Acid Precipitation. The USGS serves as lead agency for the Task Group on Deposition Monitoring, one of ten task groups formed by the task force to coordinate and implement research on acid precipitation. In addition, because of its unique background in the hydrologic and geologic sciences, the USGS plays a major role in research coordinated by the Task Group on Aquatic Effects, the Task Group on Terrestrial Effects, and the Task Group on Effects on Materials.

A major element of the Geological Survey's responsibility is coordination of the design, implementation, and operation of the National Trends Network (NTN), a 150-station network for sampling atmospheric deposition in the United States. Through cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies and universities, the USGS is able to support a total of 49 sites or one-third of the network.

As part of its commitment to the Task Group on Aquatic Effects, the USGS has cooperated with the Environmental Protection Agency in identifying areas sensitive to acid precipitation. Data collection programs have been established in 16 representative sensitive areas to provide long term continuing water-quality data for evaluation of the effects of acid deposition on lakes, streams, and ground water.

As part of its commitment to the Task Group on Terrestrial Effects, the USGS is researching the geochemical processes by which acid precipitation affects the quality of both surface and ground water. Detailed investigations are being conducted in six of the sensitive areas described above in an effort to define the interactions between atmospheric deposition, bedrock, soils, and surface and ground water.

As part of its commitment to the Task Group on Effects on Materials, the USGS has been involved in the monitoring of deterioration of building stones at 4 sites as a result of acid precipitation. The development of specialized techniques to evaluate changes in both the surface mineralogy and in the chemistry of the runoff waters from the stones at the test sites has been an essential element of the program to date. An instrument for measuring changes in the surface composition of building stones without removing the stone sample from the building has been developed. This instrument is expected to permit many more measurements to be taken of progressive deterioration of building surfaces than would be possible using destructive measurement methods.

Geographic information on land use in the eastern United States was provided to the Task Group on Effects on Materials for use in estimating the number of structures and cultural resources at risk from damage by acid rain. The land-use data are being combined with information from the most recent decennial census to make this estimate.

A sampler capable of simultaneously collecting four equivalent samples of precipitation has been developed and tested, and is presently being deployed for use in a pilot monitoring program for measuring trace metals (cadmium, lead, mercury, copper, and cobalt) in precipitation. The special equipment is needed to prevent contamination of the samples through the sampling process. The sampler will later be used for sampling organic substances and for better preservation of nutrient samples.

An analysis of data from the Survey's Hydrologic Benchmark Network has yielded information on stream acidification nationwide. Stations in the Hydrologic Benchmark Network are located in small headwater stream basins largely unaffected by human activities, and the data from these sites are considered likely to show the effects of increasing or decreasing acidity in precipitation. Results of the study show a decrease in sulfate and an increase in acid-neutralizing capacity in the northeastern part of the conterminous United States and the opposite picture in the Southeast and West. These results suggest a decrease in precipitation acidity in the Northeast and increasing acidity in the rest of the Nation. This pattern is similar to that reported for trends in sulfur dioxide emissions.

A critical evaluation of reports published through 1983 on trends in the acidity of precipitation and the related acidification of surface waters in North America, including the report on the Hydrologic Benchmark Network data, has received considerable attention in the current debate on that subject. Conclusions based on the evaluation are that acidification of precipitation in the Northeast, which has the most damaging level of acidity on a regional basis, occurred primarily before the mid-1950's and has remained largely unchanged since the mid-1960's. In other parts of the country, where the picture is much less clear, the time and circumstances of initial acidification are unknown. Regional acidification of sensitive surface waters has occurred in the Northeastern United States and possibly in Southeastern Canada, but more observations are required to determine whether acidification is occurring on a regional scale in the Southeastern and Western United States also. Only in the Northeastern United States has acidification of lakes and streams occurred in a time frame that is clearly compatible with the hypothesis that regional acidification of precipitation was the cause.

A reconnaissance study of snow in the Northeastern United States was conducted for 3 months during the winter of 1980-81 to add additional detail to existing knowledge of the chemical composition of precipitation in that region. A similar study was conducted during the winter of 1982-83 in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains in the West, and will be reported on in the near future.

Question. Just recently, the President made a commitment to the Prime Minister of Canada that we would work jointly on the acid rain problem. Do you anticipate that this will require an additional effort on your part?

Answer. Canadian and U.S. acid rain programs are coordinated through the Task Group on International Activities of the Interagency Task Force on Acid Precipitation. By agreement, the U.S. and Canada are using sampling equipment and chemical analysis methods that are comparable. For several years, three sets of paired stations in the U.S. and Canada were operated so each country could test the other country's equipment against their own. The paired stations are now inactive while Canada reorganizes its monitoring network, but will be reactivated at an appropriate time. Canada participates in a chemical analytical laboratory intercomparison program with U.S. laboratories to document comparability of chemical analysis results for precipitation samples. Canadian precipitation chemistry data are provided by the Canadians for storage in the Acid Deposition System, a computerized data bank in which data from the major U.S. networks are stored. This permits plotting of information on precipitation chemistry on a map showing both the U.S. and Canada.

We would expect that this already close coordination with the Canadians would be increased further, and that more frequent discussions on monitoring methodology and interpretation of results will occur. There may be opportunities for increased cooperation in our watershed studies of geochemical processes, also, because the Canadians are conducting comparable studies in Canada. No specific plans have been made in response to this recent initiative as yet. The USGS program activities which would be undertaken in FY 1986 within the requested budget would provide essential support for any initiatives to expand cooperation with the Canadians.

COAL HYDROLOGY

Question. Other than the fact that the Conference Report on the FY 1985 bill directed USGS to request no further funds for coal hydrology, is there another reason that this program has been zeroed out in the FY 1986 budget?

Answer. Under a constrained budget climate, higher priority needs for resources, such as in the area of ground water contamination, requires the reallocation of available funds. Although the Coal Hydrology Federal Program would be discontinued at the end of FY 1985, coal hydrology activities will continue to be carried on through the Federal/State Cooperative Program and with reimbursable funding from other Federal agencies.

Question. Do you agree with our directive, or is there other work you would choose to do in this area?

Answer. There is other work remaining to be done in the area of coal hydrology, specifically with regard to assessment of the cumulative hydrologic impacts of coal resource development and the conduct of research and investigations associated with abondoned mine land reclamation issues. We are addressing some of this work through the Federal/State Cooperative Program, through projects funded by the Office of Surface Mining, the Bureau of Land Management, and through projects funded under the USGS Core Hydrologic Research program.

FEDERAL/STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Question. $50,717,000 is requested for the Federal/State Cooperative Program. According to the justification, the States have identified $61,614,000 in water resources investigations as candidates for matching funds. Do the States have their share of the funds for this expanded workload on hand, or is that just what they'd like to do?

Answer. The negotiations with State and local agencies for the 1986 fiscal year are well along, and most agencies have included the funds for this expanded workload in their budget requests. Our experience has been that about two-thirds of program increases requested by State agencies to their legislatures for the Federal/State Cooperative Program come to fruition. On this basis, we would expect the States to have about $58 to $59 million available for matching in FY 1986 from which the highest priority projects would be selected for Cooperative Program matching in relation to both national and State needs.

WATER RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Question. The justification indicates that the Geological Survey will spend $690,000 in the current year to administer the provisions of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984. While it is true that this amount falls within the authorization limit of using no more than

15 percent of appropriated funds for administration, it is far more than the $190,000 identified in the conference report on the appropriation bill as being available for administration. Were you planning to request formal approval of the increased administrative funding?

Answer. The administrative costs for Sections 104 and 105 of the Water Resources Research Act in FY 1985 are associated with evaluation of the Institute Programs and with the monitoring of contracts and grants. The USGS estimates that the administrative costs associated with Sections 104 and 105 for FY 1985 are $690,000, which is in excess of the $190,000 identified in the Conference Report, which accompanied the FY 1985 Continuing Resolution. Information regarding these administrative requirements and expenditures was provided to the Congress in the USGS FY 1986 Budget Justification (page GS-217). Administrative costs for FY 1985 are estimated to be:

Salaries	$500,000
Travel	$ 30,000
Contractual Services, Supplies, & Equipment*	$160,000
TOTAL	$690,000

* Major contractual activities include: $89,000 to National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences for advisory activities; $47,000 to Universities Council on Water Resources for assistance in review of research proposals under Section 105.

Administrative costs are expected to increase to about $975,000 in FY 1986 primarily because of a significant increase in the number of evaluations of the State Water Resources Research Institutes which will be underway as required by Section 104.

Question. Are any of these costs being supported from the funds that were transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation?

Answer. Yes. Approximately $600,000 of the transferred funds will be used to administer the continued monitoring and the closing out of contracts and grants authorized under acts that were predecessors to the Water Resources Research Act of 1984.

Question. According to the justification, approximately $1,290,000 will be required annually for administration of the program. Will these amounts be derived from the total available for the research institutes or will Section 105 funds also be used? If both are used, what is the anticipated split between the two?

Answer. /The estimated cost of approximately $1.3 million covers both the Water Resources Research Institutes Program and the Water Resources Research Grants Program. Approximately one-half of the cost can be attributed to the Institutes and one-half to the Research Grants.

Question. As 15 percent of the budget request amounts to $1,148,000, we assume that you will not be spending $1,290,000 next year for administrative expenses. What are your actual planned expenditures?

Answer. Administrative expenditures in FY 1986 also will be approximately $1.3 million. About $300,000 of this will be for the continued monitoring and closing out of previous contracts and grants and will be charged against no-year funds transferred to the USGS from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Question. Section 107 limits administrative expenses to 15 percent of the total appropriated pursuant to the Act. Are you interpreting that to mean only GS administrative expenses, or the administrative expenses of the institutes as well?

Answer. We interpret the 15 percent limitation to apply only to the administrative costs of the USGS.

Question. In future justifications, will you please identify administrative costs separately?

Answer. We will fully explain our plans for the administration of the program, and the associated costs, in future budget justifications.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Question. The workload summary for Administrative Operations shows an increased workload in almost every area. The budget request, however, is $400,000 below the fiscal year 1985 level. Will you really be able to accomplish the workload with such a reduction in funding?

Answer. The reduction of $400,000 is a proposed decrease within Executive Direction, not Administrative Operations. This decrease will be achieved through actions to curtail or defer expenditures for administrative staff training, travel, systems support services and overtime, and also includes the elimination of 2 FTE from the Public Affairs Office and their related payroll costs.

The reduction for the Administrative Operations subactivity, in fact, totals $1,540,000. This savings includes continuation of FY 1985 reductions under Section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984; position management improvements such as re-engineering jobs to lower grade levels or improving supervisory ratios; A-76 savings included under the Administrative Operations subactivity pending determination of their actual distribution; and, administrative efficiency improvements.

In order to meet the projected workload within constrained resources, continuing efforts to increase productivity are required, including increased use of automation, e.g., automated SF-52 Personnel Action Request, reduced data entry through information sharing among administrative systems, increased use of personal computers. Currently the Department is reviewing a number of options for administrative support service improvements, ranging from internal Bureau improvements to interBureau cross-servicing arrangements and consolidated administrative service centers. A major portion of the savings projected for FY 1986 Administrative Operations is based on the pending results of the Department's decisions. We anticipate being able to meet the projected workloads if all anticipated efficiency improvements are, in fact, achieved.

Responsibilities Transferred from Other Agencies

Question: Throughout the justification there are references to various programs and data bases which have been transferred from other bureaus or agencies to the Geological Survey. Please prepare a table showing all such transfers over the past five years, an estimate of the amount the agency which formerly had responsibility expended on the program, the current estimate of USGS costs for the program, the amount of "new money" GS has been provided for these activities, any reimbursments which are currently being provided to GS, and the amount, if any, that GS has had to absorb.

Answer: The following table summarizes the programmatic transfers to the USGS over the past 5 years.

Programmatic Transfers to the USGS Over the Past 5 Years

Program	Agency	Funding at Transfer ($ 000)	FY 1985 USGS Program ($ 000)	New Money ($ 000)	Reimbursement ($ 000)	Absorbtion ($ 000)
1. National Strong Motion Program	National Science Foundation	1,200 (FY 1983)	2,090	1,200	0	890
2. Global Digital Seismographic Network	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	700 (FY 1980)	700	0	0	700
3. National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE)	Dept. of Energy	3,000 (FY 1984)	1,700	800	0	900
4. Water Resources Scientific Info. Center (WRSIC)	Office of Water Res. & Tech (OWRT)[1/]	273 (FY 1983)	920	920	0	0
5. Water Resources Research Institutes	Office of Water Policy[1/]	6,353 (FY 1984)	6,272	6,272	0	0
6. Office of Water Research	Bureau of Reclamation[1/]	3,473 (FY 1985)	3,473[2/]	3,473[2/]	0	0

[1/] Department of the Interior organizations.

[2/] Of the $3.473 million transferred to the Geological Survey, $1.918 million was obligated by the Bureau of Reclamation but was not yet outlayed at the time of program transfer.

The present funding levels for these program components as well as the FY 1986 requested levels are adequate to meet the requirements of these activities.

EXPENDITURES BY SUBELEMENT

Question. Under Offshore Geologic Framework, dollar amounts are associated with the various subelements. It would be useful if the Survey extended this practice to all of the accounts. Can this request be accomodated within the fiscal year 1987 justification?

Answer. The USGS will provide subelement funding in the FY 1987 justification to the maximum extent possible, and will work with the Subcommittee staff to determine which programs below the budget subactivity level are useful and practical for providing costs at the subelement level.

Questions Submitted by Senator Thad Cochran

SLAR Program

Question: The SLAR program parallels the National High-Altitude Photography program in that areas of the country are flown and then the data are made available to the public for a fee. This method allows everyone equal access to data, in contrast to proprietary data which generally must be kept confidential by the purchaser. Isn't the SLAR program the best way of getting this needed data in the hands of all the users?

Answer: The comparison between the National High-Altitude Photography (NHAP) and the SLAR program can be used to clarify one of the central issues of SLAR data acquisition in this country; NHAP data are used by virtually the entire earth-science community as well as other users for a diverse selection of essential scientific uses, while SLAR data are used almost entirely as an ancillary data set for the analysis of surficial geology. The magnitude of applications of these two data sets is reflected in the respective sales for products from these programs from FY 1981 through FY 1984: More than $5.0 million for NHAP data sales versus approximately $50,000 for SLAR data sales.

Proprietary SLAR data sold directly by vendors are usually sold with restrictions regarding reproduction of these data, while SLAR data sold by the government resulting from the SLAR program are entered into the public domain and do not have these restrictions. However, proprietary SLAR data exist in many areas of the country where SLAR data resulting from the Federal acquisition program does not exist. These proprietary data can be purchased by customers for their use in addressing specific earth-science problems without the expenditure of Federal funds.

Question: To date, Mississippi has not been selected to be flown with radar, although most of Appalachia including the Black Warrior Basin in Alabama has been flown. Does the USGS plan to fly the Black Warrior Basin in Mississippi or any other areas of the State? Such radar coverage in my State would stimulate oil and gas exploration there.

Answer: The selection of acquisition sites for SLAR data is based on recommendations from State Geologists, Geological Survey scientists, and other scientists and managers in both the public and private sector. These recommendations are prioritized based on the justifications supplied by the requesters and acquisition sites are selected on technical merit. The Geological Survey has received very few requests for SLAR data in Mississippi. However, before any future SLAR acquisitions are defined, the Geological Survey would again contact the State Geologist as well as canvass Geological Survey scientists familiar with the area, and use their input to identify potentially promising areas for SLAR such as the Black Warrior Basin in Mississippi.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

Question. Dr. Peck, last year at this hearing I requested that you coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps on Engineers and the National Weather Service to develop better flood level prediction techniques in the Tug Fork Valley of southern West Virginia. Mr. Frederick's letter of February 26, 1985, to me indicated that you expect to complete the installation of $170,000 worth of equipment by this April 1 to improve your prediction capability on this river.
-- Have you completed this installation yet?

Answer. As of March 25, 1985, the installation of the improved flood-warning system in the Tug Fork River has been completed, enabling data to be received via satellite at all locations.

Question. Could you describe the specific improvements for me? How will these improvements provide better information?

Answer. The specific improvements in the system are as follows:

1. Two new streamflow stations were installed on the Tug Fork downstream from Elkhorn Creek near Welch and on Dry Fork Creek

at Bradshaw. These two stations provide previously unavailable streamflow input into the U.S. National Weather Service (NWS) flood-forecasting model for the upper basin.

2. The station, Tug Fork at Litwar, will be operated as a stage-only site with telemetry to monitor flood movement. These data provide the first opportunity to adjust the model results for the arrival times and magnitude of floods that originate in the two parts of the upper basin.

3. The new station in midbasin, Tug Fork at Vulcan, is critical in flood-forecast verification. After early forecasts have been made, they can be verified and, if necessary, adjustments made using streamflow data from this site.

4. The three existing downstream stations--Tug Fork at Williamson, Kermit, and Glenhayes--will be continued, but with various modifications and improvements. For backup to the satellite data at the Williamson station, improved land-line telemetry equipment was installed to enhance the critical communications in all forecast and up-to-the-minute operations. The previously separate locations for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the NWS stations at Kermit have been co-located. The new location provides better streamflow information at flood stage and by combining the NWS and USGS sites, eliminates confusion as to which gage height or stage is being referenced in a forecast. Glenhayes, as before, is equipped with satellite telemetry for the indication of flood stage-only.

Question. If, for some reason, this equipment does not provide accurate and timely streamflow and warning data about conditions on the Tug Fork, are you prepared to make any necessary improvements and corrections immediately so that the people of the Valley will not go another flood season without accurate flood warnings?

Answer. The USGS is operating the streamflow stations in the Tug Fork. The data are obtained from the stations by the NWS using the most recent technologies in land-line and radiotelemetry. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers operates the data-collection platforms and these data are also available to the NWS for flood forecast and warning purposes. We do not presently foresee a need for additional streamflow equipment. However, if additional activities are needed, we will work with the NWS, the Corps of Engineers, and appropriate State and local agencies to identify those needs and take the necesary steps required to implement them.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PATRICK J. LEAHY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES HYDROLOGY

Question. Dr. Peck, within your Federal Program on water resources research, you have increased your request for toxic substances hydrology by $1 million, or 10 percent. In an era of declining budgets, I think it is significant that you are paying closer attention to this issue. On page GS-192 of the budget justification, you indicate that "there is great uncertainty about what the best study approaches, sampling methods, and measurement techniques are for describing the occurrence, movement, and fate of different types of hazardous substances in different hydrologic situations." I note that you have planned to accomplish nine research projects in the surface-water area.

-- In view of the "uncertainty about the best approaches" which your justification notes, what specifically will you be doing in these nine projects and where are they located?

Answer. We expect to conduct basic and applied research into the processes that control the transport and fate of hazardous substances in surface waters, and into the best methods to identify and measure these substances in the environment. Some of this work is best conducted in a laboratory; other research efforts will be more productive in a field situation. We intend to use both approaches. Specifically, research associated with this program is expected to result in improved understanding in the following areas:

- Work done at three field sites will provide insights into the best study approaches for describing the occurrence and distribution of hazardous substances. This knowledge will be available for application through the USGS cost-sharing Federal/State Cooperative Program.
- Major research is required to improve methods for sample collection, sample preparation, and analysis for toxic substances. Separate projects will focus on goals such as developing better techniques to concentrate suspended sediment from the water column; improving methods for extracting both metals and organic chemicals from solids; and improving the ability to detect and quantify substances present at extremely low concentrations.
- In many environments hazardous substances are associated with particulates. A major research area in this program is improved understanding of the transport of sediment and substances attached to sediment. This will require research efforts focused on (a) hydraulics; (b) the chemical and physical characteristics of sediment suspended in the water column and in temporary storage in bed material or on a flood plain; and (c) the processes that control sorption and desorption of metals and organic chemicals.
- The fate of hazardous substances in the environment is determined by a combination of chemical and biochemical reactions. Important research problems in this area include (a) the association between synthetic organic substances and naturally-occurring organic material; (b) factors controlling biological transformation of both metals and organic chemicals; and (c) the availability of hazardous substances to aquatic life.

Question. Also, within the surface-water subelement, would you indicate how much money is budgeted for research activities, for detailed river basin investigations, and for monitoring?

Answer. Each river basin investigation is estimated to cost $250,000 per year and each research project is estimated to cost $150,000 per year. These unit costs are simple averages; in actuality, costs vary widely depending upon considerations such as the location and phase of specific site investigations or the subject of research projects. No data acquisition activities (monitoring) beyond those associated with the intensive river basin investigations (RBIs) would be undertaken in FY 1985 or FY 1986 as part of this program.

Question. Would you provide for the record a listing of all specific surface- and ground-water sites that you are presently studying and indicate briefly what specific activity you are conducting at each of those locations?

Answer. Surface-Water Sites:

Two intensive river basin investigations were begun in FY 1985. The sites for these studies are the Calcasieu River in Louisiana and the Whitewood Creek and Belle Fourche River System in South Dakota. The problem in the Calcasieu River is contamination by organic chemicals. Land use along the lower river is primarily urban and industrial; petrochemical plants use the river for water supply and effluent discharge. Research in the Calcasieu System will focus on better definition of the mechanisms of transport of organic chemicals. It will also include consideration of the interaction of synthetic organic substances and naturally-occurring organic materials.

The water-quality problem in South Dakota results from years of gold mining in the Black Hills. Both Whitewood Creek and the Belle Fourche River are contaminated by mine wastes containing high concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, silver, and copper. The Whitewood Creek--Belle Fourche River site will provide an opportunity for research on sediment chemistry and on transport of arsenic and metals by sediment. The third RBI, which will begin in FY 1986, will allow research on another type of contaminant in a different hydrologic environment. This site has not yet been selected.

Ground-Water Contamination Sites:

Specific sites at which ground-water contamination studies are underway in the Federal Program--Toxic Substances Hydrology are:

1. Bemidji, Minnesota (started in FY 1983): Crude oil has contaminated a shallow aquifer. The crude oil is currently found to be floating on the water table, coating aquifer material, and dissolved in ground water. Under study are processes affecting how crude oil and its derivatives are being transported through the subsurface.
2. Cape Cod, Massachusetts (started in FY 1983): Sewage and chlorinated hydrocarbons are contaminating a shallow, sandy aquifer. The process by which the sewage mixes with ground water is of major theoretical and practical concern; understanding this process will help in developing more accurate ground-water models which can be applied at many other locales throughout the Nation.
3. Pensacola, Florida (started in FY 1983): Creosote and pentachlorophenol have impacted a shallow ground-water system as well as a stream and a bay. Microbiological degradation of phenol is occurring as are other processes. Understanding in-situ microbiological degradation is necessary to predict the ultimate fate of these and other organics in ground water.
4. Tar Creek, Oklahoma (started in FY 1983): Trace metals are contaminating an abandoned mine and stream system. Metals are precipitating from solution. The geochemical and microbiological processes of dissolution and precipitation are being studied to characterize the extent to which metals will be transported.
5. Yakima Valley area, Washington (starting in FY 1985): Gasoline is a major ground-water contaminant and the subject of new Federal regulations. Gasoline can move as a dissolved constituent in ground water, as a gas, or degrade to "daughter" compounds. The role of physical, chemical, and microbiological processes affecting the fate and transport of gasoline in the subsurface will lead to a better understanding of how to mitigate the widespread contamination by this substance.
6. A sixth site is currently in the process of being selected by the USGS for a study of chlorinated hydrocarbons beginning in FY 1985. The primary site is in Utah; however, there are several other sites under consideration (only one site will be selected for the study which will begin in FY 1985). Trichloroethylene (TCE) is a major contaminant of ground water in the Nation. It can be found in dissolved ground water and as a gas in the unsaturated zone. The processes affecting transport in water and in the gaseous phase are being studied to predict the fate of TCE and recommend clean-up procedures.

Federal/State Cooperative Program:

Within the USGS Federal/State Cooperative Water Resources Investigations Program, the emphasis given to water-quality issues, including ground-water contamination, has increased significantly over the past 5 years. At present, nearly three-fourths of the investigations undertaken in the Cooperative Program address water-quality considerations, and of these, one in four is principally concerned with hazardous substances contamination of surface or ground water. Ground-water contamination issues have received highest priority during this period in the selection of new projects for inclusion in the program.

Questions Submitted by Senator Dale Bumpers

Question. Your budget justification statement says that one of the reasons for an increase in the USGS geologic research program is to support an increased workload for mineral resource studies on National Forest lands including wilderness and roadless areas. Why is there a need for increased funding for mineral resource studies at a time when most State wilderness legislation is moving toward completion?

Answer. Although the recent passage of the "release language" regarding various State wilderness bills has tended to change the manner in which wilderness withdrawals are to be managed, the Forest Service requirements for mineral information remain in force. Lack of minerals information could make land-management plans vulnerable to legal challenges and delay their implementation. Release language, might promote mineral survey delays in some wilderness areas while initial attention is focused on roadless areas released from further wilderness consideration during this round of national forest planning.

-- At the same time, the FY 86 workload on mineral surveys of BLM wilderness study areas has increased 300,000 acres in response to a BLM request for an accelerated completion schedule. In order to meet both the legislatively mandated BLM deadlines and the near-term schedule for Forest Service mineral surveys, increased funding to accommodate the Forest Service needs is required.

Question. Why is there a need for increased funding for mineral resource studies in established wilderness areas?

Answer. The funding increase is not being requested specifically for studies in established wilderness areas, but for studying entire management units (in the Forest Service case, entire forests). However, many established wilderness areas have not received a mineral survey yet, although special provision 2 of the Wilderness Act (P.L. 88-577) requires that "such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis." Within the regional studies of entire management units, the USGS plans to include detailed studies of particularly strategic or sensitive areas that are of immediate concern to the legislative process. This plan responds to overall needs of the USFS for reliable mineral and energy resource information as input to their current 10-year land-use planning cycle (1985-1995), as well as to needs for information on specific smaller management units.

Question. It would appear that the BLM wilderness study, which is just getting underway, would require extensive mineral resource study. Why is the emphasis on the Forest Service program instead of BLM's?

Answer. In FY 1984, the USGS refocused mineral survey efforts toward BLM lands in order to meet the overall 1991 deadline for surveys of approximately 9.65 million acres under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (P.L. 94-579). In FY 1985, the entire budget base in Wilderness Mineral Surveys was expended for activities on BLM lands; the 600,000 acres under study for the Forest Service and the regional study of the Black Hills National Forest was funded by other Mineral Resource Surveys programs. In FY 1986, base program funding of $8.2 million is designated for mineral surveys of BLM lands; the $1.0 million increase will be expended for mineral surveys of 900,000

Forest Service acres and three National Forests. Thus, 90 percent of the total funding remains dedicated to surveys of BLM lands. Emphasis was placed on the Forest Service program in the budget justification (1) to underscore the need to reinstate a multiyear plan for prioritized activities on National Forest lands, and (2) to emphasize the necessity for additional funding for the Mineral Resources of Public Lands program in support thereof.

Question. It appears that we have been studying and monitoring surface water information for a long time. Only recently have we become aware of the insidious effects ground-water pollution is having on our Nation's drinking water. According to your own survey, ground-water use increased 56% from 1975 to 1980. Almost half of all Arkansans depend on ground water for their drinking water. The most alarming fact about ground water is how little we know about it.

-- What emphasis is USGS placing on the study of ground water?

Answer. The USGS has been conducting ground-water investigations since before the turn of the century, and in FY 1985, more than $90 million will be expended on ground-water field investigations and research. These studies are supported by directly appropriated funds, by funds provided by other Federal agencies, and by funds offered by State and local water agencies under the Federal/State Cooperative Program. The Cooperative Program is a cost sharing program wherein State and local funds are matched by Federal dollars on a 50:50 basis. In FY 1985, USGS Water Resources Investigations in Arkansas will total $2.6 million, of which $760,000 will be expended on ground-water studies. Similar programs exist in virtually every State, and in aggregate, they are providing much of the available information on the Nation's ground-water resources.

Question. Has there been a significant shift in funding from other programs to the study of ground water? If not, shouldn't there be?

Answer. A growing national awareness of ground-water supply and ground-water quality problems has prompted an increased number of ground-water studies under the Cooperative Program, and two new Federally funded ground-water programs have been established in the recent past. The Regional Aquifer Systems Analysis (RASA) Program was started in FY 1978 to study the Nation's most important aquifers. The RASA program funding has increased from about $6 million in FY 1978 to $14.3 million in FY 1985. In FY 1982, a Toxic Waste--Ground-Water Contamination Program was started with funding of about $960,000. In FY 1985, funding for that program is approximately $9.5 million. Accordingly, funding for ground-water investigations has grown steadily.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR LARRY PRESSLER

Question: Dr. Peck, maybe we could start by having you explain to the Committee the concept and history behind Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and give some examples of practical applications in both the public and private sectors.

Answer: A geographic information system (GIS) is an integrated hardware and software system that can be used to input, register, analyze, and output data in both map and text formats.

A computer-based GIS was originally conceived to solve problems associated with storing, manipulating, and displaying very large volumes of geographically referenced data in conventional map form. Prior to the development of GIS technology, users of map-based data had to manually prepare and overlay maps to integrate data from different sources. The number of different data types that could be analyzed was limited by the user's ability to mentally integrate several data types and produce new maps from selected combinations of data sets. The GIS technology is based on at least five trends that have emerged in the last two decades: (1) data have become available in such large quantities that manual methods were not adequate for completing the task; (2) information extracted from digital remotely sensed data are often combined with other digital spatial data; (3) data manipulations became more and more complex, and quantitative models were developed to describe the relationships between various input factors; (4) emerging computer technology developments provided a more efficient and often cost-effective way to store, retrieve, and manipulate geographically referenced data; and (5) natural resource and environmental issues gained increasing scientific and political attention which led to requests that new technology be developed to provide more rigorous, systematic means to evaluate environmental conditions. GIS technology is widely used by Federal and State agencies and the private sector. The following examples provide an indication of the role of GIS technology:

- Land management agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture such as Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Forest Service are pursuing the use of GIS technology to inventory public lands, conduct comprehensive multiple-use management planning, and monitor changes in various land resources.

- Geological Survey and other Federal scientific agencies such as National Aeronautics and Space Administration and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are using GIS technology to study renewable and non-renewable resources of the land and oceans. Growing interest in the study of global environmental processes is benefiting from the use of GIS technology for data archiving, analysis, and production of output products.

- Many Federal agencies are developing GIS capabilities to meet their specific needs; this includes using commercially available GIS systems, modifying existing systems to meet particular requirements, and developing new systems with advanced capabilities for specific applications.

- Several States have developed their own GIS capabilities for inventorying and assessing natural resources at the State level, and for developing land use plans. Texas, Arizona, Minnesota, and Alaska are making significant use of this technology.

- Private sector users of GIS technology include the timber products industry where a GIS is used to inventory company timber holdings, develop forest management plans, and plan timber harvest operations.

- Much of the GIS technology development is being done by private firms and marketed by them to public and private sector users.

Question: Is the USGS attempting to coordinate GIS development in the Federal Government, and is there a requirement for a single GIS system in the Federal Government?

Answer: The Geological Survey currently performs lead coordinating functions related to digital cartographic data. This includes the basic cartographic coordinating responsibilities described in OMB Circular A-16 and by OMB memorandum of April 4, 1983, which designates the Geological Survey as lead agency for coordination of Federal digital cartographic activities, and by DOI as lead agency within Interior for similar functions. In this capacity, the Geological Survey chairs both the Federal Interagency

Coordinating Committee on Digital Cartography (FICCDC) and the Interior Digital Cartography Coordinating Committee (IDCCC). The activities of these committees are providing a positive influence on digital cartographic data collection and exchange. Although GIS's are not specifically referred to in Circular A-16, having standards and principles for collecting and referencing data elements could enhance an agency's ability to exchange and make use of data collected by another agency's GIS.

The Geological Survey does not support the establishment of a single GIS in the DOI or the Federal Government. Although systems such as the Map Overlay and Statistical System (MOSS) are widely used within specific agencies, other systems are available which provide more comprehensive GIS capabilities. Computer technology is developing so rapidly that selection of a single system as a standard would unnecessarily restrict the use of other systems that offer the latest technology. Other factors such as system capacity, data formats, and specific analysis functions cannot be accommodated by a single GIS.

Question: Approximately how much money would it take to adequately fund a Geographic Information Systems Program?

Answer: As previously stated the USGS does not support the establishment of a single GIS in the Federal Government, nor has there been any overall benefit/cost analysis associated with any concept of a single GIS system. No one implementation of GIS technology will be able to satisfy all of the diverse applications of geographically registered data. A GIS that is effective for one user's application may be ineffective for another user due to a variance in needs, and therefore, a difference in the use of the spatial data. As an overall assessment has not been made of the specifications for a total Federal data integration capability, cost estimates are not available.

Question: Couldn't we actually realize an overall savings through economies of scale, more efficient information utilization, eliminating duplication, etc.?

Answer: It is possible that some overall savings may be achieved, through the coordination of activities associated with the development of new GIS technology. This could be accomplished through existing coordinating activities, such as the FICCDC, rather than by establishing a single GIS in the Federal Government.

CAPABILITY STATEMENT

FEDERAL EARTH SCIENCE DATA INTEGRATION AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Problem

Many Federal agencies are collecting Earth science data sets in computer compatible form. At the same time, numerous agencies are developing geographic information systems (GIS) to manipulate and analyze these digital data sets. Many of these data sets used in GIS's are produced unilaterally to single-purpose specifications, negating possibilities for multipurpose use. Part of the problem is that an overall assessment of this GIS situation is not available. Currently, these efforts are not being adequately coordinated to assure that the Federal Government is getting the best return from its investment in data bases and GIS technology.

Current Program

USGS has collected, analyzed, and disseminated geologic, hydrologic, and cartographic information of the Nation for over 100 years. While most of this information has been provided in map form, an increasing amount of information is now being collected and stored in digital data bases that can be accessed and manipulated by computers. Examples of USGS digital data bases include the National Coal Resources Data Base, the Federal Mineral Lands Information System, the Geographic Names Information System, the Mineral Resources Data System, the Rock Analysis Storage System, and the National Water Data System. In addition, with the transfer to the USGS of the extensive data base collected under the Department of Energy's National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) program, the USGS is serving as a central repository as well as a subject matter expert for data and information regarding investigations of the Nation's energy and mineral potential with emphasis on public lands. As part of its National Mapping Program, the USGS is developing the National Digital Cartographic Data Base (NDCDB). At the present time, data collection for the NDCDB is being concentrated on the following types of spatial data: Public Land Survey System, political boundaries, transportation, hydrography, and topography. These data provide a geographic base to which other spatially-referenced data sets can be registered and related.

The USGS conducts extensive research in digital cartography and spatial data analysis at its various facilities. Several prototype and demonstration geographic information systems have been implemented to support research and applications assistance activities. The USGS has, at its EROS Data Center (EDC), linked several complex computer systems into a network for rapid and efficient processing of large spatial data sets. The USGS cooperates with other Department of the Interior bureaus and offices to test, evaluate, and foster the use of Earth science data and GIS technology to meet the needs for Federal land management information. The USGS has had a great deal of experience in developing and manipulating large digital data bases in which data from a variety of sources are accessed, merged, reformatted, and analyzed. The USGS also has Federal interagency and Departmental coordination responsibility for digital data standards.

Amount Appropriated in FY 1985

$4,890,000 in the Earth Resources Observation Systems subactivity, Applications and Research program element. These funds are used to develop interactive capabilities among operational data bases rather than to develop the data bases themselves. Data base development and operations are funded through other USGS programs. Some of these activities are also funded through reimbursements from other Federal agencies.

Feasibility

Digital data bases created and managed by the USGS and other Federal agencies are rapidly increasing in number. However, they differ significantly in format, resolution, structure, content, and documentation. In many cases, each of these data bases is created to meet a specific requirement within a single Government agency. There is a potential benefit for the Federal user community to have better access to standardized digital geographic, cartographic, and other types of Earth science data produced by other agencies. It is possible that the USGS could help achieve some of this benefit by assisting in developing a coordinated Federal capability for Earth science data integration and associated GIS functions. This capability could provide Federal users a focal point for access to integrated spatial data for manipulation, analysis, and display. The geographic foundation and core data set for the integration of spatial data could be the NDCDB.

The development of a means for exchanging and accessing data from diverse sources is a necessary part of the continuing growth of GIS technology. By contributing to a coordination activity, such as the Federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on Digital Cartography (FICCDC), the USGS could assist Federal agencies in providing greater compatibility among existing and future data bases and in establishing GIS procedures, including standards and conversion software. The USGS could also assist in developing a current, complete, and accessible listing of Federal digital Earth science data holdings. This listing could provide a single comprehensive source of information about format, coverage access, and use of each data base. Most importantly, the USGS could develop and maintain the data links necessary to merge those data bases. Each data contributor would be expected to continue to produce and maintain its own component data bases as appropriate for agency missions and users, while complying with the data standards and formats to be established.

Capability

The Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by memorandum of April 4, 1983, has designated the Department of the Interior as Chair of the Federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on Digital Cartography. The USGS, through its leadership of the Interior Digital Cartography Coordinating Committee, is in a position to assume a more broadly defined lead role. The USGS, through ongoing GIS applications and research activities at its facilities in Reston, Virginia; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Flagstaff, Arizona, could contribute to the coordination of Federal requirements for the development, application, and administration of a Governmentwide GIS capability with national implications for Earth science data, particularly for Federal lands. The NDCDB could provide a core of base category data to which all other types of digital spatial data could be referenced.

Such efforts could be built upon current USGS capability to conduct research on advanced digital and automated cartographic techniques and GIS systems. Such efforts are important in assuring that coordinated efforts are directed toward state-of-the-art technology. The USGS would continue its efforts to develop improved techniques for processing, analyzing, and displaying data. The USGS could provide a focal point for training and assistance for Federal users in developing applications of data that are responsive to national, regional, State, and local information requirements. The USGS could also provide leadership in assisting users in defining their requirements, conducting cooperative systems design studies, developing data handling and analysis techniques, testing and evaluating system performance, and documenting alternative procedures.

The USGS could assist in establishing a coordinated program to develop and maintain Earth science data integration and digital GIS capabilities that could (a) access data from required sources, (b) merge, integrate, and process these data, and (c) provide analytical services and generate products. A strong coordinated effort within the Federal Government to develop a data integration capability and apply GIS technology could help strengthen spatial data handling and processing programs throughout all levels of the Federal Government.

However, the USGS does not support the establishment of a single GIS in the Federal Government. No one implementation of GIS technology will be able to satisfy all of the diverse applications of geographically registered data. A GIS that is effective for one user's application may be ineffective for another user due to a variance in needs and, therefore, a difference in the use of the spatial data. Rather, an opportunity exists to possibly expand current coordination activities to pursue potential savings. The existing FICCDC would be one option for providing such a coordinated effort. Currently, the FICCDC is considering recommendations concerning its current responsibilities and the need for an expanded role.

Requested by: Senator Larry Pressler

Additional Funding Required: Not presently available

REMOTE SENSING ACTIVITIES

Question: Moving on to the issue of remote sensing activities, could you explain to the Committee very briefly, Dr. Peck, the kinds of remote sensing activities--both in terms of research activities and data acquisition--you think would be important to include in a central Federal remote sensing center.

Answer: First of all, there is no administration proposal to establish a central Federal remote sensing center. At present there are at least a dozen remote sensing centers operated by five different cabinet departments and independent agencies. However, a single, central Federal civil remote sensing center could be the focal point for a wide variety of remote sensing activities relating to research/data analysis and data acquisition/archiving, including the following:

Research/Data Analysis

- o Applications, techniques, and systems for handling remotely sensed and other digital spatial earth science data.
- o Processing of data from foreign land remote sensing satellite systems, including preprocessing, geometric and radiometric correction, and data analysis.
- o Providing additional products, analytical services, and training in remote sensing analysis.

Data Acquisition/Archiving

- o Archive and make products from a wide variety of aircraft - and satellite-acquired remotely sensed data, including:
  - National High-Altitude Aircraft Program photography
  - Antarctic aerial photography (Science Committee on Antarctic Research library)
  - Other Federal agency (e.g., BLM, FS, SCS) photography which are suitable for multiple uses.
  - Landsat data
  - NASA's experimental satellite land remote sensing data such as Large Format Camera data
  - Data from foreign satellite systems such as the French Systeme Probatoire d'Observation de la Terre (SPOT)
- o Coordinate Federal Government requirements for civil remotely sensed data, including acquisition of data to be used in operational programs, and centralized procurement of aircraft and satellite data for other agencies.

Question: I understand there are a large number of Federal, State and local agencies involved in remote sensing applications. To what extent would this effort be improved by central coordination with the Federal Government of remote sensing data acquisition, distribution and applications; and is the EROS Data Center qualified to perform this role?

Answer: A designated Federal civil remote sensing center, equipped and staffed for central coordination, could provide the following: (1) coordinated research on acquisition systems and procurement of remotely sensed data including aerial photographs and other data from aircraft and satellites; (2) coordinated development of principal Federal remote sensing application systems and related data bases; and (3) expedited data searches. The center could work to avoid duplicative efforts by Federal and State agencies, assure multiple use of systems developed, and increase multiple use of existing dispersed data archives through the establishment of a consolidated data archive service listing.

The center could more effectively provide services to Federal users including assistance in selection of data for applications, and rapid generation of products needed for research and operational programs, national emergencies or natural disasters. The center could also provide aircraft and satellite image maps, access to digital remotely sensed data, and analytical services for processing and analyzing these data. These services could eliminate the need for many agencies to develop their own production capabilities.

The Geological Survey's EROS Data Center (EDC) is qualified to perform the role of central coordination because of its experience in receiving, archiving, and processing satellite and aircraft data, and in performing research and cooperative applications projects with other agencies. EDC's staff and hardware and software systems are suited for use in existing and planned remote sensing activities. Other agencies' centers would need to be reviewed and evaluated before any decisions were made on whether having a single center is the best arrangement and, if so, whether the EDC is the best qualified, and represents the most cost efficient approach.

Question: This whole issue is clouded by the uncertainty in the Landsat commercialization effort. Assuming commercialization is not approved and we do not fund another Landsat satellite, would it be wise to go forward with a Federal center to coordinate acquisition and applications research on the remaining Landsat data, and other types of remotely-sensed data--such as those from SPOT and the meteorological satellites--in the future?

Answer: If commercialization is not approved, a Federal center could continue to be an archive for data from current and previous Landsat systems. If the Landsat program does not continue, greater emphasis could be placed on data from other land remote sensing satellite systems such as SPOT. Coordinated access to and development of specialized products from SPOT and perhaps new, evolving systems could become even more important.

Question: Assuming we do end up with some Federal or private follow-on to Landsat, what purpose would an expanded Federal center have; and what would be the role of the EROS Data Center if commercialization is implemented?

Answer: If there is a Federal or private follow-on to Landsat, all of the previous justifications and purposes for a Federal center could apply. The EROS Data Center could be the location for such a center. As the commercial operator collects new data from his follow-on system, these data could also be placed in a chosen archive and could be available to the public when the private operator declares that they no longer have commercial value. To our knowledge there has been no benefit-cost analysis conducted with regard to this possibility. Any future role for the EROS Data Center will be reviewed and considered through the formal budget and legislative processes.

Question: Approximately how much money would this require, and again, could this expenditure actually result in a cost savings?

Answer: No overall assessment has been made of the necessary specifications for a central Federal remote sensing center. No management implementation plans have been prepared, and therefore any personnel, cost, and scheduling estimates are highly speculative. There has not been a thorough comparison of the potential new benefits and their costs on anticipated cost savings. Until such time as these and other similar questions have been addressed or until a proposal is surfaced to the Department for review through the formal budget and legislative processes, such a program cannot be given a priority or be supported by the Department. Short of an expanded Federal center, an active coordination effort such as the FICCDC might result in cost savings in the following ways:

- Increased coordination of long-range planning for research and development of advanced remote sensing systems for meeting DOI requirements. Increased coordination within DOI for remote sensing products, services, research, training, and technical assistance.

- Accessing, processing, archiving, and distributing data acquired from future satellite systems would necessitate major Federal funding, if not properly coordinated. Expanding the centralized core capability at an existing center could ensure overall Federal costs are held to a minimum.

- There are at least a dozen facilities within National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and Department of Defense, that conduct remote sensing research, develop data handling and processing techniques, and analyze data in support of operational programs. Each of these facilities, including USGS, spend several million dollars per year to support their R&D and application programs. Improved coordination of research between these facilities could result in substantial savings to the Federal government through conducting joint system design studies, sharing software development responsibilities, implementing interagency hardware procurements, and conducting cross-training programs.

CAPABILITY STATEMENT

EXPANDED REMOTE SENSING ACTIVITIES

Problem

Most Federal land management agencies use remotely sensed data. Historically, these data were acquired from aircraft, but in the last decade satellite-acquired data have become available and widely used. Data from domestic and foreign sources are steadily improving in quality and coverage. New data sets generated by new sensors normally require new technology to receive, record, assemble, manipulate, and interpret the data. While these ground processing systems are relatively inexpensive compared to the acquisition segments (satellites and sensors), continuation of uncoordinated data collection and processing within the Federal structure could possibly result in duplication of efforts.

In addition, some agencies are developing application systems to service their own specific requirements or the requirements of other Federal agencies. A coordinated Federal program of remote sensing data acquisition and application development could help to make these nationwide activities more cost effective through the avoidance of duplicative technology development efforts.

Current Program

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) acquires, archives, distributes, and uses remotely sensed data obtained by aircraft and satellites. Included in these activities is the acquisition of systematic aerial photographic coverage of the Nation through the National High-Altitude Photography (NHAP) program. The USGS, through its Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS)

Data Center (EDC), operates and maintains an archive of over 7,000,000 frames of aerial photographs, radar images and satellite images, as well as remotely sensed data in digital form. Contributors to this archive include: the Department of the Interior bureaus, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Through agreements with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the USGS's EDC is also responsible for ground data processing, archiving, product generation, and distribution of data acquired from the Landsat remote sensing satellite program.

The USGS conducts a research and applications development program directed toward the use of aircraft and satellite data, and cooperates with other Interior bureaus and other Federal agencies in applications of these data to many operational programs. The USGS conducts research in the use of both aircraft and satellite remotely sensed data for producing topographic maps, orthophotomaps, satellite image maps, and other derivative products. These activities are an integral component of the USGS program and are carried out at the EDC located in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and other USGS offices in Reston, Virginia; Flagstaff, Arizona; and Menlo Park, California.

Amount Appropriated in 1985

$4,647,000 in the Earth Resources Observation Systems subactivity, Data Production and Dissemination program element.

Feasibility

The remote sensing center at EDC could serve as a focal point for Federal agencies using data acquired from aircraft and satellites. This center could access or receive additional domestic and foreign satellite data on behalf of Federal users, maintain a Federal repository for these data, and process, reproduce, and distribute these data to Federal agencies. The center could provide services to more Federal users including assistance in selection of data for applications, and generation of products needed for research and operational programs, national emergencies or natural disasters. The center could also provide aircraft and satellite image maps, access to digital remotely sensed data, and analytical services for processing and analyzing these data. These services might reduce the need for many agencies to develop their own production capabilities.

A designated remote sensing center having expanded capabilities or other coordinated activities could result in the following: (1) coordinated research on data acquisition systems and procurement of remotely sensed data including aerial photographs and other data from aircraft and satellites; (2) coordinated development of principal Federal remote sensing application systems and related data bases; and (3) expedited data searches. Optimum facilities structuring could provide more exploitation of existing expertise resident in Federal facilities, avoidance of some duplicative efforts by Federal agencies, multiple use of systems developed, and increased multiple use of existing dispersed data archives through the establishment of a consolidated data archive service listing.

Capability

The Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by memorandum of April 4, 1983, has designated the Department of the Interior as Chair of the Federal Interagency Committee on Digital Cartography. The USGS, through its leadership of the Interior Digital Cartography Coordinating Committee and its management of the NHAP program is in a position to assist in coordinating remote sensing activities as well. The USGS has been a major participant in all aspects of land remote sensing activities. The highly trained scientific staff and advanced spatial data processing and analysis capabilities at USGS facilities provide what could be an existing base on which to build toward an expanded civil remote sensing capability which could perform data acquisition, archiving, distribution, and application development or which could be utilized to assist in other coordination activities.

No overall assessment has been made of the necessary specifications fo a central Federal remote sensing center nor has the need or the cost effectiveness for such a proposal been established. No management implementation plans have been prepared, and thus any personnel, cost, and scheduling estimates would be highly speculative. There has not been a thorough comparison of the potential new benefits and their costs, or anticipated cost savings. Until such time as these and other similar questions have been addressed or until a proposal is submitted to the Department for review through the formal budget and legislative processes, such a program cannot be given a priority or be supported by the Department. Short of an expanded Federal Center, a more active coordination effort and optimum facilities structuring might also contribute to cost savings.

Requested by: Senator Larry Pressler

Additional Funding Required: Not presently available.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McClure. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 p.m. on March 28 at which time we will review the fiscal year 1986 budget estimates for the Navaho and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

[Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m., Tuesday, March 26, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Thursday, March 28.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

THURSDAY MARCH 28, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2:05 p.m., in room SD–138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McClure, DeConcini, and Bumpers.

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF RALPH A. WATKINS, JR., CHAIRMAN

ACCOMPANIED BY:
SANDRA MASSETTO, VICE CHAIRPERSON
HAWLEY ATKINSON, COMMISSIONER
STEPHEN G. GOODRICH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FRED CRAFT, COUNSEL

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator MCCLURE. The subcommittee will come to order. This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget estimates for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. We will begin with the Relocation Commission.

The fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission totals $20,170,000, a decrease of $151,000 below the fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date.

Commissioner Watkins, it is a pleasure to again welcome you before the subcommittee and I say that kind of pro forma because some time, I hope, both you and I will agree it will not be necessary any more.

Mr. Watson. Yes, sir; I understand it very well.

Senator MCCLURE. Yes, sir; I know you do. Your complete opening statement will be included in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RALPH A. WATKINS, JR.

My fellow Commissioners and I, as well as our staff members, appreciate the opportunity to appear here today. In my formal statement, I would like to present several major policy statements and issues that I have concerning the progress of the Commission. I will leave it to our Executive Director, Mr. Goodrich, to detail the fiscal and managerial aspects of our budget presentation. Additionally, I would welcome any questions you may have regarding the functions of the Commission.

When I appeared before this committee last March, I was gratified to be able to advise you that the Navajo and Hopi Tribal Negotiating Teams had agreed, in principle, to an exchange of lands that would allow many older and more traditional Navajo people, living in and around the area referred to as Big Mountain, to remain on their lands. During the last year, our hopes for this exchange have not been realized. Recently, the Commission members decided to lift a relocation moratorium that had been placed on this particular area. Our reason for doing this was to allow many families who wished to move to do so. We are disappointed that exchange agreements have not been reached. The Commission initiated the negotiations process between the two tribes in 1982, in the sincere hope that substantial numbers of Navajo families could be exempted from resettlement if lands could be traded between the two tribes. Since that time, we have provided substantial financial resources and continuing technical assistance to the tribal negotiators to facilitate their efforts. For the last year, the Commission, at the request of both tribes, has not been involved in the process. We are unable to advise you of any progress. We can tell you that there have been no exchanges.

In my appearance before this committee last year, I outlined for you the pressing problems with which we are faced concerning the acquisition of land for critically needed resettlement sites. As you know, the Congress had authorized the acquisition of 250,000 acres of BLM lands for resettlement of Navajo relocatees displaced from their homes on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe. The Commission, the tribe, and the Bureau of Land Management have been working in a diligent effort to acquire these sites based on the tribe's identification and selection. On a very positive note, I wish to advise you that the 50,000 acre Wallace Ranch was transferred into trust on behalf of the Navajo Tribe late last year. It also appears very likely that an additional 50,000 acres comprised of the Roberts and Kelsey Ranches will be similarly acquired by this June. The Commission is hopeful that the Navajo Tribe will, at that point, make the Bar N Ranch which totals 117,000 acres, available to relocatees. We are providing onsite planning in the hopes that we will be able to begin moving families to the areas in the very near future. Efforts to accomplish that task will be severely hampered if there are no development funds to provide a basic road system and other infrastrucutre needs on the new lands. The assurance of those things is a clear legal requirement of our original enabling legislation, Public Law 93-531. This could be a very serious problem.

In my appearance before this committee last year, I tried to focus attention on the existing voluntary relocation timeline under which our agency, by law, must operate. In July 1986, the Commission is required to furnish to the Federal district court exercising jurisdiction in this matter, a list of those Navajo individuals still residing on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe. The basic thrust of the Commission's efforts has been to minimize that number. However, many of these families who still occupy their homes, and are willing to move, have been unable to find places to move to. At this time, the options currently available to them as relocation sites include moving off reservation, moving across the partition line, or moving elsewhere on the Navajo Reservation. Many of these families, because of their age, education, and dependency, should move to the new lands authorized by the 1980 Amendments Act. At this time, that option is not available to them. The Commission wishes to advise the Congress of this continuing dilemma. We have been doing this for the last several years in a variety of formal reports and testimony before congressional committees. We are charged with implementing the law in such a way as to minimize, to the extent possible, the adverse impacts of relocation. We have done this within the law to the best of our ability. The resources made available to carry out these functions have been insufficient. The Commission and/or other appropriate agencies must have money to develop that land if relocation is to be carried out within the intent of our legislative mandate. The Relocation Commission takes its legal responsibilities in all aspects of the program with equal seriousness.

Through fiscal year 1985, appropriations enacted for this program totaled just under $85 million. Almost $60 million of that has been made available for relocatee housing. By the end of the year, we will have resettled approximately 900 families into new housing. This has been a unique and difficult aspect of our program. As a private businessman with some experience in capital construction projects, I can tell you that we have made significant improvements in the quality of housing that we provide while, at the same time, keeping an ever pressing eye on cost containment. Considering the wide dispersal of our housing units, we have been able to cooperatively venture utilities and water systems for many of our clients with the Indian Health Service. The IHS is to be highly commended for their can do attitude and concerns that our clients are provided good water and sanitation services. During the last 3 fiscal years with the continuing help of the IHS, we have been able to pool our discretionary grant funds with their moneys to provide over $3,272,000 in capital improvement type projects that benefit not only relocatees, but substantial numbers of host community families. This is a process that works and one that we intend to follow.

At the end of this fiscal year, we believe that an estimated 1,600 families will remain to be relocated under this program. At current levels of bonus payments and housing benefit allowances, the cost projected to accomplish this is approximately $115 million. That estimate does not include the cost of providing development necessary in and around the relocation sites or the operational costs of the agency. We will continue to work with the Navajo Tribe in bringing these needs to some positive result. Because of the political realities of relocation, that working relationship with the tribe is often frustrating and time-consuming. While we understand the Navajo Tribe's political position, we are also obligated to do the best we can for the individual relocatee families who may be caught between the reality of our program and the political stance of the tribe. This is not meant to be a criticism—only an honest observation.

Recently, other offices of the Federal Government have involved themselves in bringing about a possible settlement to this very complex relocation issue. I wish to be on record as wishing them success in their endeavors.

In closing, I will continue to devote my time and energies to the successful and fair implementation of this program. I invite the Congress and the two tribes to honestly join me in this effort. The hundreds of Indian families who are involved in this program are depending on us to make judicious and thoughtful decisions on their behalf. I am committed to this.

Thank you very much.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator McCLURE. If you would introduce those with you at the witness table, we will proceed directly to the questions after having asked my compatriot here at the table if he has any further statement.

But would you first introduce those people at the table with you?

Mr. WATKINS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Our vice chairperson is Ms. Sandra Massetto; Mr Hawley Atkinson, whom you know very well, sir. Our Executive Director, Mr. Stephen Goodrich, and we might have need of local legal counsel because of some of the questions today. Mr. Fred Craft has joined us, sir.

Senator McCLURE. I have known him for many years. Thank you. I might turn to my colleague, Senator DeConcini. Do you have a comment you would like to make at this time?

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for the opportunity given me to address the concerns of the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission and its request for 1986.

I want to welcome our friends from Arizona. While we have not always been in agreement with every issue that has come before the Relocation Commission, I have enjoyed working with them. I know their intent is to do the job as prescribed by Congress, and I am here—as you are, Mr. Chairman—to try to find an end to this process that is in the best interest of the native Americans who are so affected by it.

I will ask, Mr. Chairman, that the balance of my statement be inserted in the record because of time.

Senator McClure. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity which you are giving me to address concerns which I have regarding the Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission's budget request for fiscal year 1986. First, I want to welcome my good friends from the Commission to the hearing. While we have not always been in agreement on all the issues confronting us on the relocation program, I have enjoyed working with members of the Commission over the years that we have been grappling with the unfortunate results of the Navajo-Hopi land dispute. I know that everyone of us believes strongly in the way that we individually think the job can be best accomplished and that all of you take your responsibility seriously.

Our consideration of the Commission's fiscal year 1986 budget request is especially critical this year. 1986 represents the year by which, under the Relocation Act, the Commission is to complete its job of relocating those families who have been caught in the middle of the land dispute. I want to assure the Commission and this committee that the significance of this statutory deadline's fast approach is not lost on this Senator. I have been in communication with the Commission, the tribal leadership, and my colleagues who are interested in this issue about the need for us to act on the 1986 deadline.

We are in the 10th year since the original Relocation Act was passed by Congress. To date, we are told that in that time period less than 1,000 families have been relocated with Commission's assistance under the law. This represents, I believe, less than one-third of the total number of families who are eligible for relocation assistance. Furthermore, the implementation of the act has been plagued by problems.

Some of the problems speak to the kind of relocation assistance which the relocatees have gotten. Last year at this subcommitte's hearing on the Commission's fiscal year 1985 budget, we discussed the problem of housing resales. Since that time, the House Appropriations Committee conducted its own review of the Commission's operations and program. I understand that the review found certain aspects of the Relocation Assistance Program to be less than adequate. I would like to ask the Commission a number of questions about this because it concerns me.

I will also ask questions which I have about the funding requirements as identified by the Commission as necessary to complete the relocation program.

LAND ACQUISITION

Senator McClure. The Bureau of Land Management has completed the land exchange on the Wallace Ranch, and the exchanges on the Kelsey and Roberts Ranches are nearing completion.

The Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp., has filed protests in all three cases as they own subsurface mineral rights on the three ranches and their interests have not been bought out by the Government.

Santa Fe had requested BLM to consider an exchange with them, which BLM denied. Based on a letter from Santa Fe to the subcommittee, we understand that they will seek a legal remedy.

While the Commission was not allowed to seek additional funding for management of the so-called new lands made available for relocation by the exchanges, we understand and sympathize with your desire to start moving in this area. The question of a legal challenge, however, raises additional concerns in the area. Are you in a position to discuss with us, or should we await the appearance of the Bureau of Land Management on these issues?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, we are in a position to discuss it today. Our local counsel, Mr. Fred Craft has current information he just walked in with. If I may, please, may he address that question?

Senator McCLURE. Of course. Mr. Craft?

Mr. CRAFT. Mr. Chairman, you are absolutely correct, the Santa Fe Mineral Co., a subsidiary of Santa Fe, has objected not only to the Wallace Ranch but will object in turn to all of the acquisitions that have been selected by the Navajos pursuant to this act.

They have attempted on several occasions to come to Congress and to come to the administration to seek some redress of what they believe is a grievance in that the land grant that they originally got from the Federal Government to build a railroad, subsequently they sold the surface, which was purchased by the Wallace family in this instance. BLM then acquired, by way of exchange under their exchange authority of this act, the Relocation Act, the surface. They have asked for an exchange, and BLM determined that it was not in the public interest and that there was nothing that compelled the acquisition of the subsurface.

Santa Fe's claim, frankly, is that the Relocation Act one, never contemplated that split estates would ever be acquired for the purposes of meeting either the 250,000 acre public land acquisition under a (1) of the act or, the private acquisition lands under a (2) of the act. They plead that since there is no independent authority under the Relocation Act for acquired lands, that it is illegal unless BLM follows the FLPMA 206 procedures. And they claim that in the 206 procedures that the Bureau of Land Management failed to properly address an adequate land-use plan that was filed, and for those reasons they are going to appeal.

I have discussed the matter with the Department and with the Bureau of Land Management, and I have given the Relocation Commission my legal opinion relative to the merits of it. I think we are dealing with an issue, Mr. Chairman, that regardless of what the legal merits are—even if you assume that they would not ultimately win on the merits—the problem facing the Relocation Commission is, if there are no new lands on which to make plans and to move relocatees—particularly those in the joint use area, some 300 families that need to be moved before the deadline which has been imposed by the Congress, which is set for July 1986—then there is a problem with regard to acquiring those properties in a timely fashion that will allow any of the relocatees to be put into those lands.

So the Commission, I believe, has recognized that whether there is a legal technicality, it certainly could draw out the timing of the acquisition of those lands.

I was in consultation yesterday with the Santa Fe lawyers who have informed us that they plan to utilize all avenues under the law to address this issue. They have taken the issue originally to BLM, the Hearings and Appeals Board, and they have told me that they plan on filing suit if that is not satisfactory to them.

Senator McClure: In view of that problem, let us assume for a moment that Santa Fe were not successful and the exchange went forward, and the lands were made available subject to the rights of Santa Fe with respect to subsurface.

Mr. WATKINS. Yes, sir.

Senator McCLURE. Is the selection by the tribes with full knowledge of the split estate?

Mr. WATKINS. Repeat that please, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCLURE. Do the tribes know that there are reserved mineral rights in those lands that they would not get as a part of the relocation?

Mr. WATKINS. That is my underestanding; is that correct Mr. Craft?

Mr. CRAFT. They are aware that the subsurface was retained by Santa Fe when they made their selection.

Senator McCLURE. So, their selection was with full knowledge of what that condition is.

Mr. CRAFT. And they are not contesting, to my knowledge, the right of Santa Fe to preserve those mineral interests for themselves.

Senator McCLURE. So, while they may have that knowledge, if Santa Fe sought to utilize and recover the subsurface rights, are the Navajos aware and prepared to accept the disruption of the surface?

Mr. CRAFT. Mr. Chairman, I can only say, in the acquisition process we have had discussions with the Navajo Tribe and with their legal counsel. The law on the books today governing the access to the surface and the rights of the surface owner vis-a-vis the subsurface owner are well known in the legal canons, and I think they understand that.

Senator McCLURE. They have been informed of and are aware of the legal situation.

Mr. CRAFT. My understanding is they recognize they do not own the subsurface, and that the subsurface mineral owner has certain rights. Whether or not those have been explained to them in a strict legal sense of telling them what their duties and responsibilities are, I cannot say.

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Watkins, can you?

Mr. WATKINS. No; I cannot, either.

Senator McCLURE. BLM recently sought committee approval for the outright purchase of these two ranches, and my understanding is, the outright purchase of the surface rights of two ranches.

PURCHASE AUTHORITY

The authorizing legislation, as you know, provides authority for exchanges only. Is it your intention to recommend purchase authority to the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction?

Mr. WATKINS. No, Mr. Chairman; this is new to me. May I inject a statement for this purpose?

Senator MCCLURE. Sure.

Mr. WATKINS. Last year, we came in here rather excited because Senator Goldwater just advised us as we got here, and we were most excited by the fact he was going to introduce legislation to purchase these ranches for $23 million. This legislation was never introduced to Congress. With our support and efforts of our congressional delegation, we were able to get the BLM to secure the Wallace Ranch, 50,000 acres, and the Kelsey and Roberts are about to come on board, and the Spurlock is a distinct possibility for the end of the year. That totals what, 117,000 acres.

But the other day in the House it concerned us because we are not sure what the Navajo Tribe is going to do with the Bar N Ranch, and that is part of our planning process and part of our planning program for developing the ranches.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, OMB zeroed us out for moneys for the new lands. That is very discouraging for the people who are out on the Navajo Reservation and on the joint use area, and it is discouraging to us, too.

Senator MCCLURE. Yes?

Ms. MASSETTO. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

On the question of acquisition, of course if Congress were willing to appropriate the $23 million to purchase those lands, it certainly would expedite the land acquisition. As has been pointed out in our report of April 1985, that the land exchange situation does slow the process.

Senator MCCLURE. Yes.

Ms. MASSETTO. However, I would like to point out that the Navajo Nation has made its selection, too, of its privately owned lands, and that there has not been any indication to the contrary that those lands are going to be withdrawn from the land selection.

Senator MCCLURE. We have a vote on the floor, and we are going to have to run over to vote. We will stand in recess for a few minutes, go over there and return.

Thank you.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Senator DECONCINI. Chairman Watkins, the chairman is on his way back and I will ask him to incorporate my questions after he comes back and calls the meeting together. But I have another subcommittee to go to, so let me address a few of the questions here.

DEADLINE

It has been suggested that those families who are still residing on the Hopi partitioned land be moved as soon as possible, and once that is accomplished, attention could be focused on whether there ought to be an extension of the deadline date.

Could the Commission please comment on this suggestion, is it feasible? Why and why not?

Mr. WATKINS. Senator, there is disagreement among the Commission members and I will state my position.

I have said this, and I said it at the House the other day: in the event that both chairmen came to me as a member of the Commission and asked me for an extension of the deadline, I would support it. But not until they both came to me and asked me to do that. No; I would not.

Senator DECONCINI. Ms. Massetto?

Ms. MASSETTO. Thank you, Senator DeConcini.

The issue of removal of those who are domiciled as far as I am concerned, the people that have been certified are residents of the joint use area. Many of those people have left because of the building freeze on the area and could not remain with their families.

One of the ways that we minimize the impact of relocation is to move not only the people who are older people that are still out on the former JUA with their extended families who have moved away, so that the move is not just 350 families, but there are families and there are extended families.

So, even in the best of situations, given the best weather in northern Arizona, unlimited appropriations, I think it would be at least 24 months before we could have that type of structure in place to move those people in accordance with the directive.

Senator DECONCINI. When you say those people, you mean the 300?

Ms. MASSETTO. The 350 and their extended families.

Senator DECONCINI. Well, now, when you say extended families, you mean those that are off? You are talking about the whole 1,500 or 1,600?

Ms. MASSETTO. They may be part of an extended family, they may not be. I think that in the report to the Senate, we anticipated about 950 families would be moved to the new lands, and then there were a certain amount of off-reservation moves. Yes; here we go. Off-reservation moves would be 400; existing reservation relocations would be 325, and the new lands would be 975.

Senator DECONCINI. What if you were to move just those, relocate those that are physically there; could that be done in the extension of this time?

Ms. MASSETTO. There is—I almost called him Governor—Chairman Watkins has stated, there is approximately 200,000 acres of land that must be developed, and it is my legal opinion that the infrastructure—meaning the roads, waters, and sewers—must be in place before those moves are made.

So, as one that knows the timetable that is required for developing 200,000 acres of land, I doubt that that time period is realistic.

Senator DeConcini. Mr. Atkinson?

Mr. Atkinson. I am going to agree with Chairman Watkins, Senator.

Senator DeConcini. Now, in that answer, Mr. Watkins, you are saying, barring the two chairmen coming and requesting it, then you see this Commission terminating at the date that the original legislation stated, or in 1986.

Mr. Watkins. No, sir; Senator, the reason I made that statement about the termination and the deadline is, if I read the law properly, we are in business to go out of business, and we are in business to relocate these relocated, and we have a timeframe. And there is a lawsuit and there is a problem there.

So, as a commission, unless both chairmen came to me and asked me directly to extend the deadline, I do not see how I could legally support it.

PROGRAM COMPLETION

Senator DeConcini. Which means you would go out of business, then, at the appropriate time in 1986.

I am advised you can stay in business.

Mr. Watkins. Senator, wait. As I understand it, this Commission is out of business the day the President says we completed our job.

Senator DeConcini. And when do you think that can happen?

Mr. Watkins. I am sorry you asked that question because with the certified applicants that we have to date—which is over 1,600, as you said, 300 on the Hopi partitioned land—and with the moves we are making, about 220 a year, and with the appropriations for housing we have and the lack of funding for our new lands, we are looking at the report that we sent to you some time ago, Senator, and we are looking at 1993.

Senator DeConcini. What if land, BLM land or other Government land, were made available?

Mr. Watkins. With the funding to complete the new lands, I would say we could do it in 4 or 5 years shorter.

Senator DeConcini. Four or five years?

Mr. Watkins. Shorter.

Ms. Massetto. Senator DeConcini, one of the problems that we are faced with is current authorization, and our current authorization on housing and bonuses would permit us to move approximately 220 individuals a year.

So that, not only is the question the amount of money but the question of authorization level.

Senator DeConcini. Well, Chairman Watkins and Miss Massetto, and Mr. Atkinson, you do not give us a whole lot of hope. I do not lay that at your doorstep, necessarily, the blame. But I see a bad omen or a bad situation confronting us here because I do not see how we are going to appropriate $23 million, and I do not see how you are going to relocate these by the end of the deadline next year. I am in a real dilemma just what we should do in that situation.

ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVE

Mr. WATKINS. Senator, you have joined with us the same problems. I am sure that is why Judge Clark and the President have asked Mr. Morris to be a part of this team now and investigate, and be unbiased, and find out if he can come up with some results and some answers for us.

Senator DECONCINI. Well, I have to admit that I hope—and I am very pleased that the President has asked Judge Clark to do that and that Mr. Morris, who I have met with seems to be willing to put in the time and try to propose a solution that may not make a lot of people happy. But I am looking forward to some answer because, quite frankly, I do not see the Commission coming up with it. And the Commission can easily say," Well, that is because you people in Congress do not give us the resources," and I do not see the resources being developed to do what your report and your recommendations think we should do.

Ms. MASSETTO. Senator DeConcini, may I respond? Unfortunately, this whole situation is a conflict between two individuals that when the settlement was placed on paper still reflected conflicts. The deadlines versus the necessity to identify sites to provide community facilities, all those things create conflicts.

As Chairman Watkins has stated, our blessing and good will goes to Judge Clark and the President in trying to resolve this situation that certainly the three of us have given our hearts to. It is not easy.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Chairman, I have some other questions that I will submit for the record.

I did not open up the hearing officially because you were not here. If you would incorporate my previous questions for the record, and I thank you.

Senator MCCLURE. I am sorry I did not catch you before you left the floor, Senator, because I was going to ask you to open the meeting and go ahead because I was delayed for a few minutes in discussion on another matter.

The questions and the dialog that has preceded these remarks will be made a part of the record in full.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. And I thank you for going ahead.

Senator DECONCINI. I will submit my other questions.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you.

NEW LANDS FUNDING AUTHORITY

Other than the authorizations for housing and discretionary payments, no other program is available to the Commission for the development of the new lands. Is that correct?

Mr. WATKINS. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. MASSETTO. Senator, could you repeat that question again?

Senator McCLURE. Other than the authorizations for housing and discretionary payments, no other program is available to the Commission for the development of the new lands.

Ms. MASSETTO. Well, the question of authorization, I am a little bit confused about the question.

The directive under the statute says that we are required to assure that housing and related community facilities are available. This is a difficult question, legal question, I believe, in terms of housing and to the extent of what housing means.

If we are directed under 13(c)(4) of the act to make available at the relocation site such things as sewers, roads, schools, and health, a broad interpretation of the authorization might include those types of services.

Senator McCLURE. I would invite you to read the legislative history and the changes in the act because you are referring to earlier acts that were not merged and the language was not included in the later acts.

Ms. MASSETTO. In all due respect to the chairman, may I answer that question?

Senator McCLURE. Of course.

Ms. MASSETTO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, the amendment act of 1980 was, in fact, incorporated into the 1974 act. Section 11, which originally provided for the acquisition of 250,000 acres of land by the Navajo Tribe was to be put in trust for the Navajo Tribe. In that legislation there was not an identification that it was to be used for relocation purposes.

When the Congress amended the act in 1980, it specifically required that the lands that were acquired and the lands that were transferred were to be used for relocation sites. And in the conference report it said specifically that they considered the most single important factor in relocation was the identification of these new lands as sites for relocation.

So, I would think that you would have to read 14(c)(4) which says, "Shall be available at the relocation site" as incorporated in that legislation.

Senator McCLURE. I would caution you that you might think that is the way it should read, but you better be careful that you do not make plans on reading it that way because I think there is an argument over what this statute means.

Ms. MASSETTO. I would like to have answered, or ask a question of the committee because, certainly, I am here at your direction. Congress is the one that has ultimate authority over Indian affairs and not the executive branch.

Do you in the committee think that people are just to be relocated without utilities, roads, and electricity? Is that your interpretation of the relocations on the new land?

Senator McCLURE. Well, let me answer the question because I think it is important that we understand each other.

NEW LANDS PROPOSAL

The new lands proposal goes far beyond providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing for relocatees. It provides education, job training, community services, small business grants, health, fire, police facilities, roads, range fencing, and rehabilitation.

All of these services are available from either tribal resources or other ongoing Federal programs. On what basis do we provide these services for only a portion of the Navajos who relocate and not for others?

On what basis do we provide this for some Navajos and not for any of the Hopis who have relocated off Navajo land or for the Hopis who moved on the Hopi partitioned land?

There is no authorization for the scope of the work you propose and, quite frankly, I am not sure that I could support such an authorization if it were before the Congress as it could well reopen the entire question of relocation benefits.

That is the reason that I asked the question of Chairman Watkins earlier. I think his response was appropriate and I am afraid that if we believe otherwise, we are creating another whole conflict between the Commission and the Congress, and between different groups of Navajos and Hopis who seek benefits under this as well as under the other statutes.

Mr. Atkinson?

Mr. ATKINSON. Mr. Chairman, I very much dislike to take an opposite point of view as my colleage, Commissioner Massetto, has but I think Commissioner Massetto is expressing her viewpoints, not the policies of the Commission.

Senator MCCLURE. I think perhaps this exchange has been both necessary and perhaps helpful because I do not want to mislead anyone and I do not want to get misled, either. There will be a concern not only on my own part but on the part of others as to what the policy ought to be as we develop the plans pursuant to the statutes that are already there.

If there are to be changes in the proposals they have to go through, in my judgment, go through the regular legislative process to determine what policy change there should be.

I think what you expressed is an extension of policy which I do not believe has been expressed in the authorization to this point.

Ms. MASSETTO. I am very grateful for congressional expression of what you believe the interpretation of the act is. I am even more grateful to hear you say that the legislative committees should be involved in discussing the extent of this act because I think that there has been a burden placed on the Appropriation Committee to make some interpretations that belong in front of our legislative committees for purposes of testimony from all parties involved.

Senator MCCLURE. I appreciate your concern about our difficulties. I hope you will not contribute to them by asking the Indian Affairs Committee and this committee to be in conflict, which I think I read between the lines of what you were saying.

NEW LANDS DEVELOPMENT

The Commission has proposed that an appropriation of $120 million be provided for development of new lands. Does that figure include housing costs, or is it in addition to the housing costs?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Steve Goodrich, our Executive Director, to respond?

Senator McCLURE. Sure.

Mr. GOODRICH. Mr. Chairman, that estimate does not include housing costs.

Senator McCLURE. If indeed Congress does not add funds or change current law and all you have is the current funding and current authorities—take that as a given for the purpose of the discussion—the fact is that only current source of funds are housing benefits and the discretionary fund, what are the Commission's plans with respect to the new lands in fiscal year 1986?

Mr. WATKINS. We have given this some consideration, Mr. Chairman. We have not made a policy statement and have not resolved it. But some of the ways under consideration were; other agencies with some of the things we needed in their budgets and the possibility of taking some of our housing funds to start development of the new lands. That has not been resolved. We have not gotten a legal opinion on that yet.

Senator McCLURE. Again I would raise a cautionary note before you move in that direction. But I appreciate your comment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In cooperation with the Navajo Tribe, the Commission proposes to undertake major economic development projects on the new lands to provide employment opportunities for relocatees.

This would appear to provide a greatly expanded interpretation of mitigating the adverse consequences of relocation, and has been the Commission's role in the past when counseling and job referrals were about the sum total of employment services.

The new lands have a higher carrying capacity for livestock than those lands where the potential relocatees are now living. Is that not true?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Atkinson has been following through for the Commission on this. May he respond?

Senator McCLURE. Surely.

Mr. ATKINSON. Mr. Chairman, yes, you are entirely correct. The new lands do have a higher carrying capacity and we intend to enhance that carrying capacity, if given the opportunity, by water exploration, by good grazing regulations, and finding land that can be irrigated where we can grow alfalfa and other feed for the animals.

In addition to that, the Relocation Commission has a program going on with Navajo relocatees to enable them to learn some of the basics of what you might call garden farming or truck farming, and raising fruits and vegetables of their own to enhance their own income and hopefully later when we have the lands and we have the individual families there, they will be able to grow beyond and grow food that can be sold in local markets.

Senator McClure. Let me express again the concern that I have, and it is very direct. I understand the plight of a number of the Indian families who are living here and elsewhere.

The job of the Relocation Commission is to get the conflicts resolved between two tribes by relocating a certain number of the people who are on lands that are in contest and in conflict. It is not to solve all of the problems where Indians are involved. There are other general programs of general application to all Indians and of general application to all of the Navajos and all of the Hopis, which is the appropriate place to talk about the solution to problems that are not related to the relocation per se.

You know, if we get into that other area, we are erecting a substantial injustice as between different groups of Navajos and different groups of Hopis, creating a favorite class that have separate group programs that are not available to others.

It will also perpetuate the life of this Commission forever.

Mr. Atkinson. Senator, I have no quarrel with what you have said at all. I only looked at it as a very short-range program as to when they go right on, to be enabled to help them. Any long-range economic development in my opinion should be done through the Navajo Tribe and the agencies of the Federal Government which you are mentioning.

I am in agreement with what you say, Senator.

Senator McClure. Miss Massetto?

Ms. Massetto. Yes; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One of the ways I want to talk about being cost effective in terms of relocation plans is to try to create both an urban or a cluster-type environment versus a very dispersed environment that is basically relying on livestock.

If we have individuals relocated in a close area, I think it becomes important for us to try to provide some means of economic development to those particular communities. Overall, I think that that is going to be much more cost effective than trying to recreate a lifestyle of grazing that is very expensive in terms of relocation.

FUNDING FOR NEW LANDS DEVELOPMENT

Senator McClure. Part of the Commission proposal or budget of $31 million for development of new lands for fiscal year 1986 was disallowed by the Office of Management and Budget. We would not ordinarily go more deeply into requests that have been denied by OMB and that are, therefore, not before us as part of your request or part of the administration's request.

Apparently, the Commission has taken a position that relocation cannot succeed without this effort. Am I correct?

Mr. Watkins. No; not correct. But it will sure hamper it a great deal, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Well, can it succeed without that effort?

Mr. Watkins. In the timeframes, no. No, sir; not in my opinion.

Senator McClure. Fifteen million dollars is proposed for the construction of community facilities including but not limited to construction of two chapter houses, two tribal administrative and service centers, and one central recreation facility.

To the best of my knowledge, chapter houses and tribal administrative centers, and other parts of the Navajo Reservation, were not built through direct Federal appropriations but rather were built with the use of tribal funds.

Do you have different information in that regard?

Mr. Watkins. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Goodrich will respond to that, please.

Mr. Goodrich. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, in our May 1984 report we purposely did not specify the agencies of jurisdictions to whom the funds might go; the funds that were estimated as far as new lands development.

But you are very correct, sir, that other agencies have statutory responsibility and other funding sources are available for the types of projects that we recommended.

Senator McClure. My specific question was, were not those built out of tribal funds on other places in the Navajo Nation?

Mr. Goodrich. That is correct, sir.

Senator McClure. It was not another agency that did it. It was not a question of which Federal agency would do it.

Mr. Goodrich. No, sir; with respect to chapter houses and the like, that is correct.

LIVESTOCK PURCHASE

Senator McClure. The sum of $1,300,000 is proposed to make direct grants to relocatees to replenish their existing livestock base and to establish small businesses. Why should grants be made to these individuals and not to those who have already relocated?

Mr. Goodrich. Mr. Chairman, over the last 9 years the livestock on the HPL have been reduced from a level of 160,000 units down to less than 5,000 units.

We had hoped that, for the families relocating to the new lands, they would have some assistance from the Government in restocking those herds that have been diminished through livestock reduction programs conducted by the BIA.

Senator McClure. How about those who have already relocated, are they different?

Mr. Goodrich. Families who have already relocated—this is a matter of policy, of course, for the Commission to decide—but for families who have already relocated and have been provided housing through our program, I would doubt that they would be eligible for livestock allotments on the new lands.

Senator McClure. Why would they not be?

Mr. Goodrich. Because they have already gone through the program and have relocated elsewhere, other than the new lands.

Senator McClure. Is there any reason to believe that if this were approved, that prior relocatees would not come forth and demand equal treatment?

Mr. Goodrich. Mr. Chairman, I am not in a position to answer that. That is a matter of policy.

Ms. Massetto. Again, this is a personal opinion. The response to that, Mr. Chairman, is I have believed that the people that had moved pursuant to the act, many of the families, the older members of the families still remaining out in the former joint use area, would attempt to come back and try to participate in that benefit in some way.

Senator McClure. I would assume that they would.

Ms. Massetto. Yes; I would assume that they would, too.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McClure. I will ask some other questions for inclusion in the record and for your response to the record. And I will include in that some further comments with respect to the question of what is statutory authority and what is the breadth of that statutory authority.

One of the worst things we can do in my opinion is to overpromise. One of the hardest things to do is to lead people to believe that they will receive something which later on they do not receive. I think we may be in danger of overstimulating expectations about either what the law permits or what the Congress is likely to fund.

So, without going into that further, I will submit those for response to the record.

Thank you very much for your testimony today. I look forward to working with you and, again, as I said at the beginning, I hope I do not look forward to working with you the rest of my life.

Mr. Watkins. I understand your statement, Mr. Chairman, I understand it very clearly. Thank you very much. It was a pleasure to be here.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

Additional Committee Questions

Question The Kelsey Ranch is surrounded by the Bar N Ranch which is owned by the Navajo Tribe. It was our understanding that the Bar N was to be transferred to trust status for the purpose of aiding relocation. Has the tribe made application to have the Bar N placed in trust status?

-- How useful is the Kelsey Ranch if the Bar N is not available for relocation purposes?

Response Information available to the Commission indicates that the Tribe has not made application to have the Bar N placed in trust status. The Tribe had identified and selected the Bar N Ranch as a relocation site under the authority of Public Law 96-305.

-- The Kelsey Ranch is much less useful if the Bar N Ranch is not available. The Kelsey Ranch has 6,400 acres and can accommodate approximately three families in small grazing operations.

Question Public Law 96-305 required the Commission to make a report to Congress if the private lands acquired by the Navajo Tribe had not been placed in trust status by July 8, 1983. Was that report made? If it was, please provide the subcommittee with a copy.

Response The Commission reported to Congress on the selection and acquisition of land on a number of occasions during the spring of 1983. In February 1983, the Commission conducted a Congressional briefing on the status of land acquisition. In March, 1983, the Commission testified before Congressional appropriations committees regarding the status of land acquisition. The Commission published two reports in the spring of 1983 which reported on land selection and acquisition progress. Copies of those reports were submitted to the Committee when issued.

Land Exchange

Question At the request of the President, former Secretary of the Interior William Clark met with the two Tribal chairman in February in an effort to move the tribes closer together on land exchanges and other outstanding problems. Has there been any noticeable progress since that meeting?

Response The Relocation Commission is not involved in the negotiation process between the two Tribal Chairmen, Judge Clark, and his representative. The Commission is, therefore, unable to comment on whether or not there has been any progress in this matter.

Question It has been rumored that if a land exchange is agreed upon, there may be some effort on the part of the Navajo Tribe to obtain relocation benefits for those who would not be required to move. Is there any substance to that?

Response The Navajo Tribe has not advised the Commission that it would attempt to obtain relocation benefits for persons who would not be required to relocate as the result of the Land

Exchange. Were such a request made, the Commission would not support it.

Relocation

Question The Commission has discussed legislative changes which, among other things, would extend the deadline for relocation to 1993. As part of the justification for this change, it is noted that "based on its eligibility regulations, there will be approximately 1,500 families left to relocate at the end of fiscal year 1985."

In a letter to John Kennedy, dated July 16, 1984, signed by the Executive Director of the Commission, it is stated that there are "approximately 225-250 Navajo families still actually residing fulltime on lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe." Where are the other 1200 families?

Response The families in question left their homesites on the HPL sometime between 1974 and the present. There are a wide variety of reasons for this movement, principal among which are the difficult living conditions brought about by the freeze on building and repair in the Joint Use Area. Agency address records indicate that these families are living either on the NPL, the existing Navajo Reservation, or in border communities where they are awaiting receipt of relocation benefits.

Question Have you any estimate of the number of persons who have moved back to the partitioned area after having been relocated?

Response No, the Commission does not have accurate estimates of the number of persons who fall in this category. The Commission has received no substantiated reports that some families have moved back into the partitioned area after having been relocated. When an individual is relocated his HPL dwelling is turned over to the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Tribe either disposes of the property, by demolition, or secures it against a possible future use. Therefore, if there are any individuals who have received relocation benefits and subsequently moved back into the partitioned area, it is not possible for them to have reoccupied their previous dwelling.

New Lands

Question In most cases since its establishment, the Commission has taken the broadest view of its obligations under the Relocation Act and we have discussed a number of those impacts in the past. I have no wish to belabor those discussions, but the legislative proposals which the Commission has drafted follow this same pattern.

The 1980 amendments which authorized additional lands for relocation specifically provided that those lands would be solely for the benefit of those actually living on the Hopi Partitioned Lands in 1980. The Commission supports deletion of this provision to open the new lands to all who are eligible for relocation to benefits who have not yet been paid.

Commissioner Watkins, the intent of Congress over the past five or six years has been to address the problem of relocating those who could be declared in trespass slightly more than a year from now. We understand the situation of those who have moved and have not received benefits, but continue to believe that first priority should be given to the relocation of individuals who are still physically residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands.

-- If the new lands are reserved as currently provided in law, for only those living on the Hopi lands as of July 8, 1980, how many families are we talking about?

-- How many families would be eligible using the Commission's proposal?

Response -- The Relocation Commission does not agree with the interpretation that the new lands are reserved for only those who are "living" on the Hopi Lands as of July 8, 1980. The Act states that the New Lands are to be used for the benefit of those individuals who are "residing" on the lands as of the date in question. Eligibility for relocation benefits is based upon a residency test. Therefore, any individual who is certified as eligible for benefits must be considered to be a resident of the Hopi Partitioned Lands until he is formally relocated. It should also be pointed out that the interpretation of the law reflected in this question would be an unworkable one because the Commission would not be able to determine who was actually physically domiciled on the HPL as of a single date in time. This is a highly mobile population that is constantly moving between temporary residences and border communities for employment reasons. There is also a pattern of seasonal residency, with family members in areas other than the HPL, for a variety of purposes. Virtually, all of the individuals who meet the agency's residency test, have undoubtedly had various periods of temporary absence from the HPL, for varying lengths of time, since the passage of the original Act.

-- The Commission estimates that, utilizing its interpretation of the law, approximately 900 families could be accommodated on the New Lands.

Question The argument made in 1980 was that insufficient lands existed to meet the goals of the Settlement Act. That land has been provided. It appears that the next argument is that having the lands in insufficient as are existing benefit levels and that major additional funds will be required in order than the new lands be used for relocation. Is that accurate?

Response While the 1980 Amendment Act did provide for the selection of lands, it must be pointed out that to date only 50,000 acres of the land has actually been acquired. It is also inaccurate to assume that the Commission's position in regard to the development of this land has been an incremental one. From the outset, the Commission has identified the need to develop the lands, and in fact the original Act instructs the Commission to insure that appropriate infrastructure is present at any relocation site. Therefore, it would be accurate to say that both land and sufficient funds, regardless of the agency to whom they are appropriated, are necessary in order to complete relocation in accordance with legislative directives.

Question On the new lands, will the relocatees be measurably worse off economically than other Navajos living a traditional lifestyle on the reservation?

Response No, these individuals would not be measurably worse off economically.

Question $4.1 million is requested for the construction of a primary and secondary school in the Puerco School District. Is it your proposal that these facilities would be turned over to the local public school district?

Response Yes, these facilities would be a part of an existing local public school district.

Question You have estimated a school age population of 600 children. Is that based on those eligible to move on to the new lands under current statute or an expanded population which the Commission hopes to serve?

Response These estimates are consistent with the number of families who could be moved to the New Lands in accordance with the Commission's interpretation of existing statutes.

Economic Development

Question I understand that the Commission is relying on a section of the 1974 Act which said that the relocation plan should "assure that housing and related community facilities and services, such as water, sewers, roads, schools, and health facilities for such households shall be available at their relocation site." No authorization was given to the Commission to finance these projects. One possible interpretation is that the Commission should not provide relocation to any site which lacks these facilities. It should also be pointed out that when the new lands were authorized in the 1980 amendments, specific authority was provided for the construction of one hospital and one school-- both for the Hopi Tribe and that such authority was provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service rather than to the Commission.

The Navajo Tribe gets approximately $25 million annually for road construction and another substantial amount for road maintenance. The priorities for the use of these funds are set at the local level. If there are dire requirements for the new lands, then the Tribe has the ability to address them. There are priority lists for school, hospital and clinic construction projects. The Tribe should submit applications to the BIA and the Indian Health Service to have proposed projects for the new lands considered for ranking. In view of the fact that little exists on those lands, there is every reason to believe that such applications would be well received.

Would you please provide to the subcommittee a plan of action for relocation on the new lands which relies only on current authorizations available for relocation and which does not expand the beneficiary population beyond those levels provided in the 1980 amendments?

Response The Amendments Act states that the land selected under its provisions will be used for the benefit of individuals who are residing on the HPL as of the date of the passage of the Act. The Commission's eligibility guidelines have always relied upon a standard legal definition and test of "residency." That is to say that if an individual was legally residing on the land in 1974 and moved pursuant to the Act on a temporary basis before 1980, they would still be considered residents of the HPL until such time as they received relocation benefits. In point of fact, the Commission encouraged people to vacate the HPL and move in with relatives on the NPL, or anyplace else that they were able to move, in order to vacate the land as rapidly as possible. It would be a clear inequity if we were now to eliminate these people from consideration for the new lands. The Commission does not propose to expand the beneficiary population beyond those levels provided in the 1980 Amendments Act. In regard to a plan of action for relocation within current levels of authorization, the Commission does believe that realignment in certain areas of our current planning could result in less expensive and more expedient development of relocation sites on the new lands. While the law does require that the Commission assure that certain services are available at relocation sites, practicality clearly dictates that all services cannot be provided on totally remote sites. The Commission is currently developing a plan for the Wallace Ranch which may include the option for the selection of a remotely sited relocation home without the same amenities that could be provided in a rural development setting. For example, if a relocatee chooses to have his replacement home built at a remote location on the new lands he/she might have to forfeit such things as a community water system and grid electricity. Modifications such as the foregoing would allow the Commission to proceed more quickly with relocations to the new lands but would also assume that those expenses which we would incur, reduced though they may be, would rely upon appropriation of the full six million dollar annual authorization for discretionary funds. The Commission will forward to the Committee its alternative plans addressing such new concepts as soon as they are developed. It is anticipated that this will occur within the next 45 to 60 days.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI

Question There appears to be a general consensus among those people who are familiar with the difficulties which the relocatees are experiencing that the problems are occurring because the families are not prepared to cope with the process of relocation and the new environment into which they have relocated. Your budget justification for the Commission's operations identifies 13 positions under Counseling Services Program. Of the 13, I note that 4 positions are identified as counseling specialists. What exactly do these four people do to carry out their counseling responsibilities? I assume it would be possible to describe their workload in terms of the total number of families that each counselor is counseling at a given time. How many families does each counselor work with, say on a weekly, monthly or quarterly basis? What percentage of the counseling staff's time is devoted to counseling and other responsibilities, if they have other work to do as part of their job?

Response There are five Counseling Specialists. Each has an average caseload of 220 families, however, only a portion (approximately 25%) of these are engaged in active premove counseling at any specific time. Some of the caseload represents persons who have relocated (i.e. post-move caseload), and some represents work done for clients who drop in requesting information. About 75% of each counselor's time is devoted to counseling and 25% to other responsibiiities.

Question Is a staff of four adequate to meet the needs of the relocatees for counseling? Please explain how the Commission determined that a staff of four would be sufficient to provide all the counseling services required by the families.

Response There are five counseling specialists plus a support and managerial staff of five additional persons to deal with the counseling needs of relocatees. Historically, the Commission has requested more resources than we have received and has allocated resources between a variety of needs.

It is arguable, however, that no amount of counseling resources would address the adjustmental problems experienced by Native Americans who are thrust into the mainstream culture. This is evidenced by the failure of many federal programs intended to acculturate Native Americans.

Question Last year, in the report which the Commission filed with this committee, there was identified the need for additional funding to begin the development of the new lands being acquired for relocation purposes. Did the Commission request the amount of funding which would be necessary for the development of the new lands to begin in FY 1986? How much did you ask for and where in the budget justification is that request?

Response The Commission requested $31 million dollars for new lands development in Fiscal 1986 in our budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget. The Administration instructed the Commission to delete this entire component from the budget request.

Question It has been suggested that those families who are still residing on the Hopi Partitioned Lands be moved as soon as possible and once that is accomplished, attention could be focused on whether there ought to be an extension of the deadline data. Could the Commission please comment on this suggestion? Is this a feasible approach? Why or why not?

Response The process described in this question is exactly what the Commission is currently doing. The policy of the Commission is to give highest priority to any relocatee who is still currently domiciled on the Hopi Partitioned Lands. There are some factors such as extended family move requirements and the unsuitability of some HPL residents for an off-reservation move which preclude our moving exclusively HPL residents. This is the most feasible approach at the current time.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

STATEMENT OF JOHN D. WARD, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- **BRENT W. BLAUCH, DEPUTY DIRECTOR**
- **CARL C. CLOSE, ACTING ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND INSPECTION**
- **BRENT T. WAHLQUIST, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, TECHNICAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH**
- **CARSON W. CULP, JR., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION**
- **ROBERT EWING, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING**

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator McClure. We will now turn to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

For fiscal year 1986, OSM is requesting $330,245,000, a decrease of $41,788,000 or 11 percent from the fiscal year 1985 level.

In addition, OSM has requested two fiscal year 1985 supplementals, a request of $455,000 for increased pay costs and $4,800,000 for Federal regulatory programs.

Testifying on behalf of the Department this afternoon will be the Acting Director of the Office of Surface Mining, Mr. John Ward. This is your first visit before this subcommittee in your new capacity and we do welcome you.

PREPARED STATEMENT

If you please introduce the associates that you have at the table with you, we will then place your full statement in the record in full and proceed to the questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN D. WARD

It is my pleasure to discuss the highlights of the Fiscal Year 1986 program for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

The Office of Surface Mining's goals are to protect the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining and to reclaim lands damaged by past mining operations. OSM has made significant progress since enactment of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. In carrying out its mission, however, OSM has encountered several problems, solutions to which are essential to carryout the Act's requirements. We believe that progress can be continued and problems best solved by maintaining financial and technical support for State programs, providing rigorous and constructive evaluation of State efforts, and instituting efficient and effective management practices.

The Fiscal Year 1986 budget proposal reflects this approach. It provides for essential grant support for State programs, responsive and well targeted technical assistance, and a strong State program assessment effort. OSM is requesting $330.2 million for Fiscal Year 1986, of which over 75 percent, or $252 million, is earmarked for State regulatory and reclamation grants, and grants to assist small mine operators. These grants support State efforts in regulation and reclamation which are implemented by several thousand State personnel.

OSM is committed to assist States in carrying out their programs to protect the environment and meet the Nation's energy needs. Programs that provide technical assistance to States will be maintained and improved in 1986. Our training programs will target State needs identified through our evaluations of State programs and in consultation with the States, thereby ensuring that primacy programs are maintained and improved. Training will be implemented both through Headquarters and by a special assistance component initially located at the Western Technical Center in Denver. These and other services are designed not only to correct problems, but to provide the updated information critical to effective program management.

In Fiscal Year 1986 we also will continue efforts now under way to improve our management policies and practices. I have requested and the Department is providing critical support for these efforts. A joint task force, with representatives from the Department and from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is examining our operations in order to develop practical management recommendations concerning issues faced by OSM. It is providing an independent and thorough analysis that will help improve the agency's management consistency.

The request for the Regulation and Technology appropriation is $79.9 million, an increase of $4.5 million from the base. A 1985 supplemental appropriation of $4.8 million is also proposed for Federal Regulatory Programs, in order to meet Federal regulatory responsibilities in Tennessee and to upgrade assessments and collections operations.

The request for State Regulatory Program Grants is $38.1 million, an increase of $1.4 million. Twenty-four States will have regulatory primacy at the start of Fiscal Year 1986. Most of the proposed increase will support the Oklahoma and Tennessee programs. At present, OSM is carrying out regulatory program operations in these States, while working with them to prepare for the resumption of full regulatory authority. Oklahoma is improving steadily, and Tennessee is in the early stages of its efforts to regain primacy. Cooperative agreement funding will allow participating States to continue regulatory programs on Federal lands. This funding will also assist three Indian Tribes to develop regulatory program skills, anticipating the possibility that Tribes could receive primacy by Fiscal Year 1987.

The request for Program Operations and Inspection is $22.5 million, an increase of $1.6 million. The increase reflects the difference between savings that result from the phasing out of Federal regulatory programs in

Oklahoma and Tennessee and increases for several proposed initiatives. Within the program base, OSM will improve its efforts to train State personnel in various aspects of regulatory program administration.

Part of the proposed increase will supplement current efforts to improve systems for assessments and collections. Consistent with the settlement agreement concerning the Parker and Gasch court orders, OSM is augmenting existing systems so that permit applicants can be matched against those who have unabated violations or unpaid civil penalties. With the enhancement of the data base, OSM and the States will be able to deny permits and bring other legal actions against violators. Our goal is to establish the long term capability in assessments and collections that is essential for effective enforcement. The accomplishment of this goal is a high priority for OSM. Consequently, I have established a new Assistant Directorate for Finance and Accounting to provide a focus for these operations and for other financial management activities, including grants administration.

Another part of the increase will support legal staff and services related to the regulatory program which are presently funded under the Office of the Solicitor. This will address the one-time workloads related to the assumption of regulatory responsibilities in Tennessee and Oklahoma, and the enforcement of alternative actions concerning civil penalty assessments and collections. We are proposing to fund this work in OSM during Fiscal Year 1986 because of the need for close cooperation between regulatory program staff and legal staff on these short term workloads.

The request for Technical Services and Research is $12.1 million, an increase of $1.5 million. The increase is needed to continue implementing the Federal regulatory program in Tennessee, primarily in the area of permitting, and is consistent with the proposed Fiscal Year 1985 supplemental appropriation. It should be noted that, in addition to the new workload generated in 1985 and 1986, OSM is also reprocessng over 200 permit applications that were incorrectly processed under the Tennessee primacy program.

The General Administration request is divided between OSM's two appropriations. In recognition of our increased workloads and expanded responsibilities that have occurred during the past several years, OSM was exempted from the ten percent across-the-board reduction for administrative expenses that is required of other bureaus in 1986. The total request is $11.7 million, which will enable OSM to maintain current administrative services at the base level.

The request for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund Appropriation is $250.3 million, a decrease of $46.6 million from the base.

State Reclamation Program Grants are budgeted at $211.2 million, a decrease of $46.5 million. The decrease reflects the need to conserve available AML Fund resources and thus maintain the Fund's long-term ability to support State programs. It also reflects the fact that the States' obligation rates indicate that States do not require appropriations at the 1985 level.

Since 1982, the appropriation for reclamation grants has been made out of the Fund's large unappropriated balance that began to accumulate in 1978. As a result, grants have been increased by almost $200 million--over 300 percent--since 1982. This policy has initiated and sustained State reclamation programs. Now, however, we must implement a financing strategy that will assure States of effective support in the future. Continued funding at or in excess of the current level would prematurely diminish the Fund's resources. State reclamation programs then would have to be supported in part from current year collections, and program obligations would have to be controlled tightly so that they did not exceed the amount actually available in the Fund. Consequently, OSM would have to submit greatly reduced appropriations requests; grants could drop to below $200 million. Such an abrupt decline would disrupt State program management and endanger the continued existence of some State reclamation programs. In addition, as noted above, the States' obligation rates indicate that they will not be adversely affected by the proposed funding level. The vast majority of 1983 and 1984 grant funds have not been obligated by States, and the 1985 appropriation for grants--the largest ever--will further increase the backlog of grant funds.

The proposed request for 1986 will therefore ensure a stable program structure by conserving available funds and making grants at levels that realistically approximate the States' capabilities to expend funds. States will then be able to reduce their high levels of unobligated funds, complete projects that now await contracting, and conduct design work on future projects. Most important, they will be able to plan their programs with confidence for the life of the Fund.

The request for Reclamation Fund Management is $6.8 million, an increase of $0.2 million. The increase will enable OSM to supplement its fee compliance efforts by contracting for audits to determine whether mine operators have paid reclamation fees consistent with the Act. OSM will also continue to maintain the National AML Inventory. OSM's proposed apportionment policy, based on the Inventory, was sent to the States for comment in January 1984. Comments have been received and considered, and recommendations are expected to be announced this Spring.

Federal Reclamation Projects are budgeted at $21.4 million, an increase of $3 million. This increase is slated for projects on Tribal lands and in non-program States. In the past, the funding level has only allowed OSM to address a small percentage of Tribal priority 1 and 2 projects. With the increase, OSM looks forward to addressing a significant number of previously-identified abandoned mine land problems on Tribal lands. Other program components, including the emergency projects program and research on abandoned mine land reclamation problems, will be continued at the base level.

The Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), is proposed at $3.4 million, a decrease of $6.4 million. This decrease is consistent with the Administration's policy to rely on State reclamation grants as the primary delivery mechanism for RAMP-type projects. The requested funding level is sufficient to meet existing project commitments.

Funds for the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP) are requested at a level of $3.1 million. SOAP provides support for small mining operators by paying for certain costs associated with obtaining hydrologic and geologic information needed to prepare coal mining permit applications. The Fiscal Year 1986 increase is requested because available prior-year funds, which have supported SOAP for several years, will be largely exhausted by 1986.

The efforts of OSM and the States have resulted in levels of environmental protection and abandoned mine land reclamation that are readily apparent throughout the Nation's coal mining areas. As I noted at the outset, however, we face several problems that must be overcome to succeed fully in carrying out the mandate set forth in the Act. Our 1986 proposal, by maintaining strong financial and technical support for State programs, and by promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal operations, will help to achieve improvements that we know are necessary.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Committee for allowing me to present our program.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN D. WARD

John D. Ward, Director of the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining (OSM), is a mining engineer and a lawyer with high level experience in both the private sector and government, as well as with the Eastern and Western coal mining industry.

Before joining OSM this year, Mr. Ward was Director of the Colorado Division of Mines from 1982 to 1984. Prior to that he had 10 years of management experience with several Colorado mining companies. These included Rocky Mountain Energy Co., where he was manager of Coal Development; Colowyo Coal Co., manager of Employee and Government Relations, and prior to that, W.R. Grace & Co., assistant to the Director of Western Mining Operations.

Mr. Ward practiced law in Colorado from 1963 to 1972 after graduating from the University of Denver Law School in 1962.

He earned his B.S. Degree in Mining Engineering at Pennsylvania State University in 1955 and went to work that year as foreman, progressing to assistant to the superintendent of a large underground mine in Western Pennsylvania operated by Bethlehem Mines Corporation. He stayed there until late 1960 at which time he entered law school.

Mr. Ward is a member of the Colorado Mining Association, having served on the board of Directors for seven years; the Colorado Bar Association, Boulder Bar Association, Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Institute, American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Ward served on the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board from 1976 to 1981. He was a member of the National Academy of Science Committee on Surface Mining and Reclamation in 1978. In January 1984, he was a U.S. delegate to the International Labor Organization—Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines Other Than Coal Mines, which met in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Ward and his wife have two children. They maintain a home in Lafayette, Colorado.

Biography of Robert J. Ewing

Mr. Ewing recently assumed the position effective February 11, 1985. He is responsible for formulating accounting policies, standards & regulations, procedures and systems for the Assessment and Collection of Civil Penalties, fiscal services such as payroll, travel, cash management, accounting and financial management systems, and fee collections.

Mr. Ewing has 19 years experience in the Government collections and cash management systems with the Department of the Treasury.

At Treasury, Mr. Ewing was Director, Planning and Development (Bank and Cash Management) Staff, Bureau of Financial Operations. As Director, Mr. Ewing supervised the development of Government cash management programs involving a $1.7 billion cash flow. Mr. Ewing's programs covered such areas as Treasury Tax and Loan Systems, moderation of the Treasury Collection Accounts with over 550 commercial banks, and the development of the Treasury Financial Communications System. Mr. Ewing was also responsible for establishing an Electronic Fund Transfer System for the Letter of Credit system and the implementation Timely Bill Payment Program.

Mr. Ewing served in a variety of capacities throughout the Bureau, including Director, Foreign Currency Staff where he was responsible for coordinating the Treasury's policies and procedures overseas with regards to establishing International banking arrangements, as well as the acquisition and investment of the Government's Foreign Currency Programs. Mr. Ewing has also served as Assistant Director for Reconciliaton and Special Reporting Operations in the Division of Government and Accounts and Reports, as Deputy Chief Disbursing Officer in the Division of Disbursements and Claims, Director of the Special Financing Staff, and Assistant Director for both the Foreign and Domestic Banking Staff.

Mr. Ewing is a Certified Public Accountant, a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the Maryland Association of CPA's.

Mr. Ewing received his B.A. in Finance from the University of Maryland in 1966, and has done post graduate work at the Benjamin Franklin Unversity and the University of Maryland.

Biography of Carl C. Close

Mr. Close was awarded an A.B. with honors in Anthropology from Harvard University in 1960, and has completed graduate work in Public Administration at the George Washington University from 1961-1969.

Prior to his appointment as Acting Assistant Director, Mr. Close served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Director, Program Operations and Inspections (1981-1984). He was responsible for revising operating procedures of OSM to reflect new organizational changes, policies and regulations. He served as the Director's representative to States with program deficiencies.

Mr. Close attended the Federal Executive Institute and participated in developmental assignments to train for executive positions (1976-1977). From 1971-1976, he served as a Program Analysis officer for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, planning, and allocating the annual budget.

From 1967-1971, he served the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in various program and administrative positions, most noteably developing policy and procedures to implement the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant program.

Biography of Brent W. Blauch

Brent W. Blauch, Deputy Director of the Office of Surface Mining, is an engineer with extensive experience in Appalachia surface coal mining and reclamation.

A 1973 graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, Mr. Blauch first worked for the consulting engineering firm of Skelly and Loy as a civil engineer and project manager. He directed the design of coal and non-coal surface and underground mines. His design work included studies for the U.S. Bureau of Mines that evaluated mountaintop and highwall mining and design of haulroads. Mr. Blauch also evaluated environmental impacts of hollow fills and mountaintop removal for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Mr. Blauch was an Associate Deputy for Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Resources and served as Director of Pennsylvania's Office of Environmental Energy Management where he had a leading role in implementing the State's regulatory program under the Surface Mine Law. Pennsylvania was granted the primary role for enforcing surface mining environmental and reclamation standards in July 1982.

From 1978-1981, he broadened his engineering services to State and Federal agencies, utilities and the coal industry as a partner with Robins and Associates, and then as a private consultant. In both capacities, he advised in the areas of environmental protection, mine planning, and offered practical solutions to coal problems faced by Appalachian States' operators.

In 1979, he started the Pennsylvania Mining Professionals, a group that, among other activities, gave independent views on streamlining regulations that balance mineral development with environmental safeguards. Mr. Blauch joined the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources in 1982.

Mr. Blauch and his wife, Cathy, have two daughters, Laura and Tammie.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. WARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On the far left is Dr. Brent Wahlquist, our Assistant Director for Technical Services. Next in line is Carl Close, who is Acting Assistant Director for Program Operations and Inspection. To my immediate left is Mr. Brent Blauch, Deputy Director of OSM. To my right is Mr. Pete Culp, Assistant Director for Policy, Budget and Administration, and to the far right is Robert Ewing, Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting.

PARKER-GASCH SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much.

On October 15, 1984, OSM reached a settlement agreement that superseded the Parker and Gasch court orders of 1982 and 1980. The agreement specifies that to enforce the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, OSM must carry out additional civil penalty and assessment and collection efforts.

To do this, OSM has requested $2,200,000 of the $4,800,000 fiscal year 1985 supplemental.

Can you briefly describe the settlement agreement?

Mr. WARD. Yes, Mr. Chairman; essentially, the agreement requires us to establish a more comprehensive computer system so that we may enter and retrieve information regarding all coal mining companies in the United States. Once these people are in the system, known to be violators who have not paid their civil penalties or otherwise abated cessation orders, we will identify those companies and the people involved with them, and will then review their activity for the purposes of recommending alternative enforcement action that is provided under the law.

Some of the alternative enforcement actions include individual civil penalties and injunctions. We will have the ability, if these people apply for permits in other States, to deny their permits, or, if they are indeed operating already, their permits will be suspended or revoked to disabuse them of further activity in the coal industry.

Senator MCCLURE. Can you give a specific description of how the $2,200,000 will be spent?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; in order to comply with the consent order in terms of time and systems, we have to employ outside contractors for help. We have had to increase staffing in the Assessments and Collections Division and also in the Compliance Branch.

CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS

Senator MCCLURE. How much will go to outside contractors?

Mr. WARD. I do not have a specific figure for outside contractors, but perhaps Mr. Culp might be able to help us.

Mr. CULP. Mr. Chairman, $500,000 is included in the request for contract assistance, specifically for automated systems development and data gathering.

There is also an additional amount which I recall is approximately $400,000 for asset checks for violators.

Senator McClure. Would you repeat that? I did not quite get that.

Mr. Culp. The last part of that was contracts for asset checks for violators.

Senator McClure. That is $900,000 of the $2,200,000. What is the balance to be spent for?

Mr. Culp. A portion is for the 21 additional staff that is included in the supplemental.

Senator McClure. Is that all of the remainder, $1,300,000?

Mr. Culp. There are some other aspects of that. Mr. Close can respond.

Mr. Close. Some of it would be for actual data gathering, that is, having people go to the offices of State agencies and take information from them.

Senator McClure. How much of that would be in that kind of thing? When you say going to the State offices, you are talking about travel and per diem, or are you going to do that by mail or telephone?

Mr. Close. It would include travel and per diem, but under contracts.

Senator McClure. Under contracts. Is that a part of the $500,000?

Mr. Close. I do not believe so. I would have to supply that for the record, sir.

Senator McClure. Would you provide for the record a detailed breakdown of how the $2,200,000 will be spent?

Mr. Close. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Supplemental for Parker-Gasch Settlement

OSM has requested a fiscal year 1985 supplemental appropriation of $4.8 million. Of this amount, $2.2 million is to enhance programs for assessments and collections and for alternative enforcement in accordance with the October 1984 out of court settlement concerning the Parker and Gasch court orders.

The following is a breakdown of the $2.2 million request.

Personnel[1]	$217,000
Travel	17,000
Standard level user charges	48,000
Communications, utilities, and other rent	140,000
Other services[2]	1,723,000
Supplies	22,000
Equipment	33,000
Total	2,200,000

[1] Will support 21 positions (7 FTE's).

[2] Includes $1,673,000 for contracting that include: Collections management information system [CMIS] maintenance and enhancement; backlog and permit denial data collection; operators' net worth assessments; CMIS training; and extension of current collections contract.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS TO IMPLEMENT AGREEMENT

Senator McClure. Is this all that is required for OSM to implement the settlement agreement?

Mr. Ward. I believe so, sir; yes, sir.

Senator McClure. You do not anticipate that any additional funding will be required to carry out the agreement.

Mr. Ward. Not at this time, Mr. Chairman. However, we ultimately intend to go beyond the requirements of the agreement and establish an even more comprehensive program that would allow us to better enforce the law.

Senator McClure. When do you expect to do that?

Mr. Ward. Well, we are in the process of examining what would be necessary in addition to the requirements for the agreement so that we can ultimately get it into one system.

Senator McClure. Do you have adequate funds included in your 1986 budget request to do whatever else is required?

Mr. Ward. We believe we do at this time, Mr. Chairman.

BOND FORFEITURES

Senator McClure. Turning to regulation and technology, you have requested $79,921,000, an increase of $4,829,000 or 6 percent above the fiscal year 1985 level.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act provides for reclamation bonds which can be forfeited and used by the regulatory authority to reclaim mine sites when the operator fails to do so.

In those cases where OSM is the regulatory authority, the act authorizes OSM to bring about forfeitures. OSM, however, does not have the authority to spend the collected amounts on the necessary reclamation. Funds collected through bond forfeiture cannot now be spent unless appropriated by Congress.

For fiscal year 1986, you have proposed legislative language that would make available for expenditure by OSM the forfeited bond amounts which are estimated to be $500,000. This would enable OSM to complete reclamation work on the land for which the bond was forfeited.

In the past, what has been the average cost of this reclamation work?

Mr. Ward. Mr. Chairman, there is very little precedent upon which to base an answer of any precision. Since the experience in bond forfeitures has been relatively little used, this is our best estimate that would cover reclamation of the sites known to us in Tennessee.

Senator McClure. Will $500,000 be enough to do the reclamation work?

Mr. Ward. Again, sir, it is our best guess and, admittedly without any empirical background on it, we can only offer that as an estimate.

Senator McClure. Well, you do have information with respect to the costs of reclamation, do you not, on other sites?

Mr. Ward. Yes, sir; again, the actual forfeitures of bonds and the ultimate reclamation have been so little used so that to come up with an average norm on a national basis is very difficult at this point in time.

Senator McClure. Well, I am sure it is difficult to get averages that apply, but you have a lot more experience than just aggregate figures. You have seen an awful lot of reclamation work done. Your people have looked at a lot that is done by the States. You have looked at a lot that has been done under Federal regulation. You have looked at a lot that has been completely paid for by mine operators.

You surely have some idea and some yardstick by which you can estimate how much it costs to reclaim land; do you not?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; I would like to call on Dr. Wahlquist, please, to supply his information on the point.

Mr. WAHLQUIST. We do have estimates as to the cost of reclamation per acre in various circumstances. However, the problem is estimating how many acres bonds may be forfeited upon. At this point, we can only guess. We anticipate there may be some bonds forfeited, but we do not at this point know how many bonds will be forfeited and how many acres will be covered by those bonds.

Senator MCCLURE. What kinds of acres? Have you seen any particular pattern developing with respect to the kind of reclamation that has not been accomplished? Is there a pattern, they do reclamation in certain areas of certain types and refuse to in other areas?

Mr. WAHLQUIST. Most bonds that have been forfeited have been interim program bonds which were not required by the Surface Mining Act, and those bonds have been predominantly in Appalachia. Because we are now the regulatory authority in Tennessee and will be regulating a number of medium to small operators in Tennessee, we do have a concern that there may be forfeited bonds in Tennessee.

However, up to this point there have been none. This is merely a safeguard in anticipation of a future problem.

Senator MCCLURE. In your proposal Mr. Ward, would the money from the forfeited bonds be used only on the site at which the bond was forfeited?

Mr. WARD. That is correct, sir.

ESTIMATED BOND FORFEITURES

Senator MCCLURE. In the language you requested for this purpose you state, "An amount equal to receipts to the general fund of the Treasury from performance bond forfeitures estimated at $500,000 in fiscal year 1986, to remain available until expended."

The $500,000 is just a very rough estimate, is that correct?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; that is an indefinite appropriation and actually the forfeited bonds may provide us with more.

Senator MCCLURE. Since this is only an estimate and might be low, what would happen under your language if more than $500,000 were collected?

Mr. WARD. It would be available.

Senator MCCLURE. Should you have in the legislative language the statement, "Estimated at $500,000," or should you have that in the justification or explanation of the legislation?

Mr. WARD. I would like to ask Mr. Culp to help me on that, please, sir.

Mr. CULP. If I understand the question, Mr. Chairman, the words proposed for the appropriation are, "Estimated to be $500,000."

Senator MCCLURE. Does that not create some ambiguity as to whether or not it is available if it is more than $500,000? OMB has very great resourcefulness in exploiting any ambiguity that there may be to deny you the opportunity to spend money; do they not?

Mr. CULP. I certainly agree. But we worked with them very closely on this language.

Senator MCCLURE. Maybe that is why it is in there. [Laughter.]

Mr. CULP. Well, I recall that the discussions were specifically that if the amount that actually came in from forfeitures was higher, that higher amount would also be available, and they agreed.

Senator MCCLURE. Under this proposal and under the language that you have submitted, would funds be available before the bonds are actually forfeited?

Mr. CULP. No; not until we actually receive the money from the forfeiture.

OKLAHOMA REGULATORY PROGRAM

Senator MCCLURE. Your budget indicates that you expect to return to Oklahoma inspection and enforcement authority by October 1, 1985. Because of this, you have not requested funds for any OSM activities in Oklahoma during fiscal year 1986.

What conditions must Oklahoma meet to regain full primacy by October 1, 1985?

Mr. WARD. Mr. Chairman, under our procedures, Oklahoma would have to demonstrate that they can comply with a number of criteria. Among those criteria would be their ability to achieve a certain staffing level that OSM would consider minimal in order to carry out certain functions. They would have to show that their personnel are, in fact, competent and there are, again, several other criteria that would be used to verify this. And if OSM felt that they were capable of performing under those minimal standards, we would then establish the procedures for public hearings so that the determination could be made whether or not they are ready to resume full primacy.

Senator MCCLURE. What were the problems with Oklahoma?

Mr. WARD. Well, I was not here at the time of that action, sir. Possibly Carl Close can help you.

Mr. CLOSE. Mr. Chairman, Oklahoma had a large number of problems in virtually every program area. We determined that their most serious problems were in inspection and enforcement, and that is the reason we assumed that authority.

However, we also noted serious problems in permitting and asked that they take their inspection and enforcement personnel and use them to help upgrade their permitting activity. The State has been doing that.

ON-THE-GROUND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Senator McClure. Some States have questioned whether staffing levels are an appropriate criterion. They have suggested that it is much better to look at performance, what they are ultimately able to get, rather than it is to establish an arbitrary figure with respect to the number of people that it takes to achieve it. What is your comment, Mr. Ward?

Mr. Ward. Sir, I too am familiar with that position. I have asked a number of people within OSM to reexamine our oversight approaches and how we conduct these evaluations.

I think there is some validity to that comment. In the beginning, when these primacy programs were first established, the States themselves were asked what they felt they could do in order to adequately regulate coal mining activity. The numbers are generally the States' numbers.

However, I believe that the approach that OSM has been using in the past needs some redesigning so that we ultimately can evaluate performance by on-the-ground measures, and know whether or not there is any dependency or bearing or relationship between a statistic and what is the product on the ground.

In other words, the fact that there are only a few violations does not necessarily mean that the reclamation on the ground is being achieved. On the other hand, it does not mean that if there are a great number of violations, that there is indeed an abuse. So, I am trying to better understand the approach being taken and whether or not there is indeed a relationship between a product and a statistical analysis.

TENNESSEE REGAINING PRIMACY

Senator McClure. Your budget also indicates that you anticipate Tennessee regaining primacy by June 1, 1986. And yet, the State had indicated that it was not willing to fund the enforcement program at the level prescribed by OSM in the past. Have they changed their position on that or is OSM planning to change the requirements?

Mr. Ward. No, sir; again—and I am not being an apologist—I was not here at that time when that action was taken. It is doubtful that Tennessee, from my present information, will, in fact, resume primacy or will have an ability to resume primacy by June 1986.

The Governor has submitted a bill to their legislature which would give them a basis upon which to resume a program. My information is that there is not at this point a great deal of support for that legislation, and they adjourn in May.

So the June 1986 date gets more and more tenuous as we proceed. I am trying to meet with the people down there, but I think that realistically we may have to go beyond June 1986.

PERFORMANCE OF OKLAHOMA STATE PROGRAM

Senator McClure. Are you confident that Oklahoma will regain full primacy by October 1?

Mr. Ward. Well, sir, without trying to make a statement that sounds like a prejudgment before the necessary public hearings, Oklahoma's performance has been encouraging to us, so that we feel they are likely to be able to do so.

Mr. Close, again, is aware of the situation in more detail, if you care for more comment.

Senator McClure. Well, my obvious concern is, you have nothing in the budget beyond October 1. If they do not make primacy, what are we going to do?

Mr. Close. Well, at this time I would have to say that our prospects for them doing that are quite optimistic. They have asked for a phased return of their inspection and enforcement authority. We are waiting now for submission of some material on permitting an inspection and enforcement plans.

If those plans come in in the next few weeks, we will hold a public hearing and if everything goes well for that process, begin the process of transferring the authority back to them in phases.

At worst, we would have only most likely one phase yet to do. So, the resource requirements, if any, will be small.

Senator McClure. So, at worst it would lag into the next fiscal year, or part of it.

Mr. Close. Only a short time.

Senator McClure. At best, all of it would be completed by October 1 or before then?

Mr. Close. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. And if Tennessee does not make it, how are you going to fund the Federal activities beyond that date?

Mr. Ward. We would have to consider a reprogramming or supplemental request or employ the use of section 102 of the Interior Appropriations Act, sir.

LEGAL SERVICES

Senator McClure. Currently, legal activities are funded under the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor. It is the Department's general policy to provide legal services from the Solicitor's Office to all other bureaus and offices.

Because of the regulatory activities in Tennessee and Oklahoma in 1985 and the October 1984 settlement agreement of the Parker and Gasch court orders, OSM has proposed to create its own Legal Services Department. To do this, you requested $1,400,000 to establish a legal services component in OSM.

There is very little doubt that the situations in Tennessee and Oklahoma are complex, but they are also temporary. Do you really need a Legal Services Department if indeed they are going to achieve primacy, or is this just a convenient opportunity to create something you wanted all along and never have had?

Mr. WARD. No, sir, Mr. Chairman; that was not the intention. We are not trying to establish our own in-house legal department. The moneys to which you refer are simply to be able to support additional staff, primarily out in the field, that have taken on a rather short term but increased workload that could not have been anticipated or included in a general budget, as I understand it, with the Solicitor.

We are not creating our own in-house counsel, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCLURE. You say it is not included in the Solicitor's budget?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; I do not believe so.

Senator McCLURE. Are they providing you services now?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; they are. Predominantly, the additional attorneys are field staff in Knoxville and Pittsburgh.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Senator McCLURE. Is there a problem with the way the Solicitor's Office is providing that service now?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; not at all.

But this will give us an opportunity with those additional attorneys in the field, to ensure that they work very closely with OSM personnel through what we hope to be a short-term period.

Senator McCLURE. The shorter the term, the less the justification for establishing a separate department, I should think.

Mr. WARD. I agree, sir.

Senator McCLURE. I am a little struck by the notion that they are providing the service. You have no authority as yet to do otherwise. And yet, you say that although they are providing the service, they have no budget to provide the service.

Mr. WARD. May I ask Mr. Culp to help me out with that one, sir?

Senator McCLURE. We need some more of that innovative accounting if they can find money where there is not any. [Laughter.]

Mr. CULP. Mr. Chairman, we are getting that support this year through the Solicitor's regular budget. Another point I would like to make is that it is not a new organization, it is not a Legal Services Department of OSM as such. These solicitors will still be subject to direction from the Office of the Solicitor.

Senator McCLURE. Well, if that is the case, why would not they request the funds and we provide the funds to them?

Mr. CULP. Certainly, it could have been done that way. But this is a temporary requirement closely related to our additional needs in Tennessee and for the Parker-Gasch settlement, and it was decided to include it in our budget on that basis.

Senator McCLURE. I understand OSM's problem. But I have to say again that I think once you staff up to do a certain job, it is more difficult to dismantle that operation if you created a special unit to do it.

How long is it going to be before the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other subdepartments of the Department of the Interior come in and ask for their own separate legal department?

Mr. CULP. That question might be better directed to somebody else, but we would not anticipate that would happen.

Senator MCCLURE. You think you can be more successful than they will be permitted to be?

Mr. CULP. Well, we do not anticipate that this will be a permanent organization.

Senator MCCLURE. Last year, the House proposed moving all Solicitor's activities dealing with Indian affairs to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. At that time, the Solicitor's appeal stated that as the office charged by statute to be the legal arm of the department, they would still be required to review all BIA legal issues and offer recommendations.

Is the situation different with OSM?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; again, as we explained, by taking this tack to a short-term, increased workload situation, we are not attempting to establish any precedent that could be viewed as a change in departmental policy.

EMERGENCY PROJECTS

Senator MCCLURE. OSM has defined emergency projects as projects which require rapid response because of a threat to public safety and health. Upon notification that an emergency exists, OSM personnel usually act within 48 hours to verify the situation and determine what action is necessary.

In fiscal year 1985, Congress approved $10,833,000 for emergency projects. In addition, OSM shifted another $11 million from other sources to emergency projects.

In fiscal year 1986, you have again requested $10,833,000 for emergency projects. In the past 5 years, what has been the annual level of support for emergency projects?

Mr. WARD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer that question to Dr. Wahlquist whose division handles the Federal emergency system.

Senator MCCLURE. Mr. Wahlquist?

Mr. WAHLQUIST. The emergency funding has been on the increase over the last 5 years, increased from a level of about $6 million in 1982 to the current levels.

Senator MCCLURE. Could you give me a year-by-year figure, do you have those there?

Mr. WAHLQUIST. Well, in the first 4 years, that is 1978 through 1981, the total cost was $4.8 million. In 1982, it was $6.4 million. In 1983, it was $16 million, and in 1984, it was $19 million that was actually spent on emergency projects.

Senator MCCLURE. If the number of emergency projects is increasing, and that would indicate that it has been, why have you not requested additional funds accordingly?

Mr. WAHLQUIST. The main reason we are not is that because this program has been increasing, we began to look at why it is increasing and what we can do to curb that.

What we have found is that in the last 2 or 3 years we have had a few very large projects that have consumed much of the money, and we began to reevaluate whether or not they should have been done or could be done under the normal grant process with the States.

We found that 4 percent of the projects consumed 48 percent of the money. Most of those were long-term projects, bigger projects that could have been done under the State grant process. We are revisiting whether or not they should have been declared emergencies.

So, that is kind of where we are going in looking at fiscal 1986. We are trying to stay away from doing those big projects which would enable us, then, to come back down to a dollar range that would be more in line with past expenditures.

Senator McClure. I understand what you have said and I commend you for taking that look. On the other hand, we should not stay away from emergency projects just because they are large or long term if indeed they fit the criteria of being threatening to the public or individual health and safety.

Mr. Wahlquist. The definition of an emergency contained in our regulations is that it is a situation that could not be dealt with under the normal grant process.

What we have found is that with several of these larger projects because of front-end engineering work taking considerable time, they still could have been done under the grant process if we were only to assist the State in doing that front-end work.

Senator McClure. You could use emergency funds to get it started and then shift it?

Mr. Wahlquist. That is correct. For example, we have one that was declared an emergency in Alabama in 1983, and we are still just getting ready to start because of all the leadtime.

Senator McClure. How many lives or injuries have been caused in the meantime in that particular area?

Mr. Wahlquist. In that particular area, we have none.

Senator McClure. There was an emergency that threatened life and health 2 years ago, and nothing yet has been done.

Mr. Wahlquist. That is correct.

Senator McClure. Is it still life-threatening?

Mr. Wahlquist. The reason that was declared an emergency was because of the potential of methane gas leaks through subsidence cracks in a fairly large area where there were some 150 homes, and we have had no explosions.

At the same time, we have been concerned about the engineering details of dealing with the very deep project which was 700 feet underground, and it took us quite a while to work out how to proceed on those projects. We are now under way.

OSM MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

Senator McClure. Both on the outside and within Congress, concern is being expressed about the administration of the Office of Surface Mining. Chairman Udall in the House, Business Week, the House Subcommittee on Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources, environmental groups, and even the Federal courts have all let their feelings be known in various ways.

I understand you are relatively new to the position you are now here representing. But I would like to provide you an opportunity to discuss what plans you have to correct the various known problems that have been plaguing the agency. Where there is as much criticism as there has been, I think there is need to calm the fears of people who suspect that indeed the worst will continue.

Mr. Ward. Thank you, and I too appreciate the opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

In my first, early periods of time coming in to OSM, I observed what I think the people that you have just named have also observed.

The problems, as I see them, grew from a lack of strategic planning and some possible inattention to management problems.

I very early on realized that the financial management functions of OSM were not coordinated and, in fact, one, the collections and assessment area, was literally buried within the structure several times removed from top management.

I, therefore, asked Secretary Clark for permission to create a new assistant directorate and entitled it finance and accounting. And we have taken the Assessments and Collections Division and moved it all the way up to where it is now directly under Mr. Ewing who came to us several months ago from Treasury, and who is widely experienced in cash management problems.

We have also aligned with that function the Grants Division and the Finance Division. That is one approach. We think that if we get some more top-level managers in—and Mr. Ewing is in the process of doing that—that will, I think, help one aspect.

Also, I have asked the Deputy Director, Mr. Blauch, to head up an in-house team to examine the use of ADP systems. Apparently, there are three disparate systems although they rely upon, say, one central source of data base. We are now looking at the design of that. Obviously the use of ADP systems has been lacking somewhat as a good management tool.

We are also going to find out what our obligations are and who we made commitments to, so that we can take action.

I asked Mr. Culp early on to put together some people who understand the agency and who understand the law when I learned that there is no strategic long-term plan. We are now in the process of developing a long-term plan for OSM. Oddly enough, I said, "Why not try 5 years," not realizing where I was.

We hope that once we identify certain objectives, and goals, and requirements, we can then develop a system of managerial accountability through the use of the management by objective and objective management systems, so that some day we can take a computer, hit certain buttons, and come out with pert charts and find out where we are in reference to time, what the activity is, and who is responsible for that activity.

I am doing some other things that I hope would clear up, ultimately—although they are not specifically management oriented. There are things that we are trying to do to enhance and make the law work somewhat better through the use of the State primacy programs.

We have established and enhanced a training program so that we can train State personnel. We have established a technical assistance program in the western technical center in Denver.

The ultimate goal is to try to achieve a competency and a consistency throughout all the States so that each State is able to carry out its obligations in a consistent manner, and it is not more advantageous to an operator to be mining coal in one State as opposed to another State simply because of the variance in regulatory abilities.

I am sure there are other things, but they are not coming to my mind at this time, sir.

STATE PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

Senator McClure. Mr. Ward, any time you have a bifurcated system which is partly Federal and part State responsibility, there is danger of various natures. One is that nobody will watch the shop; the opposite extreme would be that both do, and that you simply duplicate personnel all up and down the line.

How much of the problem that has been surfaced and talked about——

Mr. Ward. About the bifurcation within OSM?

Senator McClure. About the failure of the program to do what is expected of it results from the failure of State administration of programs?

And second, so that I do not invite you to blame them for all the problems, how much of the State failure was permitted or allowed because of inadequate oversight of their activities by your department?

Mr. Ward. Well, I do not know that I am in a position to make a quantitative comment on that at this time, or even a qualitative comment.

I believe that in the past, when I was in the private sector and also in my affiliation with the Colorado Mine and Land Reclamation Board and in that relationship with the Office of Surface Mining, that there was an environment that was not conducive to cooperation because of certain positions taken.

Again, primacy is still a relatively young process. The experience is showing that there has been a relatively steady improvement in State performance. So, I really do believe that some of the things that we are doing now will be reflected within, I would hope, a short time. The law is working and the temporary use of the land for coal mining activity is not going to be abused. It will be shown that the law is a good law, that it was needed, and that this agency is capable of carrying out its obligations.

Senator McCLURE. Is it going to be possible to make the State primacy system work, or is that a mistake to start with?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; I believe that there is an ability out there among the States to carry out the requirements of the law and the programs as directed by OSM. I do believe that it will work.

Senator McCLURE. Senator Bumpers?

EXTENT OF RECLAMATION PROBLEMS

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Chairman, I was enjoying your line of questioning because it is pretty much along the lines that I wanted to talk about.

Mr. Ward, let me say first of all, it has been a long time since I familiarized myself with the operations of OSM, even though I was deeply involved in the Mine Reclamation Act when it was first passed here. But I have not been able to keep close tabs on it as I would have liked. So, let me ask you just a few background questions to refresh my own memory and tell me how it is operating now.

No. 1, how many acres is it estimated, rural abandoned mines in this country, that need to be reclaimed?

Mr. WARD. I myself do not have the answer to that question, but I would ask one of my colleagues, sir, if they might offer up a guess.

Senator BUMPERS. Anybody? Nobody has the answer to that?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; we do not.

Senator BUMPERS. Is there no inventory, do the States not have an inventory of the number of acres of abandoned mines in their States? You just have not put it together?

Would it be possible to furnish that figure for me? If it is not available, I understand. But if it is, I would like to have it.

Senator McCLURE. If you will make that available, it will be made part of the record.

Mr. WARD. I certainly will, Mr. Chairman.

The question, Senator Bumpers, was the number of acres that have not been reclaimed?

Senator BUMPERS. Yes; how many acres are there in this country of rural abandoned mines. And I would like that on a State-by-State basis if you can supply it.

[The information follows:]

State	AML acreage listed in national AML inventory [1]	AML acreage other sources (FO or State) [1]	Problem areas priority I and II [1]	Problem areas other priorities [1]
Alabama	24,428		60	407
Alaska		100	1	17
Arkansas	1,099		10	41
Colorado		[5]500	4	60
Crow Tribe		250	0	27

See footnotes at end of table.

State	AML acreage listed in national AML inventory [1]	AML acreage other sources (FO or State) [1]	Problem areas priority I and II [1]	Problem areas other priorities [1]
Hopi Tribe		([3])	1	3
Illinois	22.682		55	368
Indiana	1,213		28	77
Iowa	7,179		29	152
Kansas	4,551		13	71
Kentucky	19.817		191	994
Maryland	159		10	46
Missouri	7.356		39	114
Montana		3,800	8	27
Navajo Tribe		([3])	5	2
New Mexico	136		7	62
North Dakota	693		14	40
Ohio	45.529		96	453
Oklahoma	8.804		45	214
Pennsylvania		[4] 178,000	500	958
Tennessee	7.206		30	215
Texas	214		0	18
Utah	0	([5])	0	17
Virginia	1,016		45	57
West Virginia	([3])		138	211
Wyoming		4,048	9	19

[1] Data from national AML inventory report published April 1983.

[2] Acreage not available in AML inventory; supplied by field offices from project tracking system or by State reclamation agencies.

[3] Acreage unknown.

[4] Pennsylvania data derived from State; based on original data submitted for AML inventory, but not standardized.

[5] Most or all problems related to deep mining, that is entries, openings.

LOCATION OF ABANDONED MINES

Mr. WARD. May I offer an observation, Senator Bumpers? We have tried to encourage the States to use their priority list on the entire Abandoned Mine Land Program, what they view to be their priorities in cleaning up coal mining activity.

Most coal mines have a rural setting. So, to describe what is a rural abandoned mine would be very difficult to do in my view.

Senator BUMPERS. Why?

Mr. WARD. Well because many, I am sure that most of the sites that have been reclaimed under the Abandoned Mine Land Program are, in fact, rural.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, are we distinguishing between city and rural here; is that what you are talking about?

Mr. WARD. Well, that was why I was somewhat nonplussed by the—when I first became acquainted with the designation of the Rural Abandoned Mine Program because that conjures up a view of a setting of a mine, an abandoned mine, in the middle of a cornfield.

Senator BUMPERS. That is where all the mines are in my State. I admittedly have a parochial view of this because all the abandoned mines in my State are indeed rural.

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; that is also true of Colorado, my State. There is some coal mine activity on what now could be considered outskirts of small towns that grew up around the coal mines.

Senator BUMPERS. Of course, all of ours are strip mines, too. We have very few of those big dumps that are associated with deep-mining coal.

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; but that is why I am wondering. We will certainly do what we can to provide you with the information you are requiring.

Senator BUMPERS. Do the best you can, will you?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; I certainly will.

Senator BUMPERS. If you have to rephrase it, I understand that. I just want to get an idea of the magnitude of the problem, what we are looking at.

Mr. WARD. I understand they may have some information to help you.

Mr. CULP. We do not have precise acreage data, Senator Bumpers, but we do have what our inventory currently shows in the priority I and II problem areas, land and mine reclamation problem areas.

There are 1,338 of those across the United States.

Senator BUMPERS. One thousand three hundred and thirty-eight? Those are what you call priority I?

Mr. CULP. Priority I or priority II sites.

Senator BUMPERS. What is the classification for a priority I and priority II, how do you describe it?

Mr. CULP. That they involve imminent health and safety hazards.

DISTRIBUTION OF AML FUNDS

Senator BUMPERS. OK. Let me go ahead with one other thing. How much money is coming into the Office of Surface Mining from mining fees every year; how much did you get in 1984? Is it still 15 cents for deep-mined coal and 35 cents for strip-mined coal?

Mr. WARD. OK, you are talking about the reclamation fee for mine lands?

Senator Bumpers: Yes; how much money is coming in to you every year for that?

Mr. WARD. About $220 million, I understand.

Senator BUMPERS. Two hundred and twenty million dollars?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Now, in looking over your budget request here, and this gets back to where Senator McClure was going and that is, in State reclamation program grants you have asked for $211 million. Now, does that $211 million come out of this fund that you collect from those fees?

Mr. WARD. That is correct, Senator Bumpers.

Senator BUMPERS. All right. Now, down here in the RAMP Program you are requesting $3.375 million. Is that out of the same fund?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Now, the $211 million here that you are asking for State reclamation program grants, first of all, in my State, has Arkansas' program been approved; are they on your approved list?

Mr. WARD. Yes; they are, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Now, I want you to tell me how you decide how much money my State is going to get. Out of that $211 million, how much can we expect to get? Is it based on how many applications they have in?

Mr. WARD. Well, the process is that the State would apply for a grant and that application would be reviewed. We are right now reexamining the apportionment formula and approach so that we can determine what State gets how much money.

There are several options. We are required to take a look at national needs and historic production. But we will come up with, I am sure, a formula that will not please everyone.

I do not know the exact schedule on coming out with that formula so we cannot now make those determinations, say, for your State. We will be taking apportionment options to the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management and then up to the Secretary for discussion. And then, realizing that the congressional interest is rather high in this area, we would then be discussing our recommendations with Members of Congress.

Senator BUMPERS. Is the State required to match this? Do they put up anything? The States are not required to put up any money on this?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; the source of fund, the 35 cents a ton for surface and 15 cents a ton for underground comes into a special fund. The State then is entitled to 50 percent of what they have produced in terms of money.

Senator BUMPERS. The State gets back 50 percent of what that particular State contributed to the fund.

Mr. WARD. That is correct, sir. Then, the remaining 50 percent has been designated as the Secretarial share. And it is the Secretarial share of the entire aggregate that is cut up into the administration of the program, and emergency projects, RAMP, and SOAP.

SECRETARY'S DISCRETIONARY SHARE

Senator BUMPERS. There is a certain amount of discretion on the part of the Secretary on how the other 50 percent is spent?

Mr. WARD. Absolutely, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. The 50 percent available to the State is available only if they have an approved plan; is that not correct?

Mr. WARD. That is correct, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. They have a priority right to take back at least that much, and if they have an approved plan that will use that much, they have an absolute right to get it.

Mr. WARD. They have a right to that 50 percent.

Senator MCCLURE. But it is subject to having an approved plan.

Mr. WARD. Only as long as they do have an approved plan. Tennessee is an example. Since they no longer have primacy, they are not entitled to even their 50 percent. We are holding that.

Senator BUMPERS. We are a very small coal-producing State, we are probably producing a couple hundred thousand tons a year. So, that would come to about $700,000 a year that we would be contributing into the fund.

Now, you are telling me that we would be entitled to 50 percent of that back.

Mr. WARD. That is correct.

Senator BUMPERS. Plus the balance of the other half. Are we still limited to the other half that we paid in or does the Secretary have the authority to give us more than the other half?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. I do not want any of Idaho's money, but I am just wondering if it all goes into the same pot. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARD. Idaho has not been a big contributor.

Senator BUMPERS. And I recommend to you that you not give us any of Idaho's money. [Laughter.]

Senator MCCLURE. Unfortunately, the State of Idaho does not have any money under this because we produce no coal, so we aren't eligible to receive any.

Senator BUMPERS. Good. Send me all of Idaho's money, then.

Mr. WARD. No, sir; in response to your question, you could get back 110 percent of what you have contributed.

Senator BUMPERS. Or even more than that if the Secretary to determines.

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; and again, it goes back to the need.

Senator BUMPERS. OK. Now, we have two programs here, this RAMP Program which is administered by the Soil Conservation Service, and if I am not mistaken—incidentally, does the same rule apply there, the 50-percent rule, does that apply under the RAMP Program, too?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; the RAMP Program is a delivery mechanism for getting money out and to do certain work.

But the RAMP money that you see in the appropriations is derived from the Secretarial share.

Senator BUMPERS. The Secretary allocates that out of his share, his 50-percent share.

Mr. WARD. That is correct, sir.

COST OF RECLAMATION

Senator BUMPERS. OK. Now, the other thing that I am concerned about is, as you might guess, my home county has an awful lot of rural mines. I do not think there is very much mining going on there now, but a lot of my part of the county is covered with these old stripmines. Some of them have been reclaimed.

One of the things that I am concerned about is, the costs of some of these reclamations have run as high as $10,000 an acre and I am just staggered by that because I know some of the farmers who have undertaken that in years gone by on their own, before this bill was ever passed, were doing it from anywhere from $1,000 to $1,500 an acre.

Now, I know that your requirements are much more stringent than the farmers were abiding by when they were doing it on their own. Let me ask you this question. Is the farmer on whose land this reclamation is being undertaken, is he required to put up any money?

Mr. WARD. No, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Not a dime.

Mr. WARD. However, I must caution you, there is a procedure that if the site is reclaimed by use of Federal money, we advise the people that a lien may be placed against the property that is equal to the increased value caused by the reclamation.

Senator BUMPERS. Is this the IRS rule?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; it is our rule.

Senator BUMPERS. Give your rule to me again.

Mr. WARD. We are required, any time reclamation work is done with these funds, to file a lien against the property representing the increased value that that work has brought to the property price or value unless the lien is waived under our regulations.

Senator BUMPERS. Why would you put a lien on it? Are you trying to collect something off the farmer?

Mr. WARD. That is the idea, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, why do you not have that agreement with him on the front-end? I mean, if you know that this land is worth $500 an acre and it is going to be worth $700 an acre after you get through with it, why do you not just say, "When you put up your $200, we will do this," instead of putting a lien against the property?

Mr. WARD. I would ask Mr. Close to help me out, Senator Bumpers.

Mr. CLOSE. Senator Bumpers, the lien provision is actually required by the act. Every time we do undertake reclamation, we are required to determine whether or not there is an increased value on the property and whether that increased value is going to be realized by the landowner rather than the public at large or some other party.

If the benefit is to be realized by the landowner, then we are required to place a lien on the property for the increased value of the reclamation work. It is not something we have a lot of discretion on.

Senator BUMPERS. Now, my question is this: I am not suggesting you violate the law if that is, in fact, what the law requires, but I do not understand a law that would require you to put a lien on somebody's land for the increased value that it is going to have after you reclaim it.

Is that just a lien that if he ever sells the land, he has to pay it all?

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir; it becomes a cloud on the title, yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. It is a cloud on his title.

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. That is a very strange law. It seems to me that it would be much better for the States to require this man, if he wants his land reclaimed, to put up this value on the front-end.

Mr. WARD. Well, to my knowledge, sir, the Government people working on, say, a specific project, are required to get an agreement from the owner of the property that they can enter land and do this work. I personally do not know of any circumstances—and I am sure there are some out there—where entry was not granted. To my knowledge, although there is a police power for entry there, I do not think that has been exercised frequently.

Senator McClure. Senator Bumpers, could I ask you to chair the meeting? I have a 4 o'clock appointment.

Senator Bumpers. I will be happy to.

Senator Bumpers. And adjourn when I am finished?

Senator McClure. Yes.

Senator Bumpers. I will be happy to.

Senator McClure. Thank you very much.

Thank you, gentlemen, for your testimony.

Senator Bumpers [presiding]. Mr. Chairman, did you know about this lien?

Senator McClure. Yes; I did.

Senator Bumpers. Well, obviously, some of these mines ought to be reclaimed for safety and health purposes, and the man may be recalcitrant, and not put up the money on the front-end. But you are not going to enter this land without either a court order or his permission anyway; are you?

Mr. Ward. That is correct, sir.

Senator Bumpers. Now, if he grants his permission, he grants it with the understanding that that lien is going to be placed on his land.

Mr. Ward. Yes, sir.

Senator Bumpers. And if he does not and you think it is serious enough, then you go get a court order for the right to enter the land and reclaim it; is that right?

Mr. Ward. That is available to us.

Senator Bumpers. Has that been done?

Mr. Ward. To my knowledge, no, sir. I would ask Mr. Blauch to help you out with that, sir.

Senator Bumpers. OK.

Mr. Blauch. Senator, I have been involved a little bit in my brief tenure here at OSM in the lien study that we have been doing. The liens are subject to exemption in the act if the property owner held the property prior to 1977. He would not necessarily be subject to a lien.

Now, we are also permitted to waive the liens in the case of community benefit.

Senator Bumpers. OK.

Mr. Blauch. So there would be situations where a lien may not be applied.

Senator Bumpers. As a practical matter, then, I would guess that most of those liens are being waived; are they not?

Mr. Blauch. To date, that is true. There have been few liens placed against properties through the AML Program, and that is something that we have been criticized for.

TAX CONSEQUENCES OF RECLAMATION

Senator BUMPERS. While you have the microphone, perhaps you also know the rest of this question, and that deals with the IRS rules.

I know that that was a sticking point for a long time as to what the tax consequences were going to be to a landowner whose land was reclaimed. It is my understanding that they finally came out with a rule that you would pay taxes—I am not sure whether you would pay on a capital gains basis or whether you would pay on ordinary income of the increased value of the land once it is reclaimed.

In other words, if I own a piece of land, I will give you the illustration in my home county. That land, if it has no mineral value—oil and gas—is probably worth no more than $100, $200 an acre. Land around it is worth anywhere from $500 to $1,200 an acre.

Now, once you reclaim it and put it back into production, it is probably worth, we will say, $500 an acre, or $300 an acre more than it was when it was reclaimed, even though you may have spent $10,000 an acre to reclaim it. You are spending a lot more money than the enhanced value of the land, obviously.

But my question is, what are the tax consequences to the farmer, if any, on the increased value of $300 in the hypothetical case I just set down?

Mr. BLAUCH. I am not familiar with the IRS rule.

Senator BUMPERS. Who is the tax expert?

Mr. Close. I have some general knowledge. The amount which appears to be taxable is the amount of the increase in value, not what we would spend on it.

Senator BUMPERS. Is it taxed as ordinary income, or is it only taxed when he sells it at a capital gains rate?

Mr. WARD. It would have to be a capital gains rate. That is my view, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. It would be a capital gain and he would not owe any tax immediately.

Mr. WARD. No; it is not until he would sell the property, I am sure.

Senator BUMPERS. Are you sure of that, Mr. Ward?

Mr. WARD. I will verify that for the record, sir.

[The information follows:]

TAX CONSEQUENCES OF RECLAMATION

There is no formal Internal Revenue Service [IRS] ruling on the tax consequences of reclamation work funded under OSM's programs, except for RAMP. IRS does have rules regarding the tax treatment of reclamation conducted under the Rural Abandoned Mine Program [RAMP]. These rules are complex, but in general they determine taxability based on how long after reclamation a property is sold. If the reclaimed property is sold within the first 10 years of the completed reclamation work, the increased value attributed to the reclamation is taxed as ordinary income in the year of the sale. After 10 years, the increased value is still taxed as income, but is decreased by 10 percent per year over the next 10 years. These rules are not applicable to work funded by OSM or by the States.

RURAL ABANDONED MINE PROGRAM

Senator BUMPERS. Please do because that is a question that was really serious in the minds of a lot of people 4 or 5 years ago, and I do not know how that has been resolved.

Now, is it my understanding that OSM wants to get rid of the Soil Conservation Service as a contractor on this program?

Mr. WARD. No, sir; it is not.

Senator BUMPERS. That is not true?

Mr. WARD. Can I ask Mr. Close for help on that, sir?

Senator BUMPERS. Sure.

Mr. CLOSE. Senator, our position is, we do not propose to get rid of the Soil Conservation Service as a contractor. We are proposing that the funds previously allocated to the RAMP Program be given to the States and the States be allowed to decide how those funds are spent.

States would then have the option to contract with the Soil Conservation Service or any other appropriate party to do the work.

Senator BUMPERS. That is what is going on mostly in some States now, isn't it? For example, in my State, I think the State office of mining is actually contracting with the Soil Conservation Service who in turn goes in and reclaims the land, or contracts to have it done.

Mr. CLOSE. That is happening in some States, sir.

STATE RECLAMATION AND PENDING PROJECTS

Senator BUMPERS. Do you know how many projects were undertaken in 1984, how many separate projects were undertaken?

Mr. WARD. For abandoned mine land projects?

Senator BUMPERS. Yes.

Mr. WARD. I would like to refer that to Mr. Wahlquist, please.

Mr. WAHLQUIST. Those come in two different categories, Senator, those which are undertaken by the Federal Government—in the range of 225 projects, and those that were undertaken by the 24 States who have approved programs.

I do not have the number undertaken by the States at my fingertips. If we cannot find it in the next minute or two, we will provide it for you.

Senator BUMPERS. Please do. And if you would be kind enough to send one directly to my office as well as to the committee.

Do you know the answer to the sequel, the followup question on that, and that is, How many applications do you have on file right now for specific projects?

Let me rephrase that. How many applications do the States have on hand right now?

Mr. WAHLQUIST. We will have to provide that for the record.

[The information follows:]

AML GRANTS

State	Number of project starts prior to fiscal year 1984	Number of project starts in fiscal year 1984	Number of projects funded in fiscal year 1985	Number of projects pending; fiscal year 1985 funds
Alabama	40	20	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	5
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
Colorado	15	45	0	23
Illinois (sites)	26	47	33	0
Indiana (sites)	0	48	10	0
Iowa	0	0	0	6
Kansas	0	0	0	2
Kentucky	27	61	55	0
Maryland	0	3	6	0
Missouri	1	1	7	0
Montana	8	15	0	11
New Mexico	0	1	2	0
North Dakota	4	7	2	0
Ohio	10	24	0	0
Oklahoma	12	10	0	4
Pennsylvania (sites)	2	33	0	95
Tennessee	13	24	0	0
Texas	2	0	0	0
Utah	4	3	0	5
Virginia	24	19	27	0
West Virginia	38	33	50	0
Wyoming	0	2	5	0
Total:				
Projects	198	268	154	56
Sites	28	128	43	95

Note.—Each project defines an area that may include several sites.

STATES' ABILITIES TO DETERMINE PRIORITIES

Senator BUMPERS. Is the State, as long as its program has been approved, is it free to make all these decisions on its own as to which projects will be funded and which ones have the highest priority and that sort of thing, or does that have to have your blessing, too?

Mr. WARD. I believe that has to have our approval.

Senator BUMPERS. Pardon?

Mr. WARD. I believe that has to have our approval, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Even though the States' program has been approved.

Mr. WARD. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Gentlemen, I want to thank you for being here this afternoon. This is an item that is of great interest to me and I am just sorry that I did not get a chance to prepare better for the hearing because, as I say, it is an area that I am very concerned about.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

But I appreciate that, and I may submit additional questions to you for the record.

Mr. Ward and all your allies, thank you very much for being here.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Fiscal Year 1985 Supplemental

Question: Since Federal operations in Tennessee have commenced, they will be funded through the transfer of funds from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund under the authority contained in Section 102 of P.L. 98-473. Of the supplemental appropriations request, $2,600,000 will be used to replenish the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund in accordance with the requirements of Section 102. Is the $2,600,000 the total cost of taking over Tennessee's program or were there additional costs absorbed by OSM?

Answer: The full cost of operating the program in Tennesee in Fiscal Year 1985 is $7.0 million. Of this amount, $4.0 million is included in OSM's current budget to carry out inspection and enforcement activities. The proposed $2.6 million supplemental will support permitting and other activities necessary to carry out a full Federal program in Tennessee. An additional $400,000 is required in Tennessee, which OSM has been able to absorb without requesting new budget authority.

Question: When Tennessee had primacy, how much was proposed to be spent in Fiscal Year 1985 through program grants?

Answer: The President's Fiscal Year 1985 budget proposal included a preliminary estimate of $1,659,000 for Tennessee's regulatory grant. Congress subsequently deleted this amount from the appropriation. A reclamation grant estimate of $2.9 million was also assumed in the 1985 budget, and we have proposed that this amount be rescinded and returned to the unappropriated balance of the AML Fund since Tennessee is ineligible to receive the grant.

Bond Forfeiture Proposal

Question: If I understand this proposal correctly, you are making this request to speed up any OSM action that is required on a particular site. Currently, funds collected through bond forfeiture cannot be spent unless appropriated by Congress. In the past, how long was the delay before reclamation work could begin?

Answer: We have had very little experience in this area and have instead based the proposal on a desire to avoid future problems. Currently, OSM lacks the authority to spend monies collected through bond forfeitures on lands where it is the regulatory authority. The monies are to be deposited in the Treasury and cannot be spent without an appropriation. Since OSM is now the regulatory authority in Tennessee, we anticipate that a number of forfeitures could occur. If we lack the authority to spend these monies, reclamation delays of up to two years could be experienced, during which the unabated problems would worsen and reclamation costs increase.

Question: How will this reclamation delay be reduced if Congress approves this approach?

Answer: The proposed indefinite appropriation would allow OSM to secure funds from the Treasury as soon as the bonds were forfeited, enabling reclamation to proceed without delay.

Tennessee State Program Personnel

Question: Before the State of Tennessee lost primacy, there were 87 people working on the regulatory part of the program and eleven more working in the Abandoned Mine Land program. Has OSM hired any of the employees who were previously working in the Tennessee program?

Answer: OSM has hired a number of former State employees under term appointments.

Question: If yes, will there be an opportunity for the State of Tennessee to re-hire these people?

Answer: When Tennessee regains primacy and wishes to recruit these employees, it may do so, and they in turn may accept offers to return to State employment.

Question: If they aren't hired back by the State of Tennessee or if they simply don't want to go back, will OSM keep them on after primacy is re-attained?

Answer: The appointments under which these employees are working will expire when the State regains primacy. However, these employees have and will continue to have the option to apply for permanent position vacancies in OSM.

State Regulatory Programs

Question: Have there been any problems with the program in Kansas or any other state which OSM might have to take over all or part of the program?

Answer: Although OSM's evaluations have disclosed that all State programs have experienced problems in regulatory program administration, no State (other than Tennessee and Oklahoma) appears to have deficiencies that might require OSM to take over all or part of its program. OSM has worked closely with Kansas to resolve that State's problems in inspections and permitting. The State has shown improvement in both areas and we believe that neither a full nor a partial program takeover will be necessary.

Program Development Grants

Question: Program Development grants are awarded to assist States in formulating regulatory programs. Five States - Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington - are developing or considering developing permanent programs. In addition, Michigan and Tennessee have received or will receive in Fiscal Year 1985, grants to develop programs. Other than Tennessee, when do you expect any of these States to achieve primacy?

Answer: The projected level of coal mining in a particular State will probably be the major factor in a State's decisions to seek primacy. Given the current status of the national coal market, we do not expect any State other than Tennessee to seek primacy within the next several years.

Primacy for Indian Tribes

Question: The justification states that legislative options that would allow Tribes to achieve primacy have been developed and proposed to the Congress. OSM, however, does not anticipate primacy for any Tribes in Fiscal Year 1986. Does this mean that it is not your intent to propose legislation during the First Session of the 99th Congress? What is your intent in this regard?

Answer: The assumption that Tribes would not achieve primacy in 1986 was based on the fact that, even if legislation was enacted this year, the process of rulemaking, Tribal program development and submittal, and OSM review and Secretarial approval would probably not be completed before the end of Fiscal Year 1986. The Department plans no further proposal beyond that which was submitted last year.

Legal Services

Question: Will only those FTE's assigned to the Central Officer be transferred, or will field offices be impacted?

Answer: No FTE transfers are involved, and almost all of the legal services personnel to be funded under OSM's budget are field solicitors.

Branch of Compliance

Question: Although I could not find it mentioned specifically in the budget justification, it is my understanding that OSM is proposing to create or already has created a new Branch of Compliance. What are the functions of this new office?

Answer: The Branch of Compliance is a consolidation of existing functions which include reviewing outstanding cessation orders to determine the appropriate type of alternative enforcement action, and implementing the provisions of the Act for denying mining permits to those with unabated violations or unpaid civil penalties.

Question: What is the cost for the office?

Answer: In 1985, the cost is $2.0 million; in addition, approximately $900,000 of the proposed 1985 supplemental would be allocated to the office. The projected 1986 cost is $2.5 million.

Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting

Question: In January, you created an Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting to provide a focus for financial systems management operations that must be responsive to a variety of demands. Previously, these responsibilities were handled by the Assistant Director for Budget and Administration. Was there a cost associated with this transition?

Answer: The new Assistant Directorate was created by reallocating available funds and personnel. No additional costs were required.

Question: What additional functions will this Assistant Directorship provide?

Answer: The new Assistant Directorate is not intended to perform new functions, but to better perform existing ones. It provides a higher and more unified management profile for functions previously located in other directorates but which logically belonged together. Concerns such as financial systems management cut across program lines as do related management issues such as the agency's automatic data processing (ADP) capabilities. The new Assistant Director is responsible for seeing that these concerns get the attention and priority they deserve, and that they comprehensively address the agency's needs and avoid duplication of effort or lack of proper coordination.

State Reclamation Program Grants

Question: Turning to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, you have requested $250,324,000, a decrease of $46,617,000--or 16 percent. The proposed reduction in State Reclamation Program Grants is designed to enable better long-term management of State program resources. Recent appropriation levels and the lack of growth in revenues have reduced the level of available funding. According to your budget, recent State obligation rates indicate that States do not have an immediate need for funding beyond the proposed level. Is this true for all States?

Answer: We believe that the assertion is applicable for all States. Although obligation rates vary among the States, no State program is obligating available funds quickly enough such that the 1986 proposal will hamper its efforts. It is important to note the the States' unobligated balances will increase further as awards from the 1985 appropriation are made.

Question: Are there any States which have a capability to design projects at a level greater than that which you intend to fund in Fiscal Year 1985 or Fiscal Year 1986?

Answer: The States' have large unobligated balances. There presently is no evidence that States need a funding level higher than that which is available now or proposed for next year.

Question: Would any projects be delayed or cancelled?

Answer: Given the States' large unobligated balances, we do not believe that any projects will be delayed or cancelled.

Question: Are you prepared to seek supplemental appropriations to fully fund any additional reclamation capability which the States may later demonstrate?

Answer: Our policy is to support States' reclamation needs and to make funds available for the States to correct health and environmental hazards as quickly as they are able. Presently, States have large unobligated balances of over $370 million at the start of the fiscal year, in addition to available funding of $245.8 million in Fiscal Year 1985 and the requested level of $211.2 million in Fiscal Year 1986. Given the already high level of funding, we believe that it is very unlikely that the States could obligate additional funds beyond which they must first obligate to justify a supplemental request.

Question: In the past few years, how much has been awarded for construction projects and how much has been obligated by States?

Answer: As of December 31, 1984, $497 million in construction grants was awarded, of which States have obligated $146 million, or 29.4 percent.

Question: Have you identified a particular reason why States have not been obligating as quickly as had previously been anticipated.

Answer: The reasons for the relatively low obligation levels vary from State to State. These include: staff shortages; procurement policies that lead to project delays; unexpectedly complex real estate issues; environmental concerns associated with proposed projects; and lack of an overall planning system to manage a program in which construction projects will be in various stages of design and execution.

Rural Abandoned Mine Program

Question: Included in the AML decrease is the elimination of new funding for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), which will save $6,425,000. RAMP provides the annual allocation to the Soil Conservation Service for reclamation of lands authorized in Section 406(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). If my memory serves me correctly, this is at least the fourth year in a row that you have proposed no funding for new RAMP projects. Although the Congress did eliminate new projects in Fiscal Year 1983, what makes you think Congress will look at this any differently than it did the last two fiscal years?

Answer: AML funds are to be used to solve the urgent priority reclamation projects. That Congressional policy, stated in the Act, can best be implemented by assuring that RAMP-type projects compete equally with other projects for funding. It is our view that this can best be achieved through the State planning and review process.

Question: As I understand it, this reduction is for new contracts. Is the $3,375,000 enough to fund existing contracts?

Answer: We believe that the proposed funding level is sufficient to fund existing contracts. It should also be noted that RAMP has annually carried over unobligated funds into the next fiscal year, where they are available for the program's use. At the start of the current fiscal year, RAMP had over $1.1 million in carryover funding from Fiscal Year 1984.

Question: According to your proposal, RAMP funding will be discontinued as States assume direct responsibility for project planning and execution under the reclamation grants. How many States have actually assumed direct responsibility? What is their experience?

Answer: Although some States have carried out RAMP-type projects, no State has assumed responsibility for the RAMP as a distinct program component.

Question: Will it be a requirement or an option for State to pick up this responsibility?

Answer: OSM now provides States with the opportunity to set their own priorities with regard to the types of projects for which funds are requested under the grant program. States have the option to fund RAMP-type projects, but they will not be required to do so.

Centralia Mine Fire

Question: Last year, Congress added $42,000,000 for mitigation efforts related to the Centralia mine fire. Can you give us an update on the activities with respect to Centralia?

Answer: The State of Pennsylvania is currently proceeding with property acquisition and the relocation of families that wish to move. As of January 31, 1985, out of 410 Centralia residents (including 43 businesses), 362 acquisition offers had been made, of which 172 had been accepted. Of those that had accepted offers, 93 of these had been moved. Eight businesses had also been relocated. A total of 27 structures had been demolished.

Question: Was $42,000,000 enough or is some of the Fiscal Year 1986 money going to be used?

Answer: The $42 million appears to be sufficient.

Question: Are there any plans to put the fire out or otherwise deal with the problem?

Answer: Neither the State nor OSM presently has any plans to extinguish or contain the fire. Either action would be difficult and very expensive, according to the report prepared by GAI Consultants, Inc., in July 1983.

Federal Reclamation Projects

Question: You have proposed a $3,000,000 increase in Federal Reclamation Projects. This funding would be used primarily for projects on Tribal lands and in non-program States. Can you provide a breakdown on how much is to be expended on Tribal lands and in non-program States?

Answer: We cannot provide a precise breakdown at this point. Decisions on which projects to fund will be made according to their relative standing with respect to the Act's priorities, consistent with available funding. We can say, however, that a significant amount of the available funds will be used for projects on Tribal lands, since the limited funding of recent years has resulted in a backlog of potential projects.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

State Reclamation Program Grants

Question: Mr. Ward, the FY 1986 budget requests a total of $250.3 million in appropriations for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. This is a decrease of $46.6 million from the FY 1985 appropriated level. I note that your budget justification, on page OSM-111, indicates that you anticipate an unappropriated balance of $345 million remaining in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund at the end of Fiscal Year 1986. In view of the fact that these are trust fund monies which are derived from a tax on coal production, I would like to know why you have elected to request a substantial reduction in reclamation funding when you still have a large balance in the Fund?

Answer: The proposal is based on two factors: (1) the desire to assure that the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund can provide continuing support to States; and (2) the States' obligation rates for grants, which do not justify maintenance of the appropriation at the 1985 level.

If current funding levels were maintained, the Fund's ability to support State programs would be threatened starting in Fiscal Year 1988. The reserve that accumulated during the Fund's early years is being rapidly drawn down. Appropriations for State grants have greatly increased - by almost $200 million since Fiscal Year 1982 - while receipts have held steady. Further increases in grants would prematurely draw down reserves and require the use of current-year collections to fund State requests. Consequently, grant requests would have to be reduced far more drastically than the current proposal, and some State reclamation programs might be endangered.

The States' obligation rates indicate that they do not require funding at the 1985 level. At the end of Fiscal Year 1984, only 30 percent or $157 million of the $529 million awarded in cumulative reclamation grants had been obligated by the States. The unobligated carryover into Fiscal Year 1985 was therefore $372 million, and the very high appropriation level for Fiscal Year 1985 of $258 million also became available.

The proposal for 1986 is therefore adequate. Furthermore, it will avoid sudden changes in future funding that would inhibit effective program managment, and it will more realistically reflect the States' abilities to obligate funds.

Question: If lower receipts are your rationale for reducing the requested appropriation, let me remind you that you are still projecting a large unobligated balance of $345 million in the Fund and, furthermore, that these trust fund monies do not draw interest while they are sitting in the U.S. Treasury. These are not monies that belong to the Federal government; they are monies collected from the States and should be returned there, I believe, as rapidly as possible, so that States may reclaim these safety, health, and environmental hazards as quickly as they are able. If States demonstrate a capability to use more than the $211.2 million which the Administration is proposing to grant to them, are you prepared to seek a supplemental appropriation to fully fund that capability next year?

Answer: Our policy is to support States' reclamation needs and to make funds available for the States to correct health and environmental hazards as quickly as they are able. Presently, States have large unobligated balances of over $370 million at the start of the fiscal year, in addition to available funding of $245.8 million in Fiscal Year 1985 and the requested level of $211.2 million in Fiscal Year 1986. Given the already high level of funding, we believe that it is very unlikely that the States could obligate additional funds beyond which they must first obligate to justify a supplemental request.

National Abandoned Mine Land Inventory

Question: Mr. Ward, the FY 1985 budget justification emphasizes ongoing efforts to improve the national inventory of abandoned mine sites. A total of $200,000 was provided by Congress in the FY 1985 Appropriations Act for this purpose. What improvements to the inventory have been made since last year's hearing?

Answer: OSM is aware of the concerns of Congress and the States with respect to the National Abandoned Mine Lands Inventory (NALI), and in the past several years has undertaken a major effort to improve its completeness. We developed a process by which States could update information already in the inventory and also provide new information. To date, 16 States have submitted changes to the inventory. Approximately 2,400 problem areas have been updated by the States to include new information concerning the extent and type of reclamation problems, and 1,760 new problem areas are being included. Furthermore, the cost of reclamation for many problem areas has been reestimated in accordance with the update process.

Question: Are you confident that all States have, or will have, accurate inventories which fully reflect the number and seriousness of abandoned mine land problems within their borders?

Answer: OSM's inventory update process and our consultation with the States have improved the quality of virtually all States' inventories.

Disparities in the quality of State inventories still remain, since some States had years of experience in this regard prior to development of the NALI. However, we are encouraged by the progress that is being made.

Question: Are these inventories consistent and equally developed from one State to another?

Answer: Some States' inventories are better developed than those of others. We are working with all States, however, to improve their inventories so as to ensure national consistency.

Question: What are you doing to ensure consistency from State to State?

Answer: The inventory update guidelines provide a framework to assure more consistent State submittals. In addition, OSM's field offices have worked closely with the States to provide guidance and clarification. All proposed changes to the inventory are first reviewed by the appropriate field office to verify the quality of the information presented and resolve any concerns.

Apportionment of AML Funds

Question: In the past, the Office of Surface Mining has recommended using the inventory as the basis for allocating remaining reclamation funds to the States. Are you still proposing this?

Answer: Last year OSM asked States to submit alternatives for apportioning funds from the Secretary's discretionary share. In seeking suggestions concerning the apportionment policy, we were not predisposed toward any particular alternative, including use of the inventory. Based on comments received from the States and our analysis of a variety of alternatives, we are now developing apportionment options.

Question: What are some of the other options that you are considering as a basis for the State allocations?

Answer: All apportionment options suggested to OSM over the past year by States and other interested parties are being considered. These include proposals advocating combined use of "historic coal production" and "Western State" designation (suggested by the Interstate Mining Compact Commission, Congressman John Seiberling and Governor Ted Schwinden); sole use of historic coal production (suggested by West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, and Illinois) and combined use of historic coal production and data in the National Abandoned Mine Lands Inventory (suggested by Colorado).

Question: What is the status of OSM's efforts to finalize the long term allocations to the States?

Answer: We are currently developing options for presentation to the Secretary and we will consult with the Appropriations Committees in accordance with our previous commitments.

Question: Understanding the Committee's strong interest in the allocation formula, will you agree to come back and seek Committee approval before finalizing any long-term allocation plan?

Answer: We will consult with the Committee concerning the proposed policy.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator **Bumpers**. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 2, when we will review the fiscal year 1986 budget for the National Park Service.

Mr. **Ward**. Thank you, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you again.

[Whereupon, at 4:05 p.m., Thursday, March 28, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room SD–138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McClure, Andrews, DeConcini, and Bumpers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU GRIER, ACTING DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- **DANIEL E. SALISBURY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL AND DATA SYSTEMS**
- **C. BRUCE SHEAFFER, NPS BUDGET OFFICER**
- **ANTHONY L. ITTEILAG, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF BUDGET**
- **DR. RICHARD BRICELAND, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, NATURAL RESOURCES**
- **JERRY ROGERS, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES**
- **DAVID G. WRIGHT, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**
- **WILLIS KRIZ, CHIEF, LAND RESOURCES DIVISION**

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator MCCLURE. The subcommittee will come to order.

Today is the day scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget estimate for the National Park Service.

Testifying on behalf of the Service is the Acting Director, Ms. Mary Lou Grier. It is a pleasure to welcome you before the committee today.

Ms. GRIER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. If you will introduce your colleagues at the table who will be testifying today, we can then proceed directly to the questions. Of course, your entire statement will be inserted in the record in full at this time.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU GRIER

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this subcommittee to discuss the fiscal year 1986 budget request for the National Park Service. The coming fiscal year promises to be a challenging one for the National Park Service. The President is firmly resolved to reduce the budget deficit by placing realistic limits on Federal spending, and we in the National Park Service have an important role to play in that effort.

The National Park Service is justifiably proud of its reputation of excellence in service to the visiting public and in the stewardship of America's cultural and natural heritage. Our challenge is to maintain the Service's tradition of excellence while responding positively to the need to limit Federal spending. I believe we are meeting this challenge. Let me give you some examples:

—We are actively seeking ways to consolidate and streamline management and administrative functions without sacrificing the level or quality of support available to field areas. The fiscal 1986 budget projects savings of $5.1 million and 179 FTE's as a result of these improvements in efficiency.

—We are working closely with a variety of business and other organizations to develop alternatives to direct appropriations for financing special projects and programs. Donations from the general public are at an all time high and we are continuing to benefit from the assistance and support of more than 26,000 volunteers who, during 1984, contributed 1.5 million hours of service to 265 parks.

—As directed by Congress, we are progressing with the design and implementation of a maintenance management system that will improve our ability to effectively program maintenance dollars when and where they are most needed.

Mr. Chairman, I am not suggesting that the fiscal year 1986 budget will solve all of the problems of the National Park System. That is not a realistic objective for any budget. I believe, however, that the totals we are requesting strike an effective balance between meeting the highest priority needs of the National Park System, and our responsibility to the general taxpayer to minimize the growth in Federal spending.

The 1986 budget maintains funding for park operations and visitor services at the level approved by Congress in 1985. Following 4 years of accelerated funding under the Park Restoration and Improvement Program, which saw the investment of more than $1 billion in park facilities and resources, we are proposing to slow the rate of project funding for capital developments, repair and rehabilitation of facilities, and cultural resources preservation. The job is not finished—not by any means—but we have taken care of the most urgent health and safety deficiencies and greatly reduced the backlog of project work that confronted this administration 4 years ago. Park visitors now benefit from safer and more modern facilities in virtually every unit of the National Park System. Moreover, the budget includes $106 million in the construction and operating appropriations to fund high-priority projects in 1986.

Overall, the 1986 budget is based on our commitment to operate more efficiently, to do a better job using available resources to meet the highest priority needs of the National Park System. We have a responsibility to the American public not only to provide quality service and good stewardship, but to do so in a way that yields the greatest possible return for each tax dollar invested.

I would like to take a moment to highlight the major components of the 1986 budget request.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

We are requesting $585.7 million for the operation of the National Park System appropriation. Within this amount we have included estimated savings of $1 million for improved position management and $5.1 million for the consolidation of administrative functions. In addition, the budget proposes to eliminate direct Federal subsidies for various private artistic and cultural organizations in the National Capital area. And, as I mentioned a moment ago, following the successful accomplishment of our funding goal for park restoration and improvement, we are requesting $24.5 million less in 1986 for maintenance and preservation project funding.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The request for national recreation and preservation programs is $9.3 million. Funding for national register programs and environmental compliance reflects no change from the amount appropriated in 1985. We are proposing reductions in recreation assistance and rivers and trails programs which reflect overall budget priorities, declining workload, and our contention that both the skills and resources exist at the State and local level to carry out their recreation and conservation programs without direct Federal support.

CONSTRUCTION

For the construction appropriation we are requesting $49.5 million to fund 15 projects in 11 parks. The focus of this request is once again on the correction of health and safety deficiencies. We are also taking steps to provide adequate housing for employees at remote Alaska parks.

LAND ACQUISITION

The budget request for land acquisition eliminates funding for State matching grants and sets the amount for land purchases and related costs at $10 million. Administrative expenses for State grants awarded in prior years are budgeted at $1.3 million. In order to limit Federal spending the President has proposed a 3-year moratorium on additional funding for discretionary land purchases. The requested $10 million will be used for deficiency court awards and emergency and hardship acquisitions. Over the last 4 years, we have acquired 280,600 acres by donation or exchange, and we intend to concentrate on these alternate means of acquisition.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

We are requesting no funds for direct Federal grants to the States and National Trust for Historic Preservation. The administration continues to believe that direct Federal support can and should be replaced by private sector involvement or State and local government assistance.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

We are requesting $4.5 million for operation and security expenses at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the same amount as the 1985 appropriation.

VISITOR FACILITIES FUND

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the 1986 budget includes $8.5 million for the visitor facilities fund. This increased level will permit us to utilize concessioner franchise fees deposited in 1985 and prior years to repair concessioner operated facilities owned by the National Park Service.

This concludes my prepared remarks. I will be happy to answer any questions you or the other members of the subcommittee may have.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Ms. GRIER. Mr. Chairman, I have with me Dan Salisbury, our Assistant Director for Financial and Data Systems, and Mr. C. Bruce Sheaffer, Park Service Budget Officer. I also have three of our Associate Directors in the event questions come up that fall within their area of responsibility; and Mr. Tony Itteilag, Director of the departmental Office of Budget is with us also; Mr. Willis Kriz, who is our Land Acquisition Officer.

REPAIR AND REHABILITATION

Senator McClure. Thank you very much.

The fiscal year 1986 request for the Service's major operating program is $585,685,000, a decrease of $27,173,000, or 4 percent, from 1985 appropriations to date. The major decrease, $22,599,000, is from the "Maintenance" account. This leaves only $5,647,000 in the repair and rehabilitation activity. This reduction is justified on the basis that the Park Restoration and Improvement Program has substantially satisfied the health and safety needs in the park units.

Can you tell us where the remaining $5,647,000 will be spent?

Mr. Salisbury. Mr. Chairman, we received a request from the regions in priority order, and we have gone down their priority lists to the extent that we have funding available. We can provide that to the committee.

Senator McClure. What was the total of their requests?

Mr. Salisbury. Thirty-five million dollars, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. And you took the top one-seventh of the list, in essence.

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. How did you allocate between regions?

Mr. Salisbury. We generally took the first two, three, or four projects from each region, looked at the projects and their worth servicewide.

Senator McClure. Did you have a criteria by which you made that? Or was it just an assumption that the top two or three in each were equally meritorious?

Mr. Salisbury. No, sir; we looked to see the ones that had health and safety issues involved and those were our highest priority.

Senator McClure. Would you provide for the record the list of their requests and identify the projects which have been approved?

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. Would you also provide for the record the criteria by which you made the selections as between the regions?

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir; we can.

[The information follows:]

Repair and Rehabilitation Program

A list of candidate projects for inclusion in the fiscal year 1986 Repair and Rehabilitation Program was submitted by each regional office in December 1984. Projects totaling approximately $35 million were listed in priority order by region. The lists have recently been revised to reflect the most up-to-date needs and changing priorities of each region. Selection of projects to be funded within the requested $5.6 million level was determined by generally following regional priority with a heavy emphasis placed on those items posing an immediate health and safety threat. Regional funding levels reflect an analysis of project requirements consistent with each region's percentage of the program, fiscal year 1982-85. The revised lists, highlighting those projects tentatively scheduled to be funded with the currently requested levels, are as follows:

CANDIDATE PROJECTS - FISCAL 1986 REPAIR AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Rocky Mountain Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Glen Canyon NRA	Extend boat ramps for safe launching	350.0	350.0
Bryce Canyon NP	Rehabilitate 5 miles of close-in heavy use trails for visitor safety	50.0	50.0
Bryce Canyon NP	Rehabilitate 2 restrooms in North Campground which have not been upgraded since 1957	50.0	50.0
Glacier NP	Clear backcountry trail, 30 miles, to increase line of sight visibility and prevent chance grizzly/visitor encounters	50.3	50.3
Rocky Mountain NP	Stabilize rock walls, Trail Ridge Road	100.0	100.0
Yellowstone NP	Rewire historic residential buildings; replace wiring that does not meet code with correct wire and breakers	353.0	353.0
Yellowstone NP	Install radon barriers; radon intrusion has been found in many builidings; seal off intrusion and ventilate basements and crawl spaces where radon concentrations exceed the maximum allowable	200.0	200.0
Yellowstone NP	Enclose stairwells and provide smoke detection - buildings 36 and 70, Mammoth	250.0	246.7
Glen Canyon NRA	Replace deteriorated floating walkways; decking has deteriorated to the point of being unsafe to walk on	250.0	--
Badlands NP	Level hazard road heaves on Route 1; National Park Service fire engine was severely damaged on this road last year	200.0	--
Arches NP	Replace sewer system, residences 5, 6, 10 and maintenance building	58.5	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Custer Battlefield NM	Add restrooms to existing visitor center to facilitate increased visitor usage and the handicapped	152.0	--
National Bridges NM	Repair facility sewer lagoons, Headquarters	75.0	--
Rocky Mountain NP	Repair washed out Calypso Cascades Trail/Bridge; landslides and slumps have forced trail closure	100.0	--
Wind Cave NP	Remove hazardous trail surface and replace with rough concrete surface; wet and slippery asphalt trail creates a serious visitor safety problem for approximately 100,000 visitors a year	95.0	--
Mesa Verde NP	Replace old heating system in park headquarters building with a more efficient system	20.0	--
Rocky Mountain NP	Rehabilitate/replace HVAC in headquarters building	60.0	--
Curecanti NRA	Replace 15 space heaters at Elk Creek, Lake Fork, and Cimarron	30.0	--
Grand Teton NP	Reroute 1/4 mile of trail on Mount Hunt	25.0	--
Badlands NP	Replace 4.2 miles of water line; existing water line has deteriorated and requires replacement and does not meet public health standards	692.0	--
Glacier NP	Rebuild 6 deteriorating trail bridges	60.0	--
Glacier NP	Rehabilitate 13 comfort stations, Apgar and Sprague Creek; campground comfort stations require reroofing, siding repair and replacement, new floor covering and fixture replacement	195.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Rocky Mountain NP	Rehabilitate momogram oil flush toilets; replace all deteriorated pumps, solar panels, batteries, mechanical system, tubing and filters as needed to rehabilitate system and prevent a major system failure	50.0	--
Yellowstone NP	Replace leaking, substandard roofs-Fort Yellowstone	500.0	--
Zion NP	Rehabilitate Weeping Rock Trail to restore damaged unsafe trail surface	45.0	--
Colorado NM	Repair damaged section of roadway caused by large rock slides	60.0	--
Fort Laramie NHS	Replace fire hydrants; present hydrants are unreliable.	25.0	--
Grand Teton NP	Rehabilitate environmental education center water system; Construct new well and well-house	55.0	--
Devils Tower NM	Trim hazardous cottonwood trees in 51-site campground	20.0	--
Badlands NP	Develop new park sanitary landfill; present landfill has been in service some time and needs to be relocated to meet public health standards	30.0	--
Mesa Verde NP	Replace old, oil-fired furnaces with modern, efficient furnaces	67.7	--
Cedar Breaks NM	Remove hazardous trees	20.0	--
Rocky Mountain NP	Reconstruct 2 miles of trails (asphalt and boardwalk) to eliminate visitor hazards and reduce damage	42.0	--
Bryce Canyon NP	Renovate restroom at Nature Center for use during childern's programs	7.0	--
Canyonlands NP	Inspect, test and replace valves, regulators, etc., of gas system	6.1	--
Zion NP	Rehabilitate boundary fence	124.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Dinosaur NM	Rehabilitate Quarry water supply system	81.0	--
Great Sand Dunes NM	Install fire hydrant in trailer area	4.0	--
Grand Teton NP	Construct fire cache at Moose	85.0	--
Jewel Cave NM	Rehabilitate leaking visitor center roof	50.0	--
Mount Rushmore NMem	Slip-line 581 feet of sewer main; television survey of sewer line showed this footage in danger of collapse	6.0	--
Theodore Roosevelt NP	Repair nature trails and adapt for handicapped; trails have deteriorated due to water erosion, slumping and use, jeopardizing visitor safety and resources	50.5	--
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM	Install 300 feet of roadside guardrails, North Rim Road	4.5	--
Arches NP	Rehabilitate 24,000 linear feet of roadside ditches	33.0	--
Bryce Canyon NP	Rehabilitate overlook guardrails and walking surfaces for visitor safety	45.0	--
Glen Canyon NRA	Rehabilitate shop and visitor contact facility, Hite; without this rehabilitation work, the structure will not meet minimum OSHA requirements and would be an unsafe visitor use facility	61.3	--
Rocky Mountain NP	Repair 50-year-old rock wall with proper footings; the wall is to the point of collapse, threatening visitor safety as well as structural integrity of Trail Ridge Road	58.0	--
Timpanogos Cave NM	Repair broken sidewalk; sidewalks are becoming unsafe due to age, settling, and ice damage	3.0	--
Yellowstone NP	Repair Tower Fall Trail - Tower Junction	50.0	--
Glacier NP	Reconstruct badly damaged trail in areas throughout the park	39.5	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Glacier NP	Rehabilitate structurally deteriorated Granite Park Trail cabin	55.0	--
Glacier NP	Reconstruct parking near Trail of Cedars Trailhead and extend handicapped boardwalk guardrail	88.0	--
Glacier NP	Reconstruct Lake McDonald Highland Trail	31.0	--
Big Hole NB	Construct concrete block foundation, Headquarters	8.0	--
Canyonlands NP	Rehabilitate campground water system	10.0	--
Glen Canyon NRA	Pump backcountry toilets that presently pose a threat to the environment on the Colorado River	10.0	--
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM	Repair trails to 9 overlooks on the South Rim	13.0	--
Canyonlands NP	Rehabilitate Upheaval Dome and Mesa Arch Trails	20.0	--
Badlands NP	Replace 8 pit toilets	30.0	--
Canyonlands NP	Install 17 drainage culverts on the Needles District entrance road at 11 sites	200.0	--
Hovenweep NM	Repair and rehabilitate trails at Square Tower Ruin	28.3	--
Glen Canyon NRA	Rehabilitate maintenance shop and navigation aids shop; rewire facility to meet minimum codes, insulate warehouse and meet OSHA requirements	80.0	--
Mesa Verde NP	Modify Kodak House Trail to make it accessible to the handicapped visitor	58.6	--
Rocky Mountain NP	Stabilize rock walls, Fall River Road	28.0	--
Theodore Roosevelt NP	Level out dangerous humps and slump areas that could cause serious accidents for visitors, Routes 1A and 1E	152.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Theodore Roosevlet	Complete partial flood control dike, Medora Headquarters and cabin	175.0	--
Wind Cave NP	Replace concrete steps; uneven step tread creates serious visitor safety problem for approximately 100,000 visitors	50.0	--
Yellowstone NP	Rehabilitate Park Street; road needs drainage corrections, curb and gutter, and a new surface to provide an acceptable road	500.0	--
Yellowstone NP	Repair unsafe powerhouse - Mammoth	200.0	--
Yellowstone NP	Replace rotten guardrails on on pedestrian overlooks and trails by canyons and thermal areas for visitor safety	30.0	--
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	Put wood rail safety fence around sequoia stump pits	8.5	--
Mesa Verde NP	Rewire buildings 1 and 8 to code; replace old wiring with new wire and conduit	15.0	--
Rocky Mountain NP	Rehabilitate broken sewer line	25.0	--
Bryce Canyon NP	Eliminate unused section of Queens Garden Trail	20.0	--
Canyonlands NP	Rehabilitate electric system	3.0	--
Colorado NM	Rehabilitate 5 miles of Liberty Cap Trail; trail has become washed out and unsafe for visitors	8.0	--
Colorado NM	Rehabilitate 2 miles of Trail of the Serpents	8.0	--
Glen Canyon NRA	Upgrade water treatment facilities	15.2	--
Canyonlands NP	Install emergency fire pump system	100.0	--
Dinosaur NM	Stablize and repair Quarry Visitor Center	101.0	--
Dinosaur NM	Line sewage lagoon	25.3	--
Canyonlands NP	Replace gravel surface on Rts 111, 113, 216, and 406	82.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Glacier NP	Rehabilitate the Ptarmigan Tunnel Trail	28.0	--
Glacier NP	Rebuild Surprise Pass Trail	28.0	--
Great Sand Dunes NM	Replace curbs and sidewalks; present curb is colored concrete that has deteriorated badly	45.0	--
Mesa Verde NP	Rehabilitate trail portions, parkwide	75.8	--
Wind Cave NP	Install liner in sewage lagoon	52.0	--
Yellowstone NP	Remove hazard trees from campgrounds and roadsides	150.0	--
Glacier NP	Rehabilitate trails to prevent further damage and braiding in gullied sections	32.0	--
Zion NP	Eliminate tripping hazards along Virgin River Trail due to exposed gabion wire mesh	28.0	--
Glacier NP	Rebuild poorly designed steep sections and repair damaged areas of Swiftcurrent Ridge Trail	18.0	--
Zion NP	Rehabiliate Watchman Trail to correct heavy erosion problems	57.9	--
Glacier NP	Reconstruct horse and foot trails	25.6	--
Zion NP	Rehabilitate water storage system, Sinawava	80.0	--
Glacier NP	Replace Headquarters sewage spray field and Sprague Creek comminutor	34.0	--
Zion NP	Upgrade visitor center HVAC system to more efficient system, and improve visitor/employee health conditions	50.0	--
Glacier NP	Rehabilitate Siyeh and Stoney Indian Passes; rebuild sections of the trails where tread has fallen away	31.0	--
Zion NP	Resurface trail from Emerald Pool to Grotto	28.6	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Glen Canyon NRA	Provide interim base and surface dry boat storage area, Bullfrog Basin	140.0	--
Glen Canyon NRA	Widen and pave shoulders, Lake Shore	165.0	--
Glen Canyon NRA	Place concrete surface on existing government boat ramp and rip/rap edge of ramp; presently ramp is an asphalt construction and hot sun and inundation by lake has caused total deterioration	152.0	--
Glen Canyon NRA	Replace water lines in quarters 1-13	26.3	--
	Total	8,463.5	1,400.0

North Atlantic Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Lowell NHP	Rehabilitate Suffolk Mill turbine room	105.0	105.0
Edison NHS	Upgrade fire detection system, laboratory	25.0	25.0
John F. Kennedy NHS	Install smoke detection system	6.0	6.0
Sagamore Hill NHS	Reroof and stabilize 3 original outbuildings on Roosevelt Estate	85.0	85.0
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS	Rehabilitate septic system dosing tank, Bellefield	20.0	20.0
Acadia NP	Replace corroded water tank at Sand Beach	40.1	40.1
Saratoga NHP	Replace deteriorated telephone cable to correct disruption of existing service and to provide for future expansion including computer	21.0	21.0

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Saugus Iron Works NHP	Replace wood pressure-treated with pentachlorophenol (carcinogen)	40.0	40.0
Castle Clinton NM	Adapt Castle Clinton for staging to Ellis Island and and Statue of Liberty	245.0	--
Boston NHP	Repair and reconstruct Pier II, Charlestown Navy Yard; pilings have rotted and other structural members need replacement	400.0	--
Gateway NRA	Rehabilitate fire alarm system in job corps building	32.0	--
Fort Stanwix	Convert existing open maintenance yard and building to covered work area	90.0	--
Adams NHS	Repair and rehabilitate old house and carriage house	80.0	--
Morristown NHP	Construct elevator shaft and install elevator to provide access to all levels of museum from ground level	50.0	--
Gateway NRA	Drill new well and install mechanical devices, pumps and generator, Sandy Hook	400.0	--
Boston NHP	Reroof building #125, Navy Yard	15.0	--
Boston NHP	Repair perimeter fence, Bunker Hill	85.0	--
Edison NHS	Upgrade security system, Glenmont	20.0	--
Saratoga NHP	Prevent failure of stairs and lower floors of monument; broken pieces falling from brick arches present safety hazard and rust buildup makes stairs structurally unsafe	22.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Fire Island NP	Rehabilitate maintenance building/terminal to include reroofing, siding, windows and utilities; rehabilitate vehicle-boat maintenance building to include waterproofing, foundation, window replacement, new roof, doors, ceiling and exterior siding	68.0	--
Acadia NP	Stabilize Pretty Marsh picnic area	25.0	--
North Atlantic Region	Install air conditioning, Building #28 Navy Yard	20.0	--
Cape Cod NS	Replace main electrical service, Marconi	40.0	--
Acadia NP	Replace Seawall and Cadillac Mountain water tanks	75.0	--
Cape Cod NS	Replace deteriorated restroom partitions	20.0	--
Boston NHP	Eliminate tripping hazards, Bunker Hill	55.0	--
Gateway NRA	Replace fire hydrants, Staten Island and Breezy Point	15.0	--
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	Replace 300 feet of concrete walkway on west side of parking lot to eliminate cracking-spalling problems and visitor torts	20.0	--
Fort Stanwix NHS	Rehabilitate air conditioning to protect artifacts	25.0	--
Saratoga NHP	Rehabilitate fire detection/suppression system, Schuyler House	50.0	--
Boston NHP	Stabilize commandant's house	30.0	--
Gateway NRA	Install fire alarms, Breezy Point, Jamaica Bay, and Spermacetti Cove	90.0	--
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	Rehabilitate Olmsted House	100.0	--
Acadia NP	Adapt job corps building to park administration headquarters	38.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
North Atlanta Region	Rehabilitate exhibits, Regionwide	100.0	--
Boston NHP	Reroof 15 State Street	39.0	--
Salem Maritime NHS	Complete renovations, Central Wharf Warehouse	60.0	--
Theodore Roosevelt NP	Rehabilitate basement as visitor center, curator's office and workshop	64.0	--
Edison NHS	Provide public restroom (handicapped) and interpretive staff office-work space	100.0	--
Boston NHP	Provide handicap access to water shuttle landing, Navy Yard	7.0	--
Adams NHS	Install underground sprinkler system and hydrants	10.0	--
	Total	2,832.1	342.1

National Capital Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Antietam NB	Install fire alarms in historic structures at Pry House and Visitor Center	75.0	$75.0
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP	Stabilize the tunnel interior and towpath, and rebuild the railing in the Paw Paw Tunnel	206.0	206.0
Wolf Trap Farm Park	Extend water line to Theatre-in-the Woods	90.0	90.0
National Capital Region	Contract administration and support of the Regionwide maintenance program; due to the centeralized nature of the Region, it is more efficient to consolidate these services in the Regional Office	379.0	--
George Washington Memorial Parkway	Rehabilitate Washington Blvd. Bridge	1,300.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
National Capital Parks-Central	Rehabilitate Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials	150.0	--
	Total	2,200.0	371.0

Mid-Atlantic Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Eisenhower NHS	Install intrusion alarm and fire suppression system	37.7	37.7
Fort Necessity NB	Rehabilitate contaminated water system	4.7	4.7
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP	Install fire and intrusion alarm, 5 historic buildings	21.1	21.1
Hopewill Village NHS	Rehabilitate maintenance shop dust collection system	11.7	11.7
Colonial NHP	Connect Jamestown Visitor Center to public water and sewer	117.4	117.4
Independence NHP	Replace alarm control center, Independence Hall	117.4	117.4
Gettysburg NMP	Rehabilitate visitor center cooling and heating systems	44.1	--
Fort McHenry NM and Historic Shrine	Replace visitor center heating and air conditioning system	38.7	--
Fort Necessity NB	Replace water line	3.9	--
Valley Forge NHP	Rehabilitate intrusion alarm system	114.8	--
Petersburg NB	Replace visitor center windows with thermo panes	10.4	--
Booker T. Washington NM	Install maintenance shop ventilation system	22.4	--
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Rehabilitation of dams, parkwide (New Jersey)	22.4	--
Fort McHenry NM and Historic Shrine	Replace heating system in Star Fort	25.6	--
Assateague Island NS	Boardwalk stabilization due to erosion	27.8	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Independence NHP	Rehabilitate wood shingle roofs, East and West Wings	65.9	--
Valley Forge NHP	Rehabilitate fuel and paint storage system, Maintenance Shop	163.8	--
George Washington Birthplace NM	Replace road culverts	6.0	--
Hopewell Village NHS	Hazardous tree removal	9.3	--
Shenandoah NP	Replace 45-year-old copper gutters and drains, Headquarters	24.5	--
Allegeny Portage Railroad NHS	Chip and seal Fire Pond Road	7.1	--
Booker T Washington NM	Upgrade fire equipment; pumper on fire trailer requires replacement	3.9	--
Eisenhower NHS	Rehabilitate heating and cooling system	13.7	--
Petersburg NB	Rehabilitate Quarters #7	24.5	--
Shenandoah NP	Replace heating fuel tanks	33.2	--
Valley Forge NHP	Provide handicapped access to visitor facilities and administrative buildings	82.2	--
Eisenhower NHS	Rehabilitate water system, Farm #2	55.0	--
Independence NHP	Replace downspouts and leader heads throughout park; corrosive city atmosphere has resulted in extreme damage to many buildings	44.1	--
Assateague Island NS	Repair and rehabilitate McCabe House basement and boathouse	15.8	--
Petersburg NB	Rehabilitate interior of Poplar Grove Garage	14.7	--
Valley Forge NHP	Install ventilation system - Maintenance Shop	27.8	--
Independence NHP	Repair visitor center roof	22.4	--
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Rehabilitate 10 miles of roads	87.6	--
Friendship Hill NHS	Rehabilitate trailer house	33.2	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Fort McHenry NM and Historic Shrine	Rehabilitate interior of old utility garage	16.9	--
Fort Necessity NB	Install fire/intrusion alarm	11.5	--
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvainia NMP	Rehabilitate exhibits in public use areas	16.9	--
George Washington Birthplace NM	Repair/replace park signs	9.3	--
Booker T Washington NM	Install lot lighting	3.9	--
Gettysburg NMP	Remove non-historic structures	10.4	--
Colonial NHP	Remove dead trees along parkway and tour roads	7.1	--
Fort Necessity NB	Rehabilitate Braddock Road, including three sections, 11 grave sites, intersection with main park and Jumonville Glen	8.3	--
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Hazardous tree removal	6.0	--
Gettysburg NMP	Trim and remove trees	7.1	--
Fort Necessity NB	Install fire equipment cabinet	3.9	--
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP	Rehabilitate exhibits	16.9	--
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	Rehabilitate and reseal entrance road	24.5	--
Fort McHenry NM and Historic Shrine	Replace seawall boundary fence	9.3	--
George Washington Birthplace NHS	Replace visitor center/gift shop carpeting	7.1	--
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP	Rehabilitate gravel tour roads	9.3	--
Assateague Island NS	Remove old structures on island and nearby marshes	7.1	--
Gettysburg NMP	Rehabilitate visitor center water system	9.3	--
Booker T Washington NM	Relocate quarters buildings	3.9	--
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP	Replace deteriorated curbing, wilderness	7.1	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Fort Necessity NM	Clear and mark park boundary	6.0	--
George Washington Birthplace NM	Repoint Washington family burial grounds brick and masonry	2.8	--
Gettysburg NMP	Replace two gas pumps	11.5	--
Shenandoah NP	Rehabilitate building for backcountry management	22.5	--
Hopewell Village NHS	Install lighting, heating and exhaust systems, Maintance Shop	11.6	--
Valley Forge NHP	Replace heating systems, 3 historic buildings	66.9	--
Valley Forge NHP	Demolition of buildings, Miller property	28.1	--
	Total	1,700.0	310.0

Southeast Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Blue Ridge Parkway	Reconstruct dam(s) in Cone Park so each can safely withstand the effects of a probable maximum flood	500.0	500.0
Mammoth Cave NP	Rehabilitate sewer plant and lines	220.0	188.5
Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS	Rehabilitate front yard of King Center; the front yard of the community center will be relandscaped to provide lighting necessary for visitor safety after park operating hours, plantings and walkways	210.0	--
Fort Donelson NMP	Stabilize 1,000 feet of river bank in accordance with specifications to be prepared by the Nashville District Corps of Engineers	200.0	--
Big South Fork NR and RA	Rehabilitate abandoned mine closures	175.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Cape Hatteras NS	Replace comfort stations; due to extremely corrosive environment, these buildings have deteriorated to the point that they are not maintainable	330.0	--
Fort Sumter NM	Repair doors and shutters at Fort Moultrie, Batteries Jasper and Huger	90.0	--
Cape Lookout NS	Rehabilitate keepers quarters	90.0	--
Gulf Islands NS	Rehabilitate Ship Island boat dock	150.0	--
Andrew Johnson NHS	Rehabilitate interior, 1831 House, including heat, air conditioning and plumbing	75.0	--
Canaveral NS	Restore roof and repair structural members on inside of State House	125.0	--
Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS	Install new HVAC and humidity control systems at King Birthplace	100.0	--
Cumberland Gap NHP	Rehabilitate comfort stations; present structures will be demolished and replaced with facilities which will accommodate the needs of the handicapped visitors as well as all others	100.0	--
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Rehabilitate deteriorated retaining walls on Cherokee Orchard Road, Tremont Road and Little River Road to prevent collapse of roads	350.0	--
Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate four parkway trail systems that have become worn through intensive visitor use and weathering	250.0	--
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Repair or replace approximately ten substandard wooden vehicular bridges on Little River, Anthony Creek, Little Cataloochee Creek, Hazel Creek and Noland Creek	500.0	--
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Repair eroded and deteriorated foot and horse trails at various locations throughout the park	100.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Mammoth Cave NP	Upgrade 30-35-year-old water system by replacing 8" water mains, meters, and lateral lines to visitor use facilities, residents, and National Park Concessions, Inc. to meet U.S. and State Environmental Protection Agency regulations	125.0	--
	Total	3,690.0	688.5

Midwest Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Repair sanitary systems, Hammond and Witmore House	30.0	30.0
Apostle Islands NL	Reconstruct portion of Little Sand Bay Dock	45.0	45.0
George Rogers Clark NHP	Replace HVAC system in memorial	66.0	66.0
Isle Royale NP	Construct exterior shell of Windigo multipurpose facility	66.0	66.0
Grand Portage NM	Shoreline stabilization to stop erosion of cultural resources	77.0	77.0
Saint Croix NSR	Provide sanitary floating toilet, Big Bridge	35.0	35.0
Apostle Islands NL	Complete development of the harbor and obstruct litoral drift	289.0	--
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	Construct dock, North Manitou Island; the new breakwater dock will provide safe access and mooring at this newly acquired area	605.0	--
Isle Royale NP	Complete multipurpose facility, Windigo; the facility will provide storage, sanitary, and housing functions to replace existing deteriorated facilities	99.0	--
Cuyohoga Valley NRA	Rehabilitate Kendal water and sanitary sewer system	82.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Grand Portage NM	Shoreline stabilizaiton to protect cultural resources	33.0	--
Saint Croix NSR	Replace substandard restrooms	71.0	--
Voyageurs NP	Reconstruct unsafe visitor docks at 5 locations	126.0	--
Indiana Dunes NL	Rehabilitate building 101 and enlarge restroom	66.0	--
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	Install utilities and sanitary facilities, North Manitou Island; provide basic water, sewage, and electric service in the historic district and construct vault toilets	132.0	--
Effigy Mounds NM	Reconstruct exterior patio at visitor center to eliminate structural problem caused by deterioration of concrete slab	77.0	--
Pipestone NM	Rehabilitate maintenance facility; present area is overcrowed and unsafe	50.0	--
Apostle Islands NL	Replace gasoline and liquid petroleum gas lamps by quarters and visitor building	66.0	--
Grand Portage NM	Relocate maintenance facility; the existing facility is unsafe and does not meet current health and safety standards	176.0	--
Voyageurs NP	Extend breakwater at existing harbor, West Kebetogama, for protection of NPS and visitor crafts	82.0	--
Homestead NM of America	Rehabilitate or replace sewage system and leachfield	28.0	--
Ozark NSR	Replace deteriorated comfort station, Two Rivers Campground	88.0	--
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial NHS	Divert drainage from pump station; the existing pump station is undersized, which threatens visitor center and museum with flooding	88.0	--
Voyageurs NP	Remove hazardous structures, parkwide	66.0	--
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	Extend breakwall, South Manitou Island	110.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Isle Royale NP	Constuct fire stairs, administration building	26.0	--
Pictured Rocks NL	Replace vault toilet and provide handicapped access to comfort station at Sable Falls	66.0	--
Homestead NM of America	Construct artifact storage room, visitor center	55.0	--
	Total	2,800.0	319.0

Southwest Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Lake Meredith NRA	Stabilize slope/boat ramp; unstable land mass is endangering utilities and facilities	131.0	131.0
Amistad NRA	Construct marina walkway, Diablo East; relocated marina requires safe access from parking lot	4.0	4.0
Padre Island NS	Rehabilitate garage/maintenance building; replace electricity/plumbing to code, paint and replace weathered wood.	6.0	6.0
Canyon de Chelly NM	Relocate electrical drops	10.0	10.0
White Sands NM	Repair structural foundation problems of sinking building	15.0	15.0
El Morro NM	Rehabilitate existing toilets to correct code violations	6.0	6.0
San Antonio Missions NHP	Replace hazardous wiring to meet code	22.0	22.0
Fort Smith NHS	Provide handicapped access, courthouse	15.0	15.0
Fort Smith NHS	Rehabilitate fire/security alarm system	90.0	90.0
Fort Smith NHS	Install ground fault interrupters	5.0	5.0
Fort Smith NHS	Replace sewer lines	20.0	20.0
Navajo NM	Replace deteriorated concrete areas behind visitor center	6.0	6.0

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Carlsbad Caverns NP	Provide lightning protection, transformers	30.0	30.0
Navajo NM	Move park well located too close to sewage lagoons	60.0	27.0
Jean Lafitte NHP and Preserve	Rehabilitate comfort station, Chalmette	10.0	--
Hot Springs NP	Provide emergency power, pump room	45.0	--
Buffalo NR	Rehabilitate exterior of rustic cabins	25.0	--
Big Bend NP	Provide termite treatment for offices, residences and visitor facilities	25.0	--
Navajo NM	Rehabilitate curbs and road shoulders	25.0	--
Hot Springs NP	Repair uneven tripping hazards on sidewalks	80.0	--
Big Bend NP	Install walkway lighting, Chisos Basin	7.0	--
Buffalo NR	Paint boundary markers /	52.0	--
Buffalo N	Provide low water crossing, Rush	4.0	--
Hot Springs NP	Repair hazardous Ricks Dam	15.0	--
Hot Springs NP	Replace primary electric power line	30.0	--
Big Bend NP	Rehabilitate sewage lift station, Chisos Basin	5.0	--
Buffalo NR	Rebuild deteriorated trails, Indian Rockhouse	45.0	--
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	Rehabilitate deteriorated wiring, hanger	10.0	--
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	Replace deteriorated boundary fence	30.0	--
Bandelier NM	Replace overhead lines to reduce losses and failures, Mesa power system	69.0	--
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	Remove hazardous limbs or trees	6.0	--
Buffalo NR	Stabilize river banks, Boxley	42.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Guadalupe Mountains NP	Provide garbage can containers capable of withstanding high winds and rough use	16.0	--
Buffalo NR	Rewire 3 buildings to meet code	8.0	--
Carlsbad Caverns NP	Provide emergency toilet facility, Iceberg Rock; no visitor comfort station exists where demand is obvious	8.0	--
Pecos NM	Remove old visitor center and parking area	25.0	--
Sunset Crater NM	Install water purification units/softeners	7.0	--
Sunset Crater NM	Provide handicapped access, visitor center restroom	2.0	--
Aztec Ruins NM	Improve visitor center, courtyard, and trails	36.0	--
Pea Ridge NMP	Remove Winton Springs House; nonhistoric, uninhabited, deteriorating 1906 structure wastes money and presents hazard	5.0	--
Buffalo NR	Rehabilitate access road to radio tower	50.0	--
Pecos NM	Provide additional capacity for new visitor center and comfort station	30.0	--
Pecos NM	Rehabilitate drains, South Pueblo	28.0	--
Padre Island NS	Rehabilitate sewage treatment plant	40.0	--
Aztec Runins NM	Rehabilitate water line	8.0	--
Lake Meredith NRA	Construct new search and rescue facility to replace structure destroyed by fire	60.0	--
Chickasaw NRA	Replace 25-year-old excess trailers that have rotted wood floors	61.0	--
Aztec Ruins NM	Repair lift station to meet public health requirements	3.0	--
Buffalo NR	Provide termite control, 11 buildings	6.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded -- $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Lake Meredith NRA	Modify comfort station, Sanford Yake, for handicapped access	5.0	--
Bandelier NM	Rehabilitate and modify campground comfort station to accomodate handicapped	30.0	--
San Antonio Missions NHP	Build boundary fence to limit access	50.0	--
Chickasaw NRA	Rehabilitate public water facilities	12.0	--
Padre Island NS	Repair storm damage to parking/boatramp, Bird Island	30.0	--
Pea Ridge NMP	Rehabilitate or replace portions of visitor center HVAC for efficiency	19.0	--
Bandelier NM	Modify existing restrooms at visitor center to accommodate handicapped	25.0	--
Chickasaw NRA	Replace boundary fence which is ineffective in preventing illegal entry	185.0	--
Padre Island NS	Chlorinate public water supply	20.0	--
Hot Springs NP	Provide grading, topsoil and vegetation for acquired lands	45.0	--
Bandelier NM	Construct sewer to bypass septic tank, Frijoles Canyon	15.0	--
Chickasaw NRA	Pave road, Veterans Lake	20.0	--
Wupatki NM	Rehabilitate pump/water system	15.0	--
Bandelier NM	Modify water system to meet public health standards	4.0	--
Amistad NRA	Repair deteriorated boundary fence, Diablo East	10.0	--
Chamizal NMem	Rehabilitation of museum exhibits	7.0	--
Fort Davis NHS	Reconstruct exhibit area for better exhibition of artifacts	74.0	--
Guadalupe Mountains NP	Install radio repeater to provide coverage to visitor use areas	75.0	--
Fort Davis NHS	Upgrade sewer system to meet health and safety standards	9.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Reque ($000
Guadalupe Mountains NP	Remove no longer needed power lines to reduce potential hazard	10.0	--
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	Expand electronic security system to historic barn and visitor center	10.0	--
Guadalupe Mountains NP	Rehabilitate sanitary facilities	15.0	--
Navajo NM	Replace liquid petrolium gas system, residential area	35.0	--
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	Provide irrigation/erosion control for grounds around historica sites	50.0	--
San Antonio Missions NHP	Remove nonhistoric structures and utilities from historic scene	21.0	--
Navajo NM	Replace cattleguards, North Entrance, for safe visitor access	6.0	--
Big Thicket NPre	Replace boundary fences, Jack Gore/Turkey Creek/Neches Botton	34.0	--
Carlsbad Caverns NP	Rehabilitate deteriorated fence	30.0	--
Hot Springs NP	Replace trees and shrubs	55.0	--
Salinas NM	Replace locks to match locking system of new units at Abo and Quara	1.0	--
Salinas NM	Rewire contact station, Gran Quivira	15.0	--
Hot Springs NP	Install fire/security alarm system	30.0	--
	Total	2,300.0	387.0

Western Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Western Archeolgical and Conservation Center	Retrofit air handling system to reduce energy	41.0	41.0

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Grand Canyon NP	Replace unsafe, dilapidated warehouse building	254.0	254.0
Lake Mead NRA	Purchase fire truck, Cottonwood	155.0	155.0
Grand Canyon NRA	Rewire, insulate, and reroof quarters built in 1920	240.0	240.0
Lake Mead NRA	Repair highwater damage	500.0	320.0
Western Region Office	Develop hazardous waste management plan for parks	100.0	--
Death Valley NM	Correct high flouride content in potable water	75.0	--
Golden Gate NRA	Block basin tunnel and demolish causeway; area poses hazard	240.5	--
War in the Pacific NHP	Provide comfort station, Apaca Point	150.0	--
Pinnacles NM	Replace leach field for septic tank	14.0	--
Pinnacles NM	Construct water treatment pump house to provide treatment for domestic water	9.5	--
Puukohola Heiau NHS	Replace worn out electrical wires in visitor center	8.0	--
Puukohola Heiau NHS	Bury electrical lines	5.0	--
Death Valley NM	Upgrade water treatment facility, Stovepipe Wells	46.5	--
Haleakala NP	Install radio system to provide emergency radio coverage of backcountry	35.0	--
Cabrillo NM	Provide accessbile unisex restroom	30.0	--
Lake Mead NRA	Purchase fire truck, Calville Bay	155.0	--
Death Valley NM	Stabilize deteriorating buildings	48.9	--
Petrified Forest NP	Replace roof and install proper drainage	80.0	--
Petrified Forest NP	Remove existing heating and install new furnace	120.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Sequoia NP	Purchase fire truck, Clover Creek	165.0	--
Channel Islands NP	Repair and rehabilitate quonset hut on Santa Barbara Island	25.0	--
Channel Islands NP	Fabricate and install new ladders, East Anacapa Island	60.0	--
Lassen Volcanic NP	Replace sewer lines in headquarters area	179.5	--
Golden Gate NRA	Install guardrails on roadways	100.0	--
Haleakala NP	Upgrade potable water storage	150.0	--
Lake Mead NRA	Purchase fire truck, Willow Beach	155.0	--
Lake Mead NRA	Repair highwater damage	500.0	--
Yosemite NP	Rehabilitate Chinquapin restroom and sewer system	175.0	--
Yosemite NP	Major road brushing and hazardous tree removal	250.0	--
Lehman Caves NM	Replace original siding and window on 45-year-old residence	11.9	--
Joshua Tree NM	Replace 20-year-old oil furnaces with natural gas units	140.0	--
War in the Pacific NHP	Replace intrusive, unsafe maintenance facility	310.0	--
USS Arizona Memorial	Rehabilitate visitor center, including restrooms	123.0	--
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	Relocate trailer court	243.0	--
Point Reyes NS	Rehabilitate stables, Five Brooks	26.4	--
Point Reyes NS	Rehabilitate two campground water systems	15.0	--
Point Reyes NS	Replace deteriorated, portable fiberglass toilets	36.0	--
Redwood NP	Replace water system at operations center	74.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Lava Beds NM	Provide campground dump station	25.0	—
Lava Beds NM	Cave ladder replacement	10.0	--
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	Extend underground electric lines to Kalapana	402.0	--
Joshua Tree NM	Purchase generator, Keys Ranch	7.5	--
	Total	5,490.7	1,010.0

Pacific Northwest Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Oregon Caves NM	Replace code deficient power system	240.0	240.0
John Day Fossil Beds NM	Stablize Cant Ranch Barn to prevent collapse and allow continued facility operations	25.0	25.0
Crater Lake NP	Provide lift station at rim area to prevent contamination	120.0	120.0
John Day Fossil Beds NM	Relocate maintenance facility, Cant Ranch	85.0	85.0
Olympic NP	Planning and design for Lake Crescent boat storage facility	45.0	45.0
Crater Lake NP	Improve underground storage to prevent environmental damage from leaking fuel	135.0	135.0
Crater Lake NP	Rehabilitate administration building	830.0	--
Olympic NP	Provide utilities and a road to the soon-to-be constructed employee dormitory area	235.0	--
Whitman Mission NHS	Repair leaking visitor center roof	150.0	--
Mount Rainier NP	Replace underground powerline, Longmire to Paradise	175.0	--
Crater Lake NP	Rehabilitate quarters, including bringing utilities up to code	300.0	—
San Juan Island NHP	Rehabilitate maintenance shop	50.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Fort Clatsop NMEM	Rehabilitate septic system, visitor center and residences	25.0	--
Nez Perce NHP	Rehabilitate maintenance building to meet current code	100.0	--
San Juan Island NHP	Modify Crook House to serve as visitor contact station	125.0	--
Craters of the Moon NM	Insulate residence and buildings	110.0	--
San Juan Island NHP	Rehabilitate American Camp visitor contact station	40.0	--
Coulee Dam NRA	Replace utility systems and comfort stations, Porcupine Bay Campground	125.0	--
Fort Vancouver NHS	Planning and design to rehabilitate visitor center for handicapped access	40.0	--
Craters of the Moon NM	Provide a heated storage area and bring it up to code compliance	16.0	--
Olympic NP	Remove access barriers to public buildings and on trails and paths for handicapped	40.0	--
Coulee Dam NRA	Replace Kettle Falls equipment building	110.0	--
Mount Rainier NP	Provide permanant comfort station facility at Kautz Creek	150.0	--
John Day Fossil Beds NM	Rehabilitate fire alarm system, Cant Ranch	25.0	--
Mount Rainier NP	Rehabilitate Longmire concession gas station to improve fuel storage and dispensing	75.0	--
North Cascades NP	Rehabilitate Gorge Creek Bridge railing	68.0	--
North Cascades NP	Improve structural integrity, rehabilitate walls and floors, and replace equipment in quarters, parkwide	35.0	--
Whitman Mission NHS	Apply exterior insulation to new addition to reduce energy costs	25.0	--
Whitman Mission NHS	Replace visitor center boiler	15.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Crater Lake NP	Rehabilitate Sleepy Hollow seasonal residences to improve structural integrity, bring utilities to code, increase energy conservation, and improve living/working conditions for employees	300.0	--
Crater Lake NP	Reconstruct roofs in Steel Circle to improve structural integrity, bring utilities to code, increase energy conservation and improve living/working conditions for employees	500.0	--
Mount Rainier NP	Replace sewer line, Longmire	75.0	--
Mount Rainier NP	Rehabilitate liquid petroleum gas system	35.0	--
	Total	4,424.0	650.0

Alaska Region

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Gates of the Arctic NP and Preserve	Install sewage system, Coldfoot Ranger Station	60.0	60.0
Denali NP and Preserve	Replace sewer system, Riley Campground	85.4	85.4
Gates of the Arctic NP and Preserve	Insulate ranger station/quarters complex to protect employee health	24.0	24.0
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	Rewire buildings 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12A	74.0	--
Bering Land Bridge NP	Reroof quarters #2	10.0	--
Katmai NP and Preserve	Reroof Brooks Visitor Center and renovate interior space	75.0	--
Katmai NP and Preserve	Provide antenna tower, portable radios and repeater system	40.0	--
Northwest Area Office	Install walkways near ranger stations along river to prevent erosion	20.0	--

Park Area	Project Title	Estimate ($000's)	Funded - $5.7 million Request ($000's)
Wrangell-St. Elias NP and Preserve	Rehabilitate building to code	20.0	--
Wrangell-St. Elias NP and Preserve	Replace heating system, Gulkana	39.0	--
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	Replace dock, Inner Cove	130.0	--
Bering Land Bridge NP	Replace wiring in quarters #2 and 3	20.0	--
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	Replace hoist, Indian Point	29.0	--
Bering Land Bridge NP	Upgrade quarters to code	90.0	--
Denali NP and Preserve	Repair foundation and stabilize outback building, Headquarters	20.0	--
Denali NP and Preserve	Upgrade water system to code	16.0	--
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	Provide water system improvements for fire protection and increased capacity for lodge area	68.0	--
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	Reroof visitor cabins, Bartlett Cove	50.0	--
Katmai NP and Preserve	Replace boat ramp, dock and construct turnaround, Lake Camp	80.0	--
Katmai NP and Preserve	Upgrade propane storage, King Salmon Headquarters	2.0	--
Denali NP and Preserve	Provide utilities for quarters #112 at Headquarters to meet code	17.0	--
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	Rehabilitate buildings to provide needed energy savings	70.0	--
Denali NP and Preserve	Redesign heating systems, quarters #26, 27, 28 and 34	16.0	--
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	Upgrade radio system	55.0	--
	Total	1,110.4	169.4

BUDGET REQUEST AND ALLOWANCE

Senator McClure. Did the Service request a continuation of the program for another year?

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir; we did. The Department requested it of OMB.

Senator McClure. If I read your history table properly, your request for fiscal year 1986 operating funding was reduced over $97 million by the Department and OMB; is that correct?

Mr. Salisbury. I believe that is correct, Mr. Chairman. I don't have the table in front of me right at the moment.

Senator McClure. If it is incorrect, would you supply that correct figure for the record?

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Reduction of Operating Funds

The National Park Service requested $610,217,000 in funding within the park management activity of the operation of the National Park System appropriation. This was reduced to $556,520,000 by the Department and to the current $513,830,000 by OMB. This represents a reduction of $96,387,000 from the initial request. The funding request for the total operation of the National Park System appropriation was reduced $111,368,000 by the Department and OMB.

TYPES OF PROJECTS REJECTED

Senator McClure. Can you describe for us the types of projects proposed by the Service but rejected by the Department and OMB?

Mr. Salisbury. Sir, I can give you some examples.

Senator McClure. Do they fall into patterns?

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir; they are generally in the repair and rehabilitation category of facilities that may need repair but which the Office of Management and Budget determined might be postponed for a year.

Senator McClure. Are they health and safety related?

Mr. Salisbury. Some of them are that will not be funded, sir, but they are not as critical as the ones we have been funding over the last 4 years.

PARK RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Senator McClure. Over the past 5 years this committee has strongly supported the Park Restoration and Improvement Program. Both the Service and the Congress has responded to the needs of the park units and, according to your testimony, we have provided over $1 billion during the past 5 years to help meet those urgent health and safety needs. Has the Service eliminated all PRIP money in the fiscal year 1986 budget request?

Ms. Grier. Not quite, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Salisbury. Sir, Mr. Chairman, we did retain the Natural Resource Program in 1986. That was a congressional add-on several years ago of $7 million, and that is retained in 1986.

Senator McClure. But it is not part of the original PRIP as it was conceived and submitted to us.

Mr. Salisbury. It was not a part of the initial PRIP. The Congress chose to add the funds and we did include it in PRIP.

Senator McClure. Does this leave our base Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program at the same approximate funding level as it was in 1981, before the PRIP Program started?

Ms. Grier. Yes, sir; adjusted for inflation.

Senator McClure. Can you explain how the Service finds itself, or perhaps more correctly, was found to be significantly underfunded in terms of basic maintenance funds? Was it partly a result of a rapid rate of park expansion that outstripped funding increases? Or was it an accumulated backlog of routine maintenance that was long deferred?

Ms. Grier. It's probably a combination of both, Mr. Chairman. There was obviously a lot of routine maintenance that had been long deferred. That, coupled with development that was ongoing that required maintenance as well, just added and compounded the problem that we found ourselves with.

FUTURE FUNDING AND FEE INCREASES

Senator McClure. If that is true, how can we go back to the 1981 level and not again find ourselves in the same problem?

Ms. Grier. It is our hope, Mr. Chairman, in view of the existing times, to defer that particular thrust in 1986, particularly since we have met our commitment that was made to put $1 billion into that program over the timeframe that you mentioned, and hopefully in 1987 we will have available, with the indulgence of the Congress, the ability to have increased fees that would be earmarked for that particular purpose, for maintenance.

Senator McClure. How much are your fees going to raise?

Ms. Grier. The budget indicates a target of roughly $61 million.

Senator McClure. Above the current levels?

Ms. Grier. No, Mr. Chairman; current level is about $21 million.

Senator McClure. So you are expecting about a $40 million increase?

Ms. Grier. That's the target, Mr. Chairman. Whether that can be reached is another matter. But we would hope that those could be earmarked into a post-PRIP Program to be utilized to ensure that we will not have to go through another PRIP roughly every 15 or 20 years.

Senator McClure. Excuse me, would you repeat that, please?

Ms. Grier. We have done this now on a fairly regular basis over time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Are you suggesting that as a matter of policy we ought to now hit a minimum level and wait 10 or 15 years and then have another PRIP?

Ms. Grier. No, sir; my feeling is that through a combination of entrance and user fees that would be utilized for a post-PRIP Program to ensure that we do not have a need for another PRIP, plus the maintenance management system that hopefully we will have implemented over the coming 2- to 3-year period, which will provide us with an organized way of tackling our maintenance responsibilities, that the need for a PRIP will not be there in the future.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

Senator McClure. If we were to average over the last 10 years the expenditure for maintenance, take the pre-PRIP level of funding for 5 or 6 years, and the PRIP level of funding, what would the average annual expenditure be?

Mr. Salisbury. Mr. Chairman, are you asking just PRIP activities, or maintenance as a whole?

Senator McClure. Routine maintenance that accumulated. That is, after all, what PRIP really is, isn't it? Deferred maintenance?

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. The routine maintenance plus PRIP over the last 10-year period.

Mr. Salisbury. Sir, we would guess approximately $200 million a year. But we would like to correct that for the record if necessary.

Senator McClure. That would be a little high, wouldn't it? If you take $1 billion over the last 5 years, that's about $200 million a year just for the PRIP, and it wasn't that high before that time.

Mr. Sheaffer. No, sir; by routine park maintenance, I assumed you meant also park operational maintenance, janitorial services, and the like.

Senator McClure. No; I meant the kind of work that accumulates other than the janitorial work; the routine "Capital maintenance" account.

Mr. Sheaffer. Sir, a number comparable to the PRIP number would probably be something on the order of $75 to $80 million.

Senator McClure. Seventy-five to eighty million dollars a year plus a 5-year program of $1 billion, but over the 10-year period you would have an average somewhere around $150 million.

Mr. Sheaffer. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. Will you supply for the record what that figure has been?

Ms. Grier. We certainly will, Mr.Chairman.

[The information follows:]

Park Restoration and Impovement Program/Maintenance Costs

Funding for park restoration and improvement activities, fiscal 1976–85, are indicated below. The table includes funding for all activities currently categorized as components of the Park Restoration and Improvement Program. The programs included were in place prior to the Park Restoration and Improvement Program initiative, although funding was at a significantly lower level.

Funding for park restoration and improvement activities fiscal 1976–85

Fiscal year:	
1976	$59,300,000
1977	160,000,000
1978	176,200,000
1979	136,800,000
1980	122,800,000
1981	77,900,000
1982	165,800,000
1983	268,500,000
1984	314,900,000
1985	289,700,000
Ten-year average funding	177,200,000
Fiscal 1976–81 average funding: (Pre-Park Restoration and Improvement Program)	122,200,000
Fiscal 1982–85 average funding: (Park Restoration and Improvement Program)	[1] 259,700,000

[1] The Park Restoration and Improvement Program was initially conceived as a 5-year, $1 billion program. Accelerated funding levels have enabled the program to meet its stated objective of $1 billion in 4 years.

FUNDING AND FEE INCREASES

Senator McClure. It is obvious where I am going, I hope, that if we then have a program that is on the $60 million a year level we are less than one-half of what we have experienced in the past, and one of the reasons we got into the problem is we were eating our seed corn, we were living off depreciation rather than maintaining that base, and we fell behind and had to have a catchup program. If indeed it is your hope that 10 years from now we won't be faced with another PRIP, that would indicate to me that you need a substantially higher level of funding each year between now and then.

Ms. Grier. Of course, as you asked earlier, Mr. Chairman, the increase in the Park System helped to contribute to the backlog as well as just maintaining new areas.

Senator McClure. But all of that increase is with us now and will be over the next year. That would indicate the need for a higher base, not a lower base; is that correct?

Ms. Grier. Hopefully, Mr. Chairman, if we can get the fee legislation passed that would provide a higher base.

Senator McClure. Well, you are talking about $60 million of which $40 million is an increase.

Ms. Grier. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. And $60 million is less than one-half of the approximately $150 million per year we just identified.

Ms. Grier. Plus what is already in the base and in the budget, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. A lot of the newer park units have a newer capital account, new capital structure, and that is less costly to maintain in the initial years than it is after a few years, is it not?

Ms. Grier. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. I just think we are headed back into the same problem. That's all I am trying to say. And if indeed that is not true, tell me why it is not true.

Ms. GRIER. I don't know that I can do that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. All right. I will get Mr. Stockman in OMB to tell me why it is not true.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

What is your fiscal year 1986 proposal for the $100 million annual program funded from the highway trust fund from the gas tax bill?

Mr. SALISBURY. Mr. Chairman, the administration has proposed rescinding the contract authority in 1986, and we will not have a program in 1986.

Senator MCCLURE. So it's zero.

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Did the Service propose the continuation of that program in 1986?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir; we did.

Senator MCCLURE. Has that amount been counted in prior years as part of your PRIP Program?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir; it has.

Senator MCCLURE. Would you provide a list of road projects recommended by the Service at the $100 million level?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

PROPOSED FISCAL 1986 FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAYS PROGRAM
REHABILITATION/CONSTRUCTION PROJECT LISTING

Park Area	Package Number	Construction Project Title	Cost Estimate (000's)
Amistad National Recreation Area	180	Reconstruct Park Roads	246
Assateague Island National Seashore	231	Reconstruct North Beach Road, 4.3 Miles	660
Big Bend National Park	223C	Reconstruct Major Park Roads, Phase II	1,540
Blue Ridge Parkway	105	Complete Paving Section 2H, Phase II	2,420
Canyonlands National Park	106B	Rehabilitate Road System, Phase II	3,410
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	197B	Repave Park Road, Phase II	2,350
Capulin Mountain National Monument	136	Stabilize Roads and Wall	825
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	102	Construct Island Ford Entrance Road	1,980
Death Valley National Monument	270	Repair Flood Damaged Section of Park Road	638
Denali National Park and Preserve	221	Visitor Access Center, Roads and Parking	1,450
Denali National Park and Preserve	229/230	Replace Toklat Bridges 1 and 2	8,250
Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site	104F	Franklin D. Roosevelt Home Parking	550
Fire Island National Seashore	174	William Floyd Estate Roads and Parking	330
Foothills Parkway	109	Construct Additional Parkway Segment	10,000
Fossil Butte National Monument	110	Construct 3-Mile Entrance Road	2,750
Gateway National Recreation Area	131	Floyd Bennett Field Roads and Parking	440

Park Area	Package Number	Project Title	Construction Cost Estimate (000's)
Glacier National Park	303	Rehabilitate Going-to-Sun Highway	1,980
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	147	Rip Rap Repair, Fort Point Road	1,100
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	313	Rehabilitate Cataloochee Bridge	550
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	114	Reconstruct Access Road	3,630
Hot Springs National Park	143	Rehabilitate Park Roads	1,100
Joshua Tree National Monument	173C	Reconstruct Roads, Phase II	3,300
Lake Meredith Recreation Area	185	Reconstruct Access Roads	2,530
Mesa Verde National Park	103B	Rehabilitate Park Roads, Phase II	5,170
Moores Creek National Military Park	106	Realign Entrance Road	550
Mount Rainier National Park	348	Rehabilitate Stevens Canyon Road	1,100
Mount Rainier National Park	344B	Rehabilitate Paradise Road	4,180
Natchez Trace Parkway	300	Construct Additional Parkway	8,800
NCP-Central	415	Repair Lincoln Center Approach Bridge	4,400
NCP-East	315	Suitland Parkway, Phase I	6,600
Nez Perce National Historical Park	009	Replace Deteriorated Bridge	66
Petersburg National Battlefield	132	Visitor Center Parking	95
Rocky Mountain National Park	294	Rehabilitate Dangerous Many Peaks Curve	77

Park Area	Package Number	Project Title	Construction Cost Estimate (000's)
Shenandoah National Park	125	Reconstruct Skyline Drive, Phase IV	3,300
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	210	Rehabilitate Stocking Drive	3,300
		Total Construction	89,667
		Other Components	
		--FHWA Administrative Expenses and Research and Development	1,200
		--NPS Program Administration, Engineering Studies, Traffic Safety Studies	2,660
		--FHWA Road and Bridge Inspection Program, Advance Engineering Studies	1,000
		--Advance on Project Planning for FLHP Construction Projects	5,473
		Total Program	100,000

PROPOSED FISCAL 1986 FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAYS PROGRAM CONSTRUCTION DISTRIBUTION BY PARK AREA

Park Area	Amount
Amistad National Recreation Area	$246
Assateague Island National Seashore	660
Big Bend National Park	1,540
Blue Ridge Parkway	2,420
Canyonlands National Park	3,410
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	2,350
Capulin Mountains National Monument	825
Chattahoochee National Recreation Area	1,980
Death Valley National Monument	638
Denali National Park and Preserve	9,700
Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site	550
Fire Island National Seashore	330
Foothills Parkway	10,000
Fossil Butte National Monument	2,750
Gateway National Recreation Area	440
Glacier National Park	1,980
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	1,100
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	550
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	3,630
Hot Springs National Park	1,100
Joshua Tree National Monument	3,300
Lake Meredith Recreation Area	2,530
Mesa Verde National Park	5,170

Park Area	Amount
Moores Creek National Battlefield	550
Mount Rainier National Park	5,280
Natchez Trace Parkway	8,800
NCP-Central	4,400
NCP-East	6,600
Nez Perce National Historical Park	66
Petersburg National Battlefield	95
Rocky Mountain National Park	77
Shenandoah National Park	3,300
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	3,300
Subtotal	89,667
Advance and Project Planning	5,473
NPS Administrative, Engineering Studies	2,660
FHWA Road and Bridge Inspection, Advance Engineering	1,000
FHWA Administrative and Research and Development	1,200
Grand Total	100,000

CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION

Senator McClure. Over the past 3 years we have increased the servicewide programs for cultural and natural resources management to about $7 million each. You are proposing a reduction in the Cultural Resources Preservation Program from about $7.1 million to about $4.3 million annually. This is justified on the basis that we accomplished over 560 high priority projects via the PRIP Program. How many projects are remaining to be done?

Ms. Grier. Let me ask Jerry Rogers, who is our Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rogers. Mr. Chairman, I don't know how many projects remain to be done if your question pertains to a period of many years. We have in our inventory right now about 110 to 120 projects that need help.

Senator McClure. How many will be funded in fiscal year 1986?

Mr. Rogers. Mr. Chairman, we believe that we can fund about 75 of those.

Senator McClure. How did you determine which of those would be funded?

Mr. Rogers. Mr. Chairman, we have a set of criteria that are oriented toward urgency of need, particularly if we are talking about a building that has some particular problem that needs to be fixed, or if we are talking about, say, an archeological resource, the park's urgency of need to know about it in order to proceed with some important plans. The criteria are built around urgency.

Senator McClure. If you will provide for the committee a list of those programs yet unfunded together with those that will be and a general description of what those projects are, please. The entire list, not just the ones that will be funded.

Mr. Rogers. We will be happy to.

[The information follows:]

Servicewide Cultural Resources Preservation Program

The following are the project lists submitted by each region for the fiscal 1986 servicewide Cultural Resources Preservation Program which totals $12.9 million. The lists were compiled by each regional office based on projects submitted by the parks. Projects submitted by each park are identified and prioritized in the park's cultural resources management plan. Based on servicewide criteria and regional needs, each regional office prepares a prioritized project list for the fiscal year. Projects involve both preservation and studies and can be new projects or phases of projects begun in previous fiscal years. Based on regional priorities and Washington project reviews, a tentative servicewide list, within the proposed budget, has been compiled. Projects marked with an asterisk indicate those tentatively scheduled for funding under the proposed budget of $4.3 million. Some project priorities may change as we continue to evaluate program needs.

Washington Office

	Park	Project Title	Amount
	History Division	Archeology NHL Theme Study	$ 50,000
*	History Division	NHL Theme Study in Park Architecture	20,000
	Park Historic Architecture Division	Outdoor Monuments Preservation Methodology	25,000
	Park Historic Architecture Division	Develop Servicewide Monitoring Methodology	50,000
*	Curatorial Services	National Catalog Development	76,000
*	Curatorial Services	Collection Preservation Guides	14,000
*	Curatorial Services	Curatorial Supplies and Equipment for Parks	76,000
	Preservation Assistance	Acid Rain Research - Effects of Acid Rain on Cultural Resources	140,000
		Total	451,000

Rocky Mountain Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	Canyonlands	520	Stabilize Deteriorating Archeological Ruins	$ 75,000
*	Fort Laramie NHS	109	Preserve Cavalry Barracks	175,000
*	Mesa Verde NP	239	Stabilize 74 Ruins	75,000
*	Glen Canyon NRA	118	Stabilize Archeological Ruins	75,000
*	Natural Bridges NM	127	Excavate and Stabilize Ruins for Interpretation	50,000
	Hovenweep NM	126	Stabilize Seven Ruins Groups	50,000
	Fort Laramie NHS	175	Stabilize Burt House	100,000
	Mount Rushmore NM	161	Emergency Protection of Sculptors Models	30,000
	Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	138	Stabilize Various Park Structures	100,000
	Mount Rushmore NM	160	Structural Analysis of Mount Rushmore Sculpture	50,000
	Canyonlands NP	204	Conduct Archeological Surveys Within Selected Park Areas	75,000
	Glen Canyon NRA	520	Survey Record and Evaluate Archeological Sites in Park	100,000

Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
Grant-Kohrs NHS	148	Stabilize and Conserve Ranch Building and Grounds Features	50,000
Bryce Canyon NRA	116	Stabilize Bryce Canyon Lodge	100,000
Zion National Park	170	Locate and Protect Park Archeological Resources	70,000
Hovenweep NM	133	Monitor Effects of Seismic Blasting on Ruins	30,000
Glacier NP	197	Parkwide archeological survey	50,000
Rocky Mountain Nat'l Park	196	Survey of Archeological Resources	50,000
Glacier NP	300	Ethnohistory of Glacier National Park	35,000
Mesa Verde NP	231	Preserve Administrative Historic District	40,000
Glacier NP	334	Rehabilitate Historical Ranger Station, Polebridge	40,000
Regionwide	190	Upgrade Museum recordkeeping and Accountability	26,000
Regionwide	400	Stabilize and Provide Accountability for Archeological Materials	50,000
Regionwide	191	Provide Preservation/Conservation Treatment to Museum Artifacts	19,000
Regionwide	192	Provide Collection Management Plans for Seven Parks	42,000
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	137	Preserve Ranch Collection	10,000
Yellowstone NP	632	Stabilize Historic Mail Carrier Residence	40,000
Regionwide	193	Special Cataloging Projects	9,000
Regionwide	194	Improve Museum Storage Conditions At Various Parks	136,000
Dinosaur NM	154	Stabilize Chew Ranch	30,000
Dinosaur NM	135	Historic Resource Study, and Administrative Study, Parkwide	35,000
Rocky Mountain NP	298	Historic Resource Study, Dude Ranching	30,000
Regionwide	195	Artifact Fire Protection at Various Parks	100,000

Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
Great Sand Dunes NM	128	Historic Resource Study/ Administrative History, Parkwide	35,000
Capitol Reef	190	Administrative History	20,000
Regionwide	196	Artifact Security Protection at various parks	40,000
		Total	2,042,000

North Atlantic Region

Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
* Frederick Olmsted NHS	303	Rehabilitate Archival Storage Vault Phase IV	$ 150,000
* Edison NHS	308	Rehabilitate Interior of Thomas Edison Home	100,000
* Lowell NHP	301	Preserve Locks and Canals Historic Documents Phase III	23,000
* Lowell NHP	300	Archeology Survey, Site Exam and Analysis Phase II	40,000
* North Atlantic Region	301	Upgrade Museum Collections Accountability in Four Parks	50,000
* Minute Man NHS	300	Conduct Parkwide Archeology Study Phase II	82,000
* Manhattan Sites	317	Prepare, Implement Consolidated Collections Management Plans for 5 sites, Phase II	35,000
* Salem Maritime NHS	309	Repair Deteriorated Components of Derby Wharf	50,000
Gateway NRA	302	Stabilize Battery Potter Within Fort Hancock Phase III	80,000
Acadia NP	310	Rehabilitate Carriage Paths Phase I	30,000
Acadia NP	312	Prepare Carriage Path System HRS Historic Resource Study	30,000
Edison NHS	316	Preserve Historic Photos Phase I	60,000
Gateway NRA	304	Prepare HABS Documentation for Historic Structures in Jacob Riis Park and Floyd Bennett Field	35,000
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	301	Stabilize Coach House - Phase I	25,000
Boston African American NHS	303	Stabilize Exterior of Lewis Hayden House	25,000

Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
Edison NHS	317	Conduct HABS/HAER Study and Documentation of Historic Structures at Laboratory Complex	30,000
		Total	845,000

National Capital Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	C&O Canal NHP	010	Preserve Level 16, Wall Repairs	$ 100,000
*	Harpers Ferry NHP	226	Preserve/conserve Harpers Ferry Archeological Collections	50,000
*	Harpers Ferry NHP	240	Cultural Resource Inventory of Maryland and Loudoun Heights	90,000
*	National Capitol Parks East-Fort Washington		Correct Drainage Problem and Stabilize Masonary Movement	100,000
*	NCR Regionwide	132	Preserve/Conserve Historic objects and Archeological Collections	35,000
*	NCR Regionwide	220	Prepare Collection Preservation Guides, Phase I	15,000
	George Wash. Memorial Parkway	873	Restore North Wing of Arlington House	75,000
	Manasas NBP	144	Restore Forest Cover and Historic Scene	40,000
	Antietam NB	232	HABS Documentation/Antietam Structures	26,000
	NCR Office	231	Conserve Park Museum Objects	40,000
	Rock Creek Park	120	Preserve Meridian Hill Park	125,000
	C&O Canal NHP	011	Stabilize and Repair Stone Masonary Flumes Adjacent to Lift Locks 6, 9, 10, 14, and 21	13,000
	Antietam NB	245	Stabilize Pry House Farm Bldgs.	50,000
	Piscataway Park	472	Study of Historic Indians in Southern Maryland	40,000
	C&O Canal NHP	005	Preserve Lift Lock II	30,000
	C&O Canal NHP	004	Preserve Lift Lock 8	45,000
	Nat'l Cap. Parks East	486	Archeological Study Marshall Hall Manor House	26,000
	Harpers Ferry NHP	265	Re-erect Pre-Civil War Store Front	65,000
	NCR	232	Print Historic Studies	60,000
	Nat'l Cap. Parks Central	463	Stabilize Ericsson Statue	150,000

Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
C&O Canal NHP	018	Preserve Level 60 Wasteweir	24,000
C&O Canal NHP	020	Preserve Remaining Section House at Paw Paw Tunnel	24,000
George Wash. Mem. Parkway	403	Museum Services - Preservation Artifacts - Arlington House	23,500
NCR Regionwide	236	Inventory - Park Museum Collection	30,000
NCR Regionwide	221	Conservation Survey, Phase I	15,000
C&O Canal NHP	021	Preserve Level 58 Wasteweir	24,000
Nat'l Cap. Parks East	463	Historic Lanscape Report Parkwide	50,000
Nat'l Cap. Parks Central	811	Peterson House - Air Condition Design	15,000
George Wash. Mem. Parkway	311	Restore Clara Barton NHS	40,000
C&O Canal NHP	014	Preserve Lockhouse 49	24,000
Nat'l Cap. Parks East	660	Stabilization - Harmony Hall	50,000
Ellipse	102	Restore Bulfinch Gatehouses	50,000
Antietam NB	234	Emergency Stabilization - Gambrill	60,000
		Total	1,604,500

Mid-Atlantic Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	Hampton NHS	370	Emergency Stabilization of Mule Barn, Phase II	$ 30,000
*	Hampton NHS	371	Log Slave Quarters Stabilization, Phase II	20,000
*	Independence NHP	359	Prepare HABS Record Drawings, Independence Hall, Phase II	85,000
*	Hopewell NHS	381	Hopewell Furnace Stabilization, Phase I	60,000
*	Gettysburg Nat'l Mil. Park	231	McLean and Slyder Barns Stabilization, Phase II	40,000
*	Maggie L. Walker NHS	322	Furniture Stabilization, Phase II	25,000
*	Valley Forge NHP	391	Archeological Survey, Phase I	50,000
*	Thomas Stone NHS	382	Study and Stabilize Eastern Part (Thomas Stone Office) of Mansion House	30,000

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	Eisenhower NHS	392	HABS Drawings, Eisenhower NHS Buildings	25,000
*	Hampton NHS	379	Furniture Stabilization	25,000
	Fort McHenry NM and Hist. Shrine	394	Cultural Resources Base Map	20,000
	Thomas Stone NHS	395	Historic Resource Study, Phase I	40,000
	Friendship Hill NHS	399	Gallatin House Stabilization, Phase I	40,000
	Gettysburg Nal't Mil. Park	372	Rose Barn Stabilization, Phase II	15,000
	Fredericksburg &Spotsylvania	253	Archeological Survey, Phase II	15,000
	Petersburg Nat'l Battlefield	191	Earthworks Stabilization, Phase II	60,000
	Richmond Nat'l Battlefied Park	201	Earthworks Stabilization, Phase II	30,000
	Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NMP	325	Ellwood Manor Stabiliation, Phase II	45,000
	Delaware Water Gap Nat'l Rec. Area	336	Furniture Preservation, Phase II	11,000
	Maggie Walker NHS	390	Stabilize Brick Masonry and Roof (116-118 E. Leigh Street)	60,000
	Colonial NHP	393	Administrative History	30,000
	Gettysburg Nat'l Mil. Park	383	Four Barns Stabilization, Phase I	60,000
	George Wash. Birthplace NM	396	Archeological Survey, Phase I	25,000
	Valley Forge NHP	384	Earthworks: Map, Study & Stabilization, Phase I	30,000
	Colonial NHP	385	Earthworks: Map, Study & Stabilization, Phase I	25,000
	New River Gorge Nat'l River	397	Historic Resource Studies, Phase I	30,000
	Valley Forge NHP	398	Complete VAFO History Research Project, Phase I	30,000
	Fort Necessity Nat'l Battlefield	386	Foundations: Map, Study & Stabilization, Phase I	12,000

Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
Appomattox Court House NHP	387	Sweeney Cabin: Study & Stabilization, Phase I	18,000
Maggie Walker NHS	388	600-602 N. 2nd Street Stabilization, Phase I	50,000
Johnstown Flood NM	389	South Fork Dam: Map, Study & Stabilization, Phase I	20,000
		Total	1,056,000

Southeast Region

Park	Pkg #	Project Title	Amount
* San Juan NHS		Stablize El Morro Gundecks	$ 250,000
* Fort Matanzas NM	155	Archeological Salvage of Midden Related to 1st Period of Spanish Occupation	27,000
* Southeast Arch. Center		Improve Collection Accountability	51,000
* Carl Sandburg Home NS	142	Prepare Historic Structure Preservation Guide and Complete Temp./Hum. Study	40,000
* Cape Hatteras NS	211	Prepare Historic Structures Preservation Guide	10,000
Fort Jefferson NM	77	Archeology Testing of Ludert-Cooper Site	25,000
Fort Sumter NM	557	Prepare a Collection Management Plan for Park.	6,000
Big Cypress Nat. Preserve	106	Archeological Salvage of Platt Island Archeological Site	44,000
Big Cypress Nat. Preserve	105	Archeological Salvage of Burns Lake Archeological Sites	44,000
Big Cypress Nat. Preserve	104	Archeological Salvage of Plaza Archeological Site	44,000
Mammoth Cave NP	75	Historic Resource Study	45,000
Mammoth Cave NP	75	Archeology Inventory, Phase I	81,000
Ocmulgee NM	124	Perform a Conservation Survey of Museum Collection	8,000
Cape Hatteras NS	209	Prepare an Administrative History Of National Seashore	30,000
Fort Raleigh NHS	118	Prepare an Administrative History Of Fort Raleigh	5,000
		Total	710,000

Midwest Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	Voyageurs NP	207	Preservation of Threatened Archeological Sites	$ 60,000
*	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	806	Complete Archeological Survey of Historic and Prehistoric Sites	50,000
*	Midwest Arch. Center	400	Locate and Map Archeological Sites Using Electromagnetic Survey Techniques	30,000
*	Midwest Reg. Office	812	Conserve Museum Objects	21,000
*	Midwest Arch. Center	401	Conserve Archeological Objects	65,000
*	Midwest Reg. Office	810	Complete Cataloging of Park Museum Collections	15,000
*	Midwest Reg. Office	811	Prepare Collection Preservation Guides	15,000
*	Pictured Rocks NL	167	Archeological Survey (Terrestrial)	45,000
	Isle Royale NP	224	Historic Resource Study	55,000
*	Apostle Islands NL	811	Moisture Mitigation at Historic Light Stations	35,000
*	Midwest Arch. Center	011	Prepare Archeological National Register Nominations	20,000
*	Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	211	Convert Building for use as Artifact Storage Site	25,000
*	Fort Scott NHS	152	Stabilize Exterior Walls and Roof of Historic Stone Bldg.	14,000
*	Effigy Mounds NM	801	Archeological Sites Survey - Sny Magill	15,000
*	Isle Royale NP	161	Archeology Survey and Evaluation	40,000
*	George Rogers Clark NHP	126	Conduct Structural Study of Floodwall	10,000
*	Lincoln Home NHS	172	Stabilize/Restore Cook House	25,000
	Cuyahoga Valley NRA	134	Frazee House Stabilization and Adaptive Restoration	80,000
	George Rogers Clark NHP	130	Repair and Clean Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach	16,000
	Herbert Hoover NHS	149	Archeological Inventory and Evaluation	75,000
	Lincoln Home NHS	179	Stabilize/Restore Dean House	30,000

Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
Herbert Hoover NHS	110	Stabilization and Adaptive Restoration of Period Houses	58,000
Lincoln Home NHS	215	Survey Archeological Resources	25,000
Lincoln Home NHS	170	Stabilize and Restore Sprigg House	85,000
Pipestone NM	120	Archeological Survey and Evaluation	12,000
Fort Larned NHS	169	Conduct Archeological Survey of Building Sites	60,000
Fort Scott NHS	135	Curatorial Treatment of Archeological Artifacts	18,000
Effigy Mounds NM	803	Prepare Historic Structure Preservation Guide	12,000
Fort Scott NHS	153	Conduct Research on Historic Periods of Fort Scott	28,000
		Total	1,039,000

Southwest Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project Title	Amount
*	Hot Springs NP	184	Emergency Stabilization of Bathhouses	$ 156,000
*	Pecos NM	130	Conserve/Preserve/Catalog Archeological Artifacts	40,000
*	Wupatki NM	117	Archeological Site Survey	65,000
	Southwest Cul. Res. Center	129	Manage and Protect Submerged Cultural Resources	188,000
*	Southwest Cul. Res. Center	130	Locate and Document Cultural Resources by Using Remote Sensing Techniques	75,000
*	Salinas NM	141	Stabilize Major Ruins	60,000
*	Padre Island NS	121	Archeological Survey of Indian and Shipwreck Sites	50,000
*	San Antonio Missions NH	104	Stabilization of Mission Structures	24,000
	Fort Davis NHS	115	Construct a Historical Base Map of Fort Davis	50,000
	Buffalo National River	170	Historic Resource Study	30,000
	Fort Union NM	132	Erosion Control of Old Santa Fe Trail	25,000
	Bandelier NM	116	Archeological Site Survey	50,000

Park	PKG#	Project	Amount
Chaco Culture NHP	129,130,155	Publication of Reports on Ten Years of Archeological Survey and Research Work in the Chaco Canyon Area	36,000
Buffalo National River	184	Cave Site Protection	50,000
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	173	Historic Landscape Restoration	30,000
San Antonio Missions NH	103	Inventory/Preserve Museum Collections	15,000
Wupatki NM	157	Stabilize Eight Ruins	56,000
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	190	Oral History Project	20,000
Salinas NM	160	Archeology Assessment	10,000
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	168	Install Fire Suppression System Hubbell Home	80,000
Fort Union NM	138	Prepare Historic Base Map	15,000
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	148	Catalog Collection	45,000
Bandelier NM	187	Inventory/Catalog/ Accession Artifacts	35,000
Guadalupe Mountains NP	129	Historic Resource Study	30,000
Wupatki NM	112	Ruins Stabilization	45,000
Fort Davis NHS	134	Conserve Artifacts	15,000
Chaco Culture NHP	168	Inventory/Catalog/ Accession Artifacts	25,000
Wupatki NM	132	Inventory/Catalog Accession Artifacts	25,000
Fort Smith NHS	120	Preserve Artifacts	15,000
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	211	Rehabilitate Johnson and Jordan Dams	50,000
Arkansas Post NM	139	Inventory/Catalog Accession Artifacts	20,000
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	120	Inventory, Catalog, and Accession Artifacts	20,000
Buffalo National River	171	Preserve Stone Kiln and other Structures at Rush	50,000

Park	PKG#	Project	Amount
Canyon De Chelly NM	103	Stabilize Sleeping Duck Ruin	30,000
San Antonio Missions NH	105	Rainwater and Drainage Around Mission Foundations	50,000
Buffalo National River	184	Cave Site Protection	50,000
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	157	Adapt/Restore S.E. Johnson House	50,000
San Antonio Missions NH	106	Repair Plaster and Conserve Wall Paintings (Conception)	73,000
San Antonio Missions NH	110	Treat Wood for Insect Infestation and Rot	15,000
Buffalo National River	172	Rehabilitate Rustic Cabins' Exteriors	32,000
Hot Springs NP	179	Structural Engineering Study of Creek Arch	75,000
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	178	Preserve Cultural Sites	9,000
White Sands NM	140	Inventory/Catalog/ Accession Artifacts	10,000
Buffalo National River	161	Inventory/Catalog Accession Artifacts	20,000
Pecos NM	127	Inventory/Catalog Accession Artifacts	20,000
Pecos NM	135	Repair/Repoint Mission	20,000
Chaco Culture NHP	191	Stabilize 13 Small Sites	12,000
Chaco Culture NHP	144	Stabilize Kin Klizhin	30,000
Navajo NM	133	Inventory/Catalog Accession Artifacts	15,000
		Total	2,011,000

Western Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
	Golden Gate NRA	010	Improve Historic Structure Leasing Opportunities	$100,000
*	Yosemite NP	020	Complete Historic Resource Study	57,000
*	Golden Gate NRA	142	Stabilize Historic Ship Wapama	250,000

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	Western Region	873	Upgrade Museum Collection Property Accountability Regionwide	180,000
	Eugene O'Neill NHS	112	Emergency Stabilization - Tao House	23,000
	War in the Pacific	168	Stabilize Historic Structures Associated with the Battle of	168,000
	Kalaupapa NHP	101	Complete Emergency Preservation of 13 National Register Buildings	166,000
	Golden Gate NRA	239	Preserve Historic Ship Eureka	250,000
	Golden Gate NRA	139	Stabilize Interior Brickwork Fort Point	220,000
	Saguaro NM	804	Historic Resources Study	60,000
	Organ Pipe Cactus NM	802	Archeological Survey of 8,000 Acres	55,000
	Walnut Canyon NM	130	Survey and Mapping of Ruins	10,000
	Puukohola Heaiu HS	112	Stabilize and Preserve John Young Homesite	30,000
	Cabrillo NM	143	Preserve Cabrillo Statue	90,000
	Kalaupapa NHP	103	Record Oral History From Living Leprosy Patients	14,000
	War in the Pacific	133	Locate/Assess/Protect Underwater Historical Resources	75,000
	Casa Grande Ruins NP	106	Ruins Stabilization - Compound A	35,000
	American Memorial	112	Underwater Archeology Survey to Protect Resources	14,000
	Grand Canyon	453	Powell Memorial Rehabilitation	15,000
	American Mem. Park	118	Stabilize/restore 6 historic WWII Structures	25,000
	John Muir NHS	136	Historic Resources Study: John Muir	40,000
			Total	1,877,000

Pacific Northwest Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	North Cascades National Park	336	Cultural Resources Overview and Assessment	$ 45,000
*	Olympic National Park	212	Archeology Base Map Study	20,000

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	Olympic National Park	309	Historic Structures Preservation Guide	14,000
*	Nez Perce NHP	175	Archeological Overview Base Map	15,000
*	Nez Perce NHP	178	Historic Structures Preservation Guide	15,000
	Coulee Dam NRA	227	Cultural Resource Management Plan	7,000
*	Whitman Mission NHS	132	Administrative History	20,000
*	San Juan Island NHP	175	Archeological/Prehistorical Ethnographical Study	10,000
*	San Juan Island NHP	176	Historic Landscape Preservation Guide	25,000
	San Juan	177	Crook House Stabilization	100,000
			Total	271,000

Alaska Region

	Park	Pkg #	Project	Amount
*	Bering Land Bridge NP	103	Cultural Resources Inventory, Phase II	$ 105,000
*	Wrangell St. Elias NP&P	108	Historic Structures Stabilization Chisana	55,000
*	Lake Clark NP & Preserve	105	Socio Cultural Inventory, Phase II	70,000
	Cape Krusenstern NM	101	Cape Krusenstern Cultural Sites Inventory and Evaluation	50,000
	Denali NP&P	263	Teklanika Archeological Site Stabilization	10,000
	Yukon-Charley Rivers NP&P	105	Historic Structures Stabilization Yukon River Lifeways	64,000
	Alaska Regional Office	128	Historic Resources Study: Mining Alaska Parks	50,000
	Kobuk Valley NP	101	Kobuk Valley Cultural Sites Inventory	190,000
	Wrangell - St. Elias NP&P	106	Malaspina Forelands Resource Use Study	45,000
	Gates of the Arctic Nat'l. Park and Preserve	104	Cultural Resources Inventory	175,000
	Katmai NP&P	151	Preservation Katmai Artifacts	75,000
	Lake Clark NP&P	103	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	222,000
			Total	1,111,000

ADMINISTRATIVE REDUCTIONS

Senator McClure. You are proposing a reduction of 91 full-time equivalent staff in the "Park management" account from the fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date. Can you tell us what park units will lose these personnel?

Ms. Grier. We can't tell you by park what that would involve, Mr. Chairman. That is part of an administrative reduction. We were put in a position of determining categories where some of those cuts would be taken.

Under the use of the term administrative, which some consider to mean finance offices, for example, contracting office, personnel, we are looking at that on a servicewide basis and have requested our regional directors to present us with their ideas of areas in which we can make management improvements in how we do business, and this is part of a Governmentwide effort to enable us to do our job better, you might say, in those particular areas.

BUDGET DECISION PROCESS

Senator McClure. Ms. Grier, let me ask you this question. And I don't mean to be harsh at all. But is this an arbitrary goal that was set, and if so, how was it set? Or was it developed the other way around by saying: "What can you accomplish—take a look at it?" And you respond by saying these are things we think we can accomplish without damage to our mission, and then it was merged into the budget? Which way did it happen?

Ms. Grier. Well, I think it happened in several ways, Mr. Chairman. One was a look at what we currently have onboard in the areas of administration, what are the total numbers of administrative type personnel in relation to programs. Based on those figures we were given targets.

Senator McClure. You were given targets on the basis of what?

Ms. Grier. On the basis of the administrative type personnel in the Service, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. All right. You counted up how many you have. Then how did you arrive at a target for reduction?

Ms. Grier. Mr. Chairman, that target was arrived at, I believe, by OMB.

Senator McClure. How did they do it?

Ms. Grier. I could not tell you that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Do you know? Did they advise you what their criteria was?

Ms. Grier. Tony, do you have a response to that?

Senator McClure. Mr. Itteilag?

Mr. Itteilag. Mr. Chairman, the goal on a Governmentwide basis is to have a 10-percent reduction across the board.

Senator McClure. So it is a percentage reduction.

Mr. Itteilag. Mr. Chairman, it is a percentage reduction of what is characterized or categorized as administrative costs. I think, looking at it from the standpoint of administration, there are probably a couple of ideas worth putting on the record. One is that it is preferable to have administrative reductions than to have program reductions. I think we would probably all agree on that.

Second, I think that the Office of Management and Budget as part of the reform 88 effort is desirous of having the agencies come up with individual specific projects; rather than have those projects directed from OMB, the idea is to give each agency, in this case the Park Service and, indeed, most of the Department, this 10-percent reduction goal and then over a period of time try to come up with ideas for increased efficiencies which have a minimal detrimental impact on our ability to carry out the day-to-day affairs.

Senator McClure. Two questions that are kind of a followon. When were you told to come up with a 10-percent reduction?

Mr. Itteilag. This was, Mr. Chairman, something that occurred in December as part of the process which is commonly known as passback; that is, at the time we were advised by the Office of Management and Budget as to what level of resources we would request for fiscal year 1986.

Senator McClure. And you haven't been, between December and April, able to identify any positions that you would think are likely candidates?

Ms. Grier. Yes, sir, we have.

Senator McClure. That's where I started.

ADMINISTRATIVE REDUCTION PROCESS

Ms. Grier. You were referring to those within the park areas, Mr. Chairman, and when we get outside of the Washington office, which is where we have identified certain areas that we want to look at, we asked the regional directors to provide their input.

Senator McClure. When did you ask them?

Ms. Grier. We asked them, I believe it was, in February the last time, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. It took from December to February to ask them?

Ms. Grier. I don't believe at that particular time we had the breakdown as it now appears in the budget justification book.

Senator McClure. Who gave you the breakdown?

Ms. Grier. Well, it was a way to spread the administrative reduction burden over the Service as a whole, Mr. Chairman, and so we were asked to look at it from the standpoint of the number of people we had involved in those areas.

Senator McClure. You were asked by whom?

Ms. Grier. By the Department, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. When were you asked that?

Mr. Salisbury. The information provided to the Department, I believe, was last May, but it was unclear at that time what they were going to use the figures for. In addition to receiving the OMB passback in December, there were various appeals back and forth and the budget wasn't finalized until the first part of January.

Senator McClure. These 91 FTE's that I'm speaking of are not headquarters personnel; those are park staff, are they not?

Ms. Grier. That's the way they are listed, Mr. Chairman. I would rather hold out the option of looking at it from the standpoint of central offices in priority order.

Senator McClure. Don't central offices also have their own personnel reduction in addition to this?

Ms. Grier. Well, yes; that's correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. If the Department made this allocation in January or February, then what you are suggesting is the allocation that was made then is not a proper one and you hope by this process to find something else that is different; am I correct?

Ms. Grier. Well, I think we have flexibility there, Mr. Chairman. I think if we can come up with ideas and proposals to the Department on how we can achieve the reductions in administrative type personnel that they would accept that regardless.

Senator McClure. I'm sure of that, but the central offices already have 91 in addition to this 91.

Ms. Grier. Yes, sir, approximately.

Senator McClure. And now you are going out to the regions and saying tell me where you'll cut 91, and you're saying they'll come back and say we can't cut 91, and then you'll go back to central offices and say you've got to take 182. Is that the pattern?

Ms. Grier. When you look at the total number, Mr. Chairman, which I believe is 179, and divide it up between the Washington office, the 10 regional offices, other offices in the Service, we might be able to find the numbers involved.

Senator McClure. Well, I'm sure that that is true. You might. But the fact is you have asked at the regional level, the staffs, to take 91 and tell you where they can take the 91 cut. You must have had some reason to ask them that other than the vague hope that they would tell you they couldn't.

Ms. Grier. Well, they are also to propose and implement an allocation by park or other offices. I got the distinct impression in talking to some of the regional directors that some feel that they can accomplish that.

Senator McClure. Accomplish which?

Ms. Grier. Accomplish the reductions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. In the overhead staff positions or in the park staff positions?

Ms. Grier. I consider them both overhead, Mr. Chairman, and whether they get them from a park spread across the 334 units or whether they get them from regional or other central type offices, I want to see what they propose before we set anything in concrete.

Senator McClure. I know that a budget is built up over a 2-year period. You are already working on 1987 budgets.

Ms. Grier. Yes, sir, very definitely.

NEED FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Senator McClure. I know that you have had this discussion over the last several months, that it didn't just appear out of the blue in December. I recognize the passback and requests and denials that go on between OMB and the administrative agencies. But we are dealing now with a 1986 budget that we are going to be acting on very soon, and it seems to me you have made very little progress with respect to this issue over the last several months. You are still in the information gathering stage when you ought to be in the decision mode, and you should be telling us what it is you propose to do if we respond to the budget request that has come to us from the administration. And you can't tell me that.

Ms. Grier. We can tell you up to a point some of the things that we have been doing in the Washington office.

Senator McClure. Very honestly, that just isn't good enough. The presentation, in my judgment, is inadequate to the job we have to try to do. We are simply flying blind. You are throwing us out there and saying now make a decision, and we say based upon what, and you say, well, we don't really know yet; we'll try to find out sometime. But we have to make a decision, and if you can't give us information, we are going to make the decision rather blindly. That simply is not a level of performance we have come to expect from the Park Service.

Senator DeConcini. Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Senator DeConcini.

Senator DeConcini. Would you yield for just a moment.

Senator McClure. Of course.

Senator DeConcini. I hate to interrupt you, but I want to concur with your observations on Ms. Grier's presentation. It does not leave us with a whole lot of avenues to approach unless we just want to make blind assumptions. I am prepared to do that, and I suspect you are, too, Mr. Chairman, but I would much rather have some answers first. I think the Park Service knows what they can operate with and what they need.

I have a series of questions relating to the operations budget, as to how the Park Service determines the amount of money they put into various parks. I am not concerned just with parks in Arizona, but other places. Rather than belabor that issue now and take the time of the committee, I will just submit them for the record, Mr. Chairman, if you have no objection.

Senator McClure. They will be submitted for the record and responses to the record.

Senator DeConcini. I want to concur with your line of questioning. It does not give us a whole lot of direction with this type of presentation, and I would hope that the Park Service would be a little more definitive. It would sure help this Senator.

Thank you.

Senator McClure. I thank you, Senator DeConcini.

I do not mean to be just blindly critical. We try to do the best job we can in making decisions, and unless we have good information we simply cannot make good decisions. You obviously have more information based upon your request that went to OMB. We have your request. OMB required something different. We are wrestling with that something different that came to us in the administration's budget, and with your help we will do a better job than we will do without your help. It just comes down to that, I think.

I am not trying to be critical of OMB; I am just trying to find out what it is they expect you to do and how you think you can respond to that request and whether or not you can respond to that request.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

Ms. GRIER. We are under a lot of strain, all Government agencies, in trying to help solve the budget deficit situation, Mr. Chairman. I don't think any of us involved with any agency could sit before this committee and say that we can't do things in a better way, that we can't provide the same services utilizing fewer personnel and fewer dollars, particularly in these times. It is not easy, but we have to make hard choices, and I think that is what we are trying to do in this particular area of management improvements, particularly based on some of the results of the Grace Commission recommendations. A good many of these recommendations are being looked at departmentwide, and will also impact various agencies, such as the idea of setting up a single or several finance centers rather than every single agency having its own finance office. A good many recommendations like that are currently under study. Some have been implemented. I think it is incumbent that we look at those areas.

SPECIFIC AND TIMELY INFORMATION

Senator MCCLURE. Well, certainly. But we are making decisions, not just looking at them. We have to make a recommendation to the Congress that hopefully will be acted upon that will guide your expenditures starting October 1. Unless we have pretty good information, we are simply making some educated guesses as to how we should help you direct that program. And I am not getting that information; I am getting the notion that, yes, we ought to try and we will try, but we sure cannot tell you what we can do except take a look at it. All I am trying to suggest is that in the field of maintenance, in the field of personnel management, in the field of reductions in personnel all I get is generalities and very little specific information.

Ms. GRIER. Mr. Chairman, perhaps what we should do is, as we complete some of the studies that we have ongoing, provide you with the results that would indicate to you what it is we expect to accomplish and how we plan to do it. It is a little more involved. We had a task force look at a particular office just recently and there appears to be a good many administrative type savings there which could be assumed by another nearby office here in the Washington area. So it is easy to accomplish those savings in a particular instance where we have some vacancies and that function can be picked up by another office, so there is no need to fill those particular vacancies.

Senator McClure. I understand that, but we are used to getting that information at our oversight hearings, and we expect to get that information at this budget hearing. I guess that is the disappointment and frustration that I have, that for whatever reason we are not able now to get the information we need, and, of course, we will welcome it if we can get it at any time before we have to act, but it makes it very difficult for us when at the time appointed for our hearing you don't have the information. I don't think it is good enough simply to say we have got some studies and we will give you some information later on, as much as we will welcome that, and I will ask you to provide us that information as you can develop it.

Ms. Grier. We will be happy to, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. I will have some further questions to submit in the same context.

Let me turn to another subject.

FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION

The Service is requesting $5 million for Federal land acquisition projects in fiscal year 1986 and $5 million in administrative funding to manage its ongoing Land Acquisition Program. As of March 1, 1985, the Service had almost $140 million in unobligated balances on the Federal side of the Land Acquisition Program.

Can you tell us what new projects will be funded in fiscal year 1986 with the $5 million requested?

Ms. Grier. Let me ask Will Kriz, Chief of our Land Resources Division, to respond to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr Kriz. Mr. Chairman, that $5 million is not targeted for any particular acquisition project. It is intended for emergencies, hardships, and deficiencies that may arise during the year.

Senator McClure. So it is just for hardships, deficiencies, and emergencies?

Mr. Kriz. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Do we have any deficiencies at this time?

Mr. Kriz. There are no unpaid deficiencies at this time, Mr. Chairman. There are still on the order of 600 condemnation cases pending around the country. There is some money obligated against the possible awards. The money that we are looking at is simply to cover the deficiencies in anticipated awards.

Senator McClure. Might I yield to Senator Andrews for a question at this point.

FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Senator Andrews. I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, your yielding.

As you know, the Fort Union Trading Post near Williston was designated a national historic site by Congress in 1966. Assistance has been sought to develop the fort since that time. Last year the Senate included language that Congress was prepared to provide funding for this project.

What are your plans relative to the Fort Union development? How is it coming along in the process?

Ms. GRIER. Not very well, Senator Andrews. Fort Union Trading Post is 463 in the servicewide priority list. Current annual visitation is about 10,000. We have an estimate for expenditures there on that project of roughly $8.4 million. It just does not come up to the priority criteria that has guided the Park Service in at least the 4 years under PRIP where we have been concentrating on clearing up health and safety matters, particularly at the parks with the major visitation, overnight stays, that type of thing.

So it has just not made the cut in the priority area.

Senator ANDREWS. Our problem is a little bit of which comes first, the chicken or the egg. It has not been developed. Getting 10,000 people without being developed isn't bad in that part of the country. And if it were developed, we think that tying it in with the Theodore Roosevelt National Park would providevery historic visitation potential for people who get into that part of our country, and instead of overloading the already overcrowded Yellowstone or even Glacier, this could provide a very historic and beautiful site. But it has got to be developed first.

What would you suggest the State of North Dakota, the people in that area, do to upgrade its priorities?

Ms. GRIER. Senator, the matter of taking care of some of these smaller areas, particularly a lot of the newer areas that have been added to the system in the last 7 years, roughly, has been of concern. Some of the projects that we have been funding are major projects: water systems at Grand Canyon and Yosemite, which are very costly. So there have been many of these areas that have not been funded, as I mentioned.

By the same token, we have estimates at that point in time of the $8 million to build what has been proposed there. With this concern, I appointed a task force earlier this year to look at how we might solve that problem, what could we do to enable small areas like that to get something going. That has been done in a similar type park. I think we can come up with some innovative ways of providing facilities and some development, perhaps not on the $8 million scale, but something that could be accomplished at least for the near term and then can be looked at again on down the road.

As I say, the major priority needs as set by the Service require us almost to look at alternate ways of providing that development.

Senator ANDREWS. I can understand that, and certainly this committee wouldn't question your thinking when you express it that way, particularly with your willingness to do something out there.

Besides just being a tourist attraction, one of the other points that is difficult to delineate or quantify from the standpoint of visitation is the fact that this is in the area of one of our most impoverished Indian reservations, and we have spent a lot of money through SBA and other funding to try to develop the area around New Town. We built a beautiful motel; the tribe built it with Government funds, tried to bring some tourism in. There just aren't that number of tourists. With the development of this fort, which was an important Indian trading post, that would help tourism, which is about the only kind of gainful employment our Indian people can have. That is, I think, one of the unique features about this particular location that probably isn't in so many other Park Service locations.

PROMOTING VISITS TO SMALLER PARK AREAS

Ms. GRIER. I would like to respond a little further, Senator. We also had some initiatives in the area of tourism, working with a number of the national organizations, dealing with travel organizations, American Bus Association, tour operators, a number of organizations like that, to try to provide exposure to these smaller, lesser visited parks and take some of that burden off the heavier used parks. That has proven fairly successful. We have recently gone into some small areas like that and worked with the local community in coming up with a plan to increase tourism there using the private sector organizations.

OTHER AREAS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Senator ANDREWS. We have to have something there to get the people there. Just to the east of it we have Fort Totten, which is the only original cavalry square left in this country. Nobody has looked at the restoration of Fort Totten, but if you tie Fort Totten in with Fort Union and the Theodore Roosevelt Park, then you have a number of historic sites that have been overlooked that could be invaluable. Particularly with the restoration of Devils Lake, which is now possible, we would hope, that would begin to take some of the pressure off of the more widely heralded parks such as Yellowstone. That is why I appreciate the things you are saying.

If you could look into the entire mix, the Fort Union-New Town-four affiliated tribes reservation-Devil's Lake-Fort Totten setup with the Theodore Roosevelt Park and the Indian opportunity for jobs, it might be helpful, and we would appreciate any information you can give us.

Ms. GRIER. We would be glad to, Senator.

Senator ANDREWS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you, Senator Andrews.

FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION

To get back to the question of land acquistion, how much did the Service request of the Department for 1986 acquisitions?

Ms. GRIER. One hundred million dollars, Senator.

Senator McCLURE. Could you provide a list of these projects for the record?

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir; we will be happy to.
[The information follows:]

National Park Service Land Acquisition Program, fiscal year 1986

Area	*Amount proposed*
Acquisition management	$7,060,000
Deficiencies and relocation	2,000,000
Emergency and hardship (recently authorized)	2,000,000
Opportunity Inholding Program	6,000,000
Alaskan areas	1,000,000
Antietam NB	1,500,000
Appalachian Trail	5,000,000
Appomattox Court House NHP	50,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	[1] 5,140,000
Big Thicket National Preserve	[1] 2,500,000
Chaco Culture NHP	1,000,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	[1] 4,000,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA	3,000,000
Ebey's Landing NHRes	79,000
Fort Frederica NM	[1] 1,000,000
Golden Gate NRA	2,500,000
Golden Spike NHS	200,000
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	320,000
Lower St. Croix NSR	300,000
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	900,000
Manassas NBP	1,200,000
Monocacy NB	600,000
Mound City Group NM	500,000
North Cascades NP/Lake Chelan NRA	[1] 1,000,000
Point Reyes NS	1,500,000
Rocky Mountain NP	1,000,000
Salinas NM	500,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	6,271,000
Saratoga NHP	200,000
Sequoia NP (Mineral King)	2,500,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	7,180,000
Valley Forge NHP	1,000,000
War in the Pacific NHP	1,000,000
Total	70,000,000
Contract authority[2]	30,000,000
Grand total	100,000,000

[1] Exceeds authorized ceiling, but within limits, authorized by Public Law 95-42 ($1 million or 10 percent of authorized ceiling, whichever is greater).

[2] See following list.

National Park Service Land Acquisition Program, advance contract authority, fiscal year 1986

Area	*Amount proposed*
Channel Islands NP	$20,000,000
Chattahoochee River NRA	4,980,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	0
Golden Gate NRA	0
New River Gorge NR	2,000,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	0
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	1,020,000
St. Croix NSR	2,000,000
Virgin Islands NP	0
Total	30,000,000

VISITOR FACILITIES FUND

Senator McClure. Senator Bumpers, do you want to go ahead at this time with some questions, because the next series will take a little time.

Senator Bumpers. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Grier, first of all, what is the condition of the facilities of the National Park Service, for example, like the Old Faithful Inn and places where people stay? Several years ago we had a report and we put some money into a fund to upgrade the fire safety standards of all those places, and so on, and they said we were just sitting on a ticking time bomb. Has that all been taken care of?

Ms. Grier. Not all, no, sir. I think you are probably talking about the visitor facilities fund. We have, I believe, a $2.8 million or so increase in the budget.

Senator Bumpers. From what to what?

Ms. Grier. From $5,880,000 to $8.5 million, an increase of $2,620,000.

Senator Bumpers. What would it take to do the job? How much progress are we making?

Ms. Grier. Well, sir, that particular fund is made up of franchise fees from concession operations. That was estimated initially at roughly $6 million for the first year as being the income, and as that increases, then the total amount of the fees collected are eligible to go into that fund. It is a long-range project. It is designed particularly to take care of U.S. Government-owned but concession-operated structures.

In addition to that particular fund, many of our concession contracts now are including in those sizable contributions to upgrading either existing old structures or new structures, new construction, by the concessioner. A great deal of investment is now being made throughout the Service by concessioners as part of their contract agreement.

Senator Bumpers. Staff tells me, and I will read as follows: "The 4-year accelerated funding under the Park Restoration and Improvement Program saw the investment of more than $1 billion in park facilities and resources." Is that correct?

Ms. Grier. That is correct, sir. That is the overall Park Restoration and Improvement Program, and in Yellowstone it is my understanding that there has been roughly $70 million put into that park under that program.

Senator Bumpers. How much?

Ms. Grier. Roughly $70 million, sir. So there is a combination of funding avenues that have been used.

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK

Senator Bumpers. Are you aware of a field investigation that the House committee is planning to take in Hot Springs, to go down to Hot Springs?

Ms. Grier. Yes, sir; I believe that is next week.

Senator Bumpers. Is there any chance you could join them on that? Have you been invited too?

Ms. GRIER. No; I almost went down there last week, Senator, as a result of wanting to move on completion of the general management plan. It is my understanding that is almost ready to go out to the public. It will provide for the historic leasing of those structures. Most of the outside of the structures have been stabilized. It is basically a problem of interior work that needs to be done. If I am not mistaken, we have had some 134, somewhere in that neighborhood, inquiries from the private sector for the leasing of those structures.

I think probably that whole capability that the Park Service has now for the leasing of historic structures will be something that in the long run is going to be of tremendous benefit to the Service because it provides for the private sector to maintain, to fix up, and provide leasing revenue to the Service for use in maintaining historic structures. So it is an outstanding way of providing that maintenance through that particular avenue.

Senator BUMPERS. I couldn't agree with you more on that, Ms. Grier. I asked Secretary Hodel the other day. Of course, I didn't expect him to be familiar with that particular project.

Ms. GRIER. He is now, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, good. We discussed it a little while in the hearing the other day. I wanted to be sure of two things. No. 1, that we kept that general management plan on track and completed not later than August 1, as has been represented to me.

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir; it should be approved by that date. In the interim, though, we expect to go out with a solicitation on the historic leasing.

Senator BUMPERS. You have anticipated my next question. Go ahead with that.

Ms. GRIER. Probably beginning sometime in June, sir. We expect to hold public hearings in June on the general management plan. The general management plan actually covers a wider area, as I understand it, than just historic leasing. But the historic leasing portion of it should proceed with requests for proposals.

DEFINITION OF HISTORIC LEASING

Senator BUMPERS. How do you define historic leasing?

Ms. GRIER. Jerry Rogers, our Associate Director for Cultural Resources, probably has a good definition of that. I think it has to do with the age and the history.

Mr. ROGERS. Senator, in order to be leasable a historic property has to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the regulations that provide for leasing indicate that the leasing proposal must be compatible with the overall purpose of the park, the buildings must not be needed for some other National Park Service use, and the leasing is for the purpose of assuring the preservation of the buildings.

Senator BUMPERS. That presents a problem for me to this extent. We have eight bathhouses on Bathhouse Row. Two of them are in operation. One is being used as a Job Corps center headquarters. My concern about that is this—first of all, are all those bathhouses on the historic register?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. No. 2, if you confine us to a tight definition of historic leasing and you say that those bathhouses may only be leased in such a way that it is compatible with the historic purpose of the bathhouses, you are essentially saying that you can only lease them for the giving of baths; is that true?

Mr. ROGERS. No, Senator; I didn't mean to represent it that way. The lease must be compatible with the historic purpose of the park. The purpose of Hot Springs National Park is to preserve and interpret the historic resources associated therewith, and that includes the bathhouses. There are, as a matter of fact, five bathhouses at Hot Springs on the list of properties that we anticipate leasing, and the purpose of each lease will be to preserve those important historic facilities.

Senator BUMPERS. Let me ask you this. Let's assume that I am a fairly wealthy entrepreneur and I want to take one of those bathhouses. I'm not talking about changing the interior dramatically or anything. But let's assume I want to put in a fairly nice restaurant in one of those bathhouses. Or second, let's assume that I want to put in a Main Chance type spa and maybe even build facilities to house, say, 20 or 25 persons at a time. Would that be in keeping, in your opinion, with historic leasing?

Mr. ROGERS. Senator, I would say it would. One would have to exercise judgment, naturally, and one cannot abstractly estimate all of the possible uses that could exist that wouldn't be compatible with the properties, but I would say the example that you raised would be perfectly suitable.

Senator BUMPERS. That is something I want to nail down pretty well, because we believe there is enough interest in Bathhouse Row that every one of those would be leased by reputable people for very legitimate purposes that would be in keeping at least with the aesthetic value of Bathhouse Row and Central Avenue. I was just over there the other night, and there is a certain deterioration, at least on the outside, that is visible on some of those houses, and whoever is going to lease it is obviously going to spend a lot of money decorating, fixing up, and so on, and I think all of them would certainly be willing to keep the architectural integrity of those bathhouses.

My next question is this. After the public hearings—you said in June; I thought they were going to be May—assuming there are no objections voiced to some of these purposes we are talking about, is there any reason why you could not invite proposals at that point?

Ms. GRIER. That is our plan, Senator Bumpers.

Senator BUMPERS. So we don't have to wait until August 1 before we start inviting people to submit proposals?

Ms. GRIER. No, sir; the park is preparing their mailing list now.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, that is the very best news I have had, Ms. Grier.

Are you going to be made the park director or not?

Ms. GRIER. No, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. You're not?

Ms. GRIER. No, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, I was going to hold a confirmation hearing here. You just scooped me.

How long have you been with the Park Service, Ms. Grier?

Ms. GRIER. About 3½ years, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. I wish they would name a director so I could get him or her down to Hot Springs. I know the Park Service would like to have a director on board as soon as possible.

Has Mr. Dickenson already left?

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, I'm going to talk to Secretary Hodel and see if I can get him to walk down Central Avenue with me, then.

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for yielding to me.

FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION THROUGH THIRD PARTIES

Senator MCCLURE. Surely. Thank you, Senator Bumpers.

There is a troublesome problem developing with respect to the Service's policy of acquiring land from third parties, generally nonprofit organizations. I want to explore that relationship just a little in an aid to you and to this committee and perhaps to the committee in the other body.

Back in 1983 the Service published a set of guidelines for transactions between nonprofit conservation organizations and Federal agencies. Generally, the intent of the guidelines was to clarify the relationship between individual nonprofit organizations and agencies "where a nonprofit seeks prior assurance from an agency in its intentions to acquire specific lands or an agency requests the assistance of a nonprofit in accomplishing the agency's Land Acquisition Program."

How have those guidelines worked, in your opinion?

Ms. GRIER. Mr. Chairman, the guidelines, rather than clarifying the situation, have just, I think, produced more confusion—particularly the last portion of that dealing with disclosure in the case of those nonprofits or other entities who may not hold title to the property, who simply hold an option and exercise that option at the same time that it is sold to the Government.

I would say that the guidelines, if I had to make a judgment, have not been utilized except in those instances where a nonprofit desires a letter of intent. And some do; others do not. When that exists the guidelines do not really apply if anyone is interested in the disclosure aspect of it.

Senator McClure. Have the number of transactions between the Service and nonprofits increased or decreased under those guidelines?

Ms. Grier. Mr. Chairman, there is probably not much difference in what has occurred before and after.

Senator McClure. Could you provide for the record the level of acquisitions through nonprofits during a similar period of time before they were adopted and the period of time since?

Ms. Grier. Mr. Chairman, could we do it beginning in 1981, prior to the September 1983 effective date of the guidelines and then from then on?

Senator McClure. All right. Just so we have somewhat comparable periods of time and not just a little snapshot that might not be representative.

PURCHASE PRICE COMPARED TO FAIR MARKET VALUE

As a general rule, when dealing with nonprofit organizations does the Service acquire tracts above or below fair market value as determined by the Service's appraisal process?

Ms. Grier. I would say probably in most instances that it would be below. We have a chart that we can supply for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. If you would do that, please.

Can you think of any examples where the Service has ended up paying more than fair market value for acquisitions involving nonprofit organizations?

Ms. Grier. More than the appraised value?

Senator McClure. Yes; I believe there is one, but only one.

Ms. Grier. Cumberland Island would be one, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. That is the one. Are there any others?

Ms. Grier. Offhand we do not see one, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. I think that is correct.

Ms. Grier. Harper's Ferry is another, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Would you provide that chart for the record, please.

Ms. Grier. I will.

Senator McClure. Another part of the guidelines specified that the option price to the nonprofit organization and the sale price to the Government must be disclosed to the Service before a decision to purchase is made "in cases where a nonprofit organization or other entity has requested and received a letter of intent and the entity has secured an option to buy and does not own or will not own title prior to a binding Federal commitment to purchase." Is it correct, then, to read the guidelines to say that where an entity owns fee title before a commitment to purchase is made the nonprofit is not required to disclose the option price?

Ms. Grier. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

SANTA MONICA NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Senator McClure. Let's look at a recent example. The Service acquired the Oren tract in Santa Monica Mountains NRA. What fair market value did the Service place on that tract?

Ms. Grier. Mr. Chairman, the Service agreed with the appraisal done by the nonprofit organization, which was in the amount of $8.4 million.

Senator McClure. Didn't you have your own appraisal made?

Ms. Grier. No, sir.

Senator McClure. What price did the Service pay for it? $8.4 million?

Ms. Grier. No, sir; the Service paid $8 million.

Senator McClure. So the savings to the Government was $400,000 below fair market value?

Ms. Grier. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. If there had not been a third party involved, is it accurate to say that the Government is required by law to offer the fair market value for the property?

Ms. Grier. That is my understanding, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Is there any doubt in your mind that this particular tract is of the highest priority?

Ms. Grier. It is in the top group, Mr. Chairman, whether it was one versus three or four. But it was certainly in the high priority.

Senator McClure. Well, I refer to the conference report that was filed last year in which it was specifically listed as a high priority.

Ms. Grier. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. And you agree with that, that that is the priority list that is established and which you follow?

Ms. Grier. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Who paid to conduct the appraisal?

Ms. Grier. I believe the nonprofit organization did, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Who approved it?

Ms. Grier. The Park Service, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Does it matter to the Service who pays for the appraisal as long as the Service maintains absolute control over the appraisal review and the approval process?

Ms. Grier. No, sir; providing there is sufficient time to go through the process.

Senator McClure. Which appraiser did the appraisal?

Ms. Grier. His name was Tom Erickson, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Had he done about 20 other appraisals for the Service under contract on other parcels?

Ms. Grier. I know he has worked for the Service, Mr. Chairman. I'm not sure how many other appraisals he did.

GUIDELINES ON ACQUISITIONS THROUGH THIRD PARTIES

Senator McClure. It seems to me that there is a public policy issue involved here, but I would say it is a narrow one focusing on how much of a margin nonprofits should be able to make on a particular tract. We don't agree with the Service's position, however, that we must know the option price or else the transaction is somehow tainted. Further, the Service's own guidelines do not require disclosure of the option price in some circumstances.

LETTER ON OREN TRACT

This makes the position taken in Acting Assistant Secretary Craig Potter's letter of February 28, 1985, to the trust for public lands wrong, in my judgment. The letter admits that the Oren acquisition was technically correct but somehow otherwise incorrect and concludes by informing TPL that they may not act as an agent for the Service in land negotiations and that the TPL must disclose the option price in the Oren transaction.

Would you agree that the position in Mr. Potter's letter goes beyond the current guidelines and constitutes, in effect, an amendment to the guidelines?

Ms. GRIER. I don't know if I could pass judgment on that, Mr. Chairman, as to whether it is an amendment.

Senator MCCLURE. If the guidelines are not sufficient or if they are flawed, shouldn't they be amended by the usual method of publishing notice in the Federal Register since they are established as rules?

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir; they should be amended.

Senator MCCLURE. What was meant by the phrase in that letter that TPL not act as our agent in land negotiations?

Ms. GRIER. That, I would assume, Mr. Chairman, referred to TPL's desire that they not act as our agent and to the wording in the guidelines which make it clear that such organizations do not act as our agent.

Senator MCCLURE. It didn't sound to me like it was in response to their desire. The language employed would imply to me something different. Of course, maybe not being party to those negotiations, I can't really judge the mental attitude of people in various positions, but to say, as the letter says, "and further inform you that you do not act as our agent in land negotiations" doesn't sound as though it is intended to be a wholly friendly statement.

Ms. GRIER. Not having had a hand in writing that letter, Mr. Chairman, I don't know the motive behind the particular wording.

Senator MCCLURE. What do you mean by the phrase that the Service will continue to do business with TPL only if the parcels in question substantially reflect our acquisition priorities? Who sets acquisition priorities?

Ms. GRIER. The park superintendent. We have had instances where options have been secured or have been tried to be secured on properties that were not in the top priority.

Senator MCCLURE. But this was in the top priority, wasn't it?

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir; but that has not always been the case.

Senator MCCLURE. Was there a reason to use that language in connection with this particular tract and in this particular case?

Ms. GRIER. Not necessarily, Mr. Chairman, but there were others occurring around the same time.

Senator McCLURE. It didn't imply, did it, that this was not a top priority in the opinion of the Service?

Ms. GRIER. No, sir.

Senator McCLURE. Does it mean that if a nonprofit organization owns the tract and will convey it to the Service at or below fair market value as established by the Service the Service won't deal with a nonprofit unless it tells the Service what its investment is?

Ms. GRIER. Mr. Chairman, I think there was a feeling in the Department that when a nonprofit organization secures an option on property the Service should know both ends of the bargaining when they negotiate the price.

Senator McCLURE. Is that policy the same for private landowners?

Ms. GRIER. I don't think so, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCLURE. Is there a difference?

LAND ACQUISITION PRIORITIES

Ms. GRIER. Well, I don't know. Land acquisition and the land protection policy are leading to situations where we are finding that individuals, private individuals, or nonprofit organizations will determine what it is that the park buy.

Senator McCLURE. If it isn't on your priority list, you don't have to buy.

Ms. GRIER. That is true, but sometimes it ends up being in an appropriations bill, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCLURE. That becomes your priority, then, doesn't it?

Ms. GRIER. Then it becomes our priority, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCLURE. Are you really kind of expressing a little frustration with the Congress for changing your priority list and taking it out on TPL?

Ms. GRIER. No, sir; but frequently we are finding ourselves buying pieces of property that have not been identified by the superintendent as being the most important resource in his park that he wants to acquire.

Senator McCLURE. You kind of lifted the edge of the tent. I want to look in a minute.

Is the Service concerned that nonprofit organizations lobby Congress for funding for projects that the Service does not rate as high-priority parcels?

Ms. GRIER. It is our understanding that has happened, sir.

Senator McCLURE. Is that a matter of concern to you?

Ms. GRIER. If it is not of high priority, Mr. Chairman; if it is not what the superintendent thinks is his No. 1 important issue.

Senator McCLURE. Is lobbying by nonprofits illegal?

Ms. GRIER. No, sir.

Senator McCLURE. Does it violate OMB guidelines for lobbying for nonprofits?

Ms. GRIER. Well, of course they are expecting Federal funding as a result, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. I get that all day, every day, from myriads of people and organizations.

Ms. GRIER. I know.

Senator MCCLURE. What role does this committee play in that process? If the Congress provides money for a tract that the Service has not judged as a high priority, does this mean that the Service will not faithfully execute the laws?

Ms. GRIER. Land acquisition priorities are identified in each park's land protection plan. If Congress appropriates funds for acquisition of a specific tract, the Service will seek to acquire that tract regardless of its priority ranking in the land protection plan.

LETTERS OF INTENT

Senator MCCLURE. How many letters of intent did the Service provide between January 1, 1981, and the present?

Ms. GRIER. To my knowledge, one, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument to the Nature Conservancy.

Senator MCCLURE. Is a letter of intent required?

Ms. GRIER. The Nature Conservancy prefers one. That is my understanding, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. But is it required by you?

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir; only if there is an option present, according to the guidelines.

PARCELS ACQUIRED FROM THIRD PARTIES

Senator MCCLURE. How many parcels has the Service acquired from third parties in those 4 years?

Ms. GRIER. We would have to give you a listing for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. If you would provide that for the record, and a detail of the cost as well as the established fair market value for each of the tracts acquired.

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. And also whether or not there was a letter of intent and whether or not there was an option.

Ms. GRIER. All right, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Has the Service acquired any tracts from the Nature Conservancy in the past 4 years?

Mr. KRIZ. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Could you provide to the committee a list and the cost and the fair market value for the tracts?

Mr. KRIZ. Yes, sir; it will be in the same chart that we will provide for the record.

Senator MCCLURE. And do you know or can you tell what the margin or profit to the Nature Conservancy was?

Mr. KRIZ. That will also be on the chart.

Senator MCCLURE. Will that chart also have the same analysis for the National Park Foundation?

Mr. KRIZ. Yes, sir; it will, but I think in the case of the National Park Foundation we always dealt on the basis that the Foundation owned the title rather than an option.

Senator MCCLURE. So there would never be an option involved there. But have you looked at profit margins with respect to the National Park Foundation?

Mr. KRIZ. To our knowledge, sir, the National Park Foundation has never made a profit; it has covered its expenses and cost of holding the property.

Senator MCCLURE. That includes interest on their investment during the period of time they hold?

Mr. KRIZ. That's correct, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Could you indicate that, too, in the report to the committee?

Mr. KRIZ. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. How about the Appalachian Trail conference or any of a number of regional land trusts or land conservancies acting on behalf of the Appalachian Trail project?

Mr. KRIZ. They will also be on the chart. There are two or three local land trusts as well as the Appalachian Trail conference land trust that we have worked with.

Senator MCCLURE. Does that include battlefield preservation associations?

Mr. KRIZ. I am not familiar with that acquisition, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. If you would check and see whether you have such acquisitions from battlefield preservation associations, and if so, the similar information with respect to their purchase, the appraisal, the profit or the margin.

Ms. GRIER. That is Gettysburg battlefield, right, Mr. Chairman?

Senator MCCLURE. There is that one. I just wondered if there were others. If you could provide that for the record, I would appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

THIRD PARTY ACQUISITIONS

The following is a list of tracts of land acquired from third parties by the United States for inclusion in the National Park System since January 1, 1981. An asterisk preceding a tract on the list indicates that the tract was acquired by the United States subsequent to the issuance on August 10, 1983, of guidelines related to the acquisition of lands from third parties. A letter of intent was not issued by the National Park Service for any of the listed transactions.

The list compares the appraised value of each tract with the purchase prices paid by the third party and by the United States. Since January 1, 1981, the United States has purchased 40 tracts from third parties for inclusion in the National Park System. For 24 of those tracts, the amount paid to the third party by the United States equaled the amount of the approved appraisal. For another 10 tracts appraised at $22,178,250, the United States paid a total of $17,676,100 or $4,502,150 less than the total appraised value of those tracts. For the remaining six tracts appraised at $7,624,750, the United States paid a total of $10,264,800 or $2,640,050 more than the total appraised value.

The United States, therefore, has realized a net saving of $1,862,100 in the purchase of lands from third parties since January 1, 1981.

Since the values of properties donated to the United States are seldom appraised, it is not possible to provide an estimate of the savings realized by the Government in those cases.

Third parties are identified as follows: NPF—National Park Foundation; TNC—the Nature Conservancy; ATC—Appalachian Trail conference; TPL—trust for public land; and DAR—Daughters of the American Revolution.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
THIRD-PARTY TRANSACTIONS
January 1, 1981, to Present

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Acadia NP 03-150	NPF	Paine	39.00	--	None	Pending	6,262.41	Acquired 11/76 ($347 closing cost)
04-145	NPF	Reed	5.00	--	None	Pending	800.00	Acquired July 1975 (464.49 Closing Cost)
07-163	Maine Coast Heritage Tr.	Unknown	76.45	12/30/82	N/A	Donation	Unknown	12/14/79 acquired by third party
*12-118	NPF	Seleski	1.80	12/14/83	4,875	4,875	4,400.00	Acquired 8/75 by third party
*12-119	NPF	Warren	9.88	12/14/83	96,635	96,635	95,000.00	Acquired 3/78 by third party
*12-120	NPF	Baer	9.09	12/14/83	45,528	45,528	45,000.00	Acquired 8/75 by third party
*14-116	NPF	Coulter	77.00	12/14/83	66,554	66,554	65,112.00	Acquired 7/76 by third party
Antietam NB *01-150, 01-151	NPF	Kauffman	2.15	05/13/84	7,000	7,000	7,000.00	4/22/76 acquired by third party
*04-118	NPF	Lohman	3.13	05/13/84	800	800	800.00	2/12/74 acquired by third party

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Appalachian NS Trail								
206-09	Ottauguechee Regional Land Tr.	Sincerbeaux	31.31	11/22/82	40,700	40,700	Unknown	Simultaneous Closing
207-04	Ottauguechee Regional Land Tr.	Barnard	92.20	12/02/81	50,000	50,000	Unknown	12/31/80 acquired by third party
207-16	Ottauguechee Regional Land Tr.	Randel	2.30	12/02/81	1,000	1,000	Unknown	12/31/80 acquired by third party
253-01	Appalachian Mtn. Club	Mt. Riga Inc.	11.46	12/01/82	10,700	Donation	Unknown	06/16/67 acquired by third party
254-37	Appalachian Mtn. Club	Harvey	72.07	01/19/83	109,600	Exchange	Unknown	02/02/81 acquired by third party
267-07	TNC	Akin Hall Assoc.	107.53	09/03/81	--	Donation	Unknown	06/06/58 acquired by third party
267-15	TNC	Akin Hall Assoc.	96.43	09/03/81	--	Donation	Unknown	06/06/58 acquired by third party
267-16	TNC	Akin Hall Assoc.	44.71	09/03/81	--	Donation	Unknown	06/06/58 acquired by third party
333-15	A.T.C.	Charlesworth	1.99	02/02/82	600	600	Unknown	10/30/73 acquired by third party

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Appalachian NS Trail								
*341-12	Burks Cnty Conservancy	Kein	10.79	11/30/83	10,000	10,000	9,000	07/07/83 acquired by third party
*341-15	A.T.C.	Adams	5.22	01/10/84	4,200	6,300	7,500	
*410-23	A.T.C.	Webb	30.32	07/16/84	45,500	45,500	--	01/03/84 acquired by third party
421-08	TNC	Financial Mortgage & Realty Co.	3.09	12/01/81	12,600	12,600	Unknown	12/07/77 acquired by third party
421-10	TNC	Financial Mortgage & Realty Co.	18.20	12/01/81	(Included in Tr. 421-08)		--	Outside Boundary
488-06	A.T.C.	Melba Investor Southeast, Inc.	2,733.05	04/28/83	2,430,000	2,030,000	2,000,000	Simultaneous Closing
508-12	TNC	Hanes	39.61	05/08/81	35,650	35,650	--	12/29/80 acquired by third party
Big Thicket N Pres.								
*217-01	Big Thicket Association	Kirby Forest Industries	15.00	10/22/84	56,250	56,250	Unknown	Acquired 7/30/82 by Association by exchange. Value unknown

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Carl Sandburg NHS								
01-107	TNC	Berrett	16.94	12/23/81	N/A	Donation	Donation	12/8/77 acquired by TNC
C&O Canal NHP								
31-113	NPF	Morrison	3.16	02/14/83	25,000	25,000	Donation	3/29/74 acquired by third party
Chickamauga-Chattonooga NMP								
*09-106	NPF	Bennett	.88	03/29/84	203,350	327,000	260,000	Additional costs of $66,906 are NPF's holding costs. Held since 8/31/78.
Cumberland Island NS								
01-104	TPL	High Point Inc.	2,195.46	01/15/82	7,138,600	9,600,000	9,500.000	Simultaneous closin
Cuyahoga Valley NRA								
115-42	TPL	Conway Farms	17.95	10/05/81	235,000	218,000	Unknown	2/10/81 acquired by third party
105-79	TPL	Cook	12.55	07/29/82	56,500	56,500	70,000	

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Cuyahoga Valley NRA								
105100	TPL	Maggus	3.15	08/04/82	30,000	30,000	50,000	12/12/80 acquired by third party
123-54	TPL	Moriarti	9.52	08/27/82	60,000	60,000	Unknown	7/26/82 acquired by third party
Gettysburg								
02-124	Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Assoc.	Unknown	0.95	05/21/81	3,100	Donation	5,500	Unknown
03-107	Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Assoc.	Winebrenner	3.53	08/28/81	34,800 (1/2 Int.)	70,000	Unknown	$35,000 donated by Association for other 1/2 Int.
*03-133	NPF	Unknown	2.47	10/01/84	40,000	Donation	Unknown	
Golden Gate NRA								
05-117	TPL	McIsaac	1,065.28	05/20/83	1,988,193*	1,988,193	Unknown	*Net amount. Reservation of use and occupancy. TPL received cash donatio from owner after closing
Harpers Ferry								
107-01	TNC	Cowell Heirs	370.14	1/14/81	185,000	197,000	Unknown	1/14/81

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Home of FDR NHS								
*01-107	TPL, N.Y. Inc.	Marine Midland Bank	26.33	6/7/84	475,000	395,000	321,507	5/27/83 acquired by third party
Independence								
02-149	Friends of Independence	McCullough, Howard & Inc.	0.31	10/22/81	None	Donation	650,000	8/4/81 acquired by third party
James Garfield NHS								
*101-01	Lake Co. Historical Society	Garfield Family	3.41	5/2/84	145,000	145,000	60,000	
Lake Clark NPres.								
*000-01	N.P.F.	Woodward	3.94	9/8/83	176,000	166,500	165,000	12/31/79 acquired by third party
Manassas								
*02-114	Eastern National Park & Monu. Assoc.	Edwards	7.00	5/15/84	73,000	73,000	67,000	10/18/73 acquired by third party
*02-101	N.P.F.	Wheeler	203.66	12/28/84	2,250,000	900,000	900,000	12/30/76 acquired by third party
Martin Luther King NHS								
101-05	T.P.L.	Abdul-Aziz	0.10	6/15/82	N/A	Donation	10,000	11/15/79 acquired by TNC

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Martin Luther King NHS								
101-01	T.P.L.	Ebenezer Baptist Church	0.21	12/21/81	N/A	Donation	31,180 (for fee 1/12/80)	Facade easement to U.S.A.
New River								
*106-01	TNC	Union Carbide	1,166.31	1/8/85	406,000	203,000	Donation	12/16/77 acquired by third party
Point Reyes NS								
12-128	TPL	Roumiquiele	14.80	9/15/81	130,000	118,600	Unknown	Simultaneous closing
Sagamore Hill NHS								
* 01-102	TPL	TPL/Zoller	5.02	12/28/84	250,000	245,000	Unknown	
Santa Monica Mountains NRA								
129-11, 76, 77	TPL	Barnett	1,810.69	9/28/81	7,426,250	5,400,000	7,500,000	Donated $2,026,250 in value. Simultaneous closing
* 129-14, 91	TPL	Oren Realty	337.36	12/6/84	8,400,000	8,000,000	Unknown	Simultaneous closing
Saratoga NHP								
01-132	TNC	Larson	147.00	05/04/82	58,800	64,500	40,425	9/8/75 acquired by third party

Area/Tract Identification	Third Party	Original Owner	Acreage	Date Acquired by U.S.	Amount of Approved Appraisal	Amount Paid by U.S.	Amount Paid by Third Party- If Known	Remarks
Valley Forge NHP								
101-46	TPL	Fuller	42.90	02/14/83	208,600	208,600	176,000	12/18/80 acquired by third party
101-31	DAR	Unknown	0.11	05/23/83	N/A	Donation	Unknown	Unknown
Women's Rights NHP								
101-01	Elizabeth C. Stanton Foundation	Unknown	0.48	6/29/82	N/A	Donation	Unknown	Unknown
Zion NP								
06-133	Zion Natural History Association	Clarke	5.00	2/12/81	5,000	5,000	5,000	6/80 acquired by third party

NONAGENT STATUS

Senator McClure. Have any of these other organizations been informed that they may not act as agents for the Park Service in land acquisition cases?

Mr. Kriz. Mr. Chairman, the term that we are dealing with today is a legal term of agency which I don't believe the nonprofit organizations want to see exist between themselves and the National Park Service anymore than we want to see it exist. So I think it is something that is generally understood. I don't think any of the nonprofit organizations have been directly informed of this except through the guidelines.

Senator McClure. Do I understand from this and your earlier comment that TPL specifically requested a clarification as to whether or not they acted as agent?

Mr. Kriz. I don't believe so, no, sir.

Senator McClure. I am curious to know why in this letter Mr. Potter chose to make that point in this case and only in this case. I am trying to ferret out what the reason is.

Ms. Grier. Mr. Chairman, in verbal conversations with Mr. Rosen of TPL he indicated that they did not want to act as agent. I tried to point out to him that he didn't under the guidelines; no nonprofit organization actually acted as an agent.

Senator McClure. Even if there is a letter of intent?

Ms. Grier. I gather that perhaps the Nature Conservancy wants to be in that position. Regardless if there was a letter of intent, I am not sure that you could say that is acting as the agent of the U.S. Government. It is simply telling them that if money is available it is our intent to buy so that they have something to go on.

SAVINGS THROUGH THIRD PARTIES

Senator McClure. By our rough calculations, the Nature Conservancy has conveyed 19 million dollars' worth of properties to the Service over the years for a cost of $12.5 million. TPL has conveyed about 12 million dollars' worth of land to the Service for under $11 million, excluding the Cumberland Island, which was conveyed above fair market value but only $100,000 above land cost. Doesn't this mean that third party organizations save the Government money and permit the acquisition, permanent protection, and management of more land for the same amount of money?

Ms. Grier. Mr. Chairman, I think they play a major role in assisting the Service and, I am sure, other agencies.

Senator McClure. Your laws and regulations require that if you buy you offer fair market value; is that not correct?

Ms. Grier. That is correct, sir.

Senator McClure. And if you acquire for less than fair market value through these third party acquisitions, that is an escape from the rule that you must offer fair market value as established by your appraisals. If, as a matter of fact, in over 30 million dollars' worth of acquisitions there were some $7 million under fair market value, hasn't that saved $7 million?

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Mathematics are hard to argue with. Even Congress finds difficulty in some of those areas.

STATE GRANTS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Let me turn for a moment to the State land acquisition portion of the budget.

You have not requested any funding for the State side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund except for $1,275,000 for administrative expenses. How much is available but unobligated on the State side? Not unexpended, but unobligated.

Ms. GRIER. As of February 28, Mr. Chairman, our record shows $61.6 million apportioned but unobligated.

Senator MCCLURE. Are obligations incurred when a State project list is approved or after work is completed and reimbursements are due?

Mr. SALISBURY. When it is approved, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. How much is obligated but unexpended?

Ms. GRIER. As of the same time, February 28, it was $210.3 million, Mr. Chairman. We anticipate as of the end of fiscal 1985 there will be about $237 million obligated but unexpended, and assuming that if there are no appropriations in 1986, we estimate that at the end of fiscal 1986 there will be remaining about $152 million obligated but unexpended.

Senator MCCLURE. Would you provide unobligated and unexpended balances by quarter for the past 5 years so we can determine if the conditions that led to the 1-year funding moratorium in fiscal year 1981 have been duplicated?

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

LWCF STATE GRANTS—UNOBLIGATED AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

Fiscal year	Quarter ending	Unobligated	Obligated but not expended	Total unexpended balance
1980[1]	9/30/80	$260,300,000	$645,000,000	$905,300,000
1981[1]	9/30/81	25,500,000	565,500,000	591,000,000
1982[1]	9/30/82	11,300,000	395,400,000	406,700,000
1983	12/31/82	13,600,000	356,300,000	369,900,000
Do	3/31/83	81,800,000	307,300,000	389,100,000
Do	6/30/83	108,700,000	312,800,000	421,500,000
Do	9/30/83	33,100,000	333,500,000	366,600,000
1984	12/31/83	101,200,000	314,800,000	416,000,000
Do	3/31/84	85,400,000	294,500,000	379,900,000
Do	6/30/84	63,400,000	284,500,000	347,900,000
Do	9/30/84	14,900,000	253,000,000	267,900,000
1985	12/31/84	78,200,000	230,100,000	308,300,000
Do	3/31/85	57,400,000	201,700,000	259,100,000

[1] Historical data by quarter not available before fiscal year 1983.

ZERO BUDGET REQUEST FOR STATE FUNDING

Senator McClure. The Service did not request any State funding for 1986. Why not?

Ms. Grier. Well, Mr. Chairman, we think funding is an obligation that the States can assume at this point in time, after carrying out the obligation of the remaining Federal funds that they currently have on hand. Considering the constraints that we are under, this is part of making those hard choices as to what the Federal Government should be doing and what it should not be doing in this next fiscal year.

Senator McClure. Do you expect that that will change the character and the size and shape of the State programs?

Ms. Grier. No, sir; I really don't.

Senator McClure. Do you think the States are going to come up with the same level of funding and program without the Federal grants?

Ms. Grier. Well, I'm not sure it would be the same level and program. There are some very interesting things occurring in various States now, Mr. Chairman, in order to substitute for Federal funding, because I think they see that possibility occurring down the road. The Land and Water Conservation Fund income authority expires before too long, and they are making some very innovative arrangements to pick up that slack.

Senator McClure. We will take a close look at that again, because we have been concerned that indeed there is a State side program that is an important contribution to the general opportunities for our citizens in the same way that the Federal program is.

Ms. Grier. Correct, sir.

Senator McClure. In some respects we have felt that it was worth continuation.

I will submit some questions, a rather lengthy list of questions with respect to the Statue of Liberty project and the current problem we are having with respect to the charge of commercial exploitation by one, project sponsors, and two, those who are not project sponsors.

I have also some other questions dealing with the Boulder-Bullfrog scenic road, the Denali project, Delaware Water Gap, the Bishop's house at Sitka.

GRAND CANYON SCHOOL DISTRICT OPERATIONS

What commitments has the Service made in fiscal year 1985 or 1986 for funding the Grand Canyon school district operations?

Ms. Grier. Could we supply that for the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator McClure. If you would do so, and break that down by operation moneys or construction moneys for the school district.

Mr. Sheaffer. Mr. Chairman, it is $225,000.

Senator McClure. How much of it is operational and how much of it is construction?

Mr. Sheaffer. That is operational, I believe, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. It is all operations, no construction?

Mr. SHEAFFER. No, sir; the construction grant may come through the Department of Education, I understand.

Senator McCLURE. Would you provide the legal background for your decision with respect to operational funds, for the record.

Ms. GRIER. Yes, sir.

Senator McCLURE. And for other Federal funds that may come from other sources, including Department of Education grants. My understanding is you are paying those out of park operating funds; is that correct?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir; we own the buildings.

[The information follows:]

GRAND CANYON SCHOOL

Grand Canyon National Park is the only area in the National Park System with a unified school district—kindergarten through grade 12—within the park boundaries. Two of the four school buildings are owned by the National Park Service and 94 percent of the students live in the park.

The school district operates under a special use permit issued by the park. In addition, there is a cooperative agreement between the district and the National Park Service in accordance with Public Law 95-244, as amended. This law authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements for the operation of the school, for the construction or expansion of school facilities at Federal expense, or for the contributions to local agencies, on an equitable basis, for the increased expenses incurred in providing educational services to students who live in the park.

The school district has also applied to the U.S. Department of Education for a capital improvement grant as authorized by Public Law 81-815. The National Park Service will discontinue all financial support when these grant funds are awarded to the district.

VISITOR FACILITIES FUND PROJECTS

Senator McCLURE. Congress provided $5.8 million in 1984 and $5.88 million in fiscal year 1985 for the visitor facilities fund to be used to repair and rehabilitate National Park Service-owned facilities that serve the visiting public. A list of projects to be accomplished was included in budget justifications and congressional reports. Have those projects been completed?

Mr. SALISBURY. Mr. Chairman, that is, of course, a new program. We are dealing with the National Park Foundation, and while we have put the list in the justifications, there have been instances where the planning wasn't completed and we have had to change those lists from time to time. Over the 5-year life of the program we expect to do all the projects that we have told the committee and the Congress that we will do. But we have run into some problems with certain of the projects and they have had to be delayed, and we have moved some other ones forward.

Senator McCLURE. Well, I am aware of the fact that you have dropped some completely from the list that were on the list; you have deferred some for 1 or 2 years or more; you have changed the scope of some of the projects on the list; and you have added new projects not previously funded. Who controls the scheduling of the projects, and who approves the revised project lists?

Mr. SALISBURY. Mr. Chairman, we approve the projects in the final analysis, but the Park Foundation, who receives the grants, working with Bechtel, determines the schedule upon which the projects can be accomplished.

Senator MCCLURE. So they provide you a schedule which you ultimately must approve? Or is it the other way around?

Mr. SALISBURY. We ultimately must approve it, Mr. Chairman. We have staff that work with them.

REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

Senator MCCLURE. This committee has not been informed of any changes to our original list. Does the Service agree that all projects listed in committee reports or in budget justifications are subject to the reprogramming procedures?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator MCCLURE. Why hasn't the committee been notified?

Mr. SALISBURY. We have a proposal in the Department that would notify you of the changes that have occurred, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. So it is your plan to do so?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Was there a particular problem in 1984 that led to the failure to notify the committee?

Mr. SALISBURY. I don't know of any in particular, Mr. Chairman, other than that it was a new program and the National Park Foundation was having to gear up themselves to take over the program.

Senator MCCLURE. There is no feeling on your part or on the part of others that the National Park Foundation's visitor facilities fund is outside of the scope of the review of this committee?

Mr. SALISBURY. No, sir; not at all.

Senator MCCLURE. How soon will you be notifying the committee? You say you will be. Is that imminent? Is that something we can expect from this moment forward?

Mr. SALISBURY. I would say in the very near future, Mr. Chairman. We have the listings pending in the Department.

Senator MCCLURE. And as soon as you have made the decisions with respect to that list you will submit it to us; is that correct?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. I assume that some of the notification that you will give us on that list will reflect past actions, not merely approval of actions; it will include some that are beyond this; is that correct?

Mr. SALISBURY. Yes, sir; that is, unfortunately, the case.

Senator MCCLURE. I gather from what you are saying we don't expect that to continue and we should not expect that to continue; is that correct?

Mr. SALISBURY. That is correct, sir. We are getting a better relationship with the foundation; they understand the rules under which we operate with the committees, and I don't think we will see this problem in the future.

PROJECT COSTS AND SAVINGS

Senator McClure. Does the Service agree that these projects are being completed at a cost savings to the Government when compared to the cost that would have been incurred if the Service's own construction planning and management staff had performed the work?

Mr. Salisbury. Mr. Chairman, at this point so few have occurred that I don't know that we have done that kind of analysis. It appears that the overhead rates that we are being charged by the foundation may be less than what we could accomplish.

Senator McClure. Could you provide for the record a comparison of the actual and estimated costs project by project?

Mr. Salisbury. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Visitor Facilities Fund Program

Visitor Facilities Fund Versus National Park Service Line Item Construction Program

An accurate comparison of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Visitor Facility Fund construction versus National Park Service line item construction, normally accomplished through the Denver Service Center, is only partially available at this time.

The most fundamental, but least accessible, factor of comparison would be the answer to the question "what are taxpayers getting for their money?" from a given sum expended through each type of program. It has been the Service's experience that the scope of each project, the specific construction techniques involved, the adequacy of the preliminary planning, the site conditions, operational considerations, and the bidding climate at the time of the award can all be crucial variables which may explain why one project can be accomplished in 1 year at a cost of $100,000 while another, apparently similar project, requires 3 years to accomplish at a cost of $500,000. To date, Denver Service Center projects have been much larger in scope and cost than Visitor Facilities Fund projects.

The method used to compare planning and construction program efficiency and effectiveness is to statistically compare the planning, design, construction supervision, and other incidental costs as a percentage of the actual construction work accomplished by the performing organization. However, since the Visitor Facilities Fund Program is a new program, data on a substantial number of completed projects is available for only fiscal 1984 appropriation projects. The accounting practices of the National Park Foundation on Visitor Facilities Fund projects are also somewhat different from that used by the Service. This information, however, is available for Denver Service Center construction projects, which were actually accomplished during fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1984. The summary statistics are as follows:

Denver Service Center Construction
Fiscal 1982-1984

Preliminary Planning and Studies (Most Visitor Facilities Fund projects do not have this component.)	5.6 percent of net construction award amounts.
Final Project Design and Preparation of Construction Documents (Most Visitor Facilities Fund projects do have a similar component.)	12.8 percent of net construction award amount
Construction Supervision and As-Built Drawings (Visitor Facilities Fund projects do have a similar component.)	14 percent of net construction award amount

The figures above compare favorably with industrywide standards. Architectural/Engineering fees charged by private firms for alterations/reconstruction work, which corresponds to the type of work which predominated during fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1984, are stated in the current MEANS journal of planning and construction cost indices as varying in a range from 9 percent to 28 percent. National Park Service planning and design falls squarely into this range with an average fee of 18.4 percent, 5.6 percent advance planning and 12.8 percent final design.

To date, the data available for the fiscal 1984 Visitor Facilities Fund Program indicates that the planning, design, supervision, and National Park Foundation expenses have totaled 28 percent of the net construction award amounts. For fiscal 1985 and fiscal 1986 Visitor Facilities Fund projects, this percentage is projected to drop to 25 percent of the net construction award amount. This is very comparable to the Denver Service Center rate of 26.8 for design and construction supervision.

A comparison of the actual and estimated project-by-project costs for the Visitor Facilities Fund Program is as follows:

VISITOR FACILITIES FUND FISCAL 1985 PROGRAM
CURRENT PROPOSED PROGRAM AS COMPARED TO THE
FISCAL 1985 APPROPRIATION

Park/ Region	Original Project Description	Fiscal 1985 Appropriated Amount * (in thousands of dollars)	Amended Project Description	Revised Construction Request (in thousands of dollars)	Remarks
Acadia NP (NAR)	Provide fire protection and detection equipment at four facilities, Bar Harbor, Maine	$117	N/A	-0-	Project no longer needed. Concessioner obtained possessary interest in 3 of the 4 buildings after VFF program was submitted to Congress and is responsible for necessary repairs. The remaining building will be completed with park maintenance funds.
Badlands NP (SER)	Provide replacement housing for concessions manager and rehabilitate Cedar Pass Lodge	$224	Rehab Cedar Pass Lodge	-0-	Due to higher than expected cost estimates, construction deferred to FY 86. Housing portion dropped.
Bryce Canyon NP (RMR)	Construct replacement employee dormitory and rehabilitate Bryce Canyon Lodge	$602	Construct replacement employee dormitory	$570	Historic Structures Report was not completed in time to permit rehabilitation of lodge in FY 85. The lodge portion deferred to FY 86 (revised estimate $1,000,000).

Park/ Region	Original project Description	Fiscal 1985 appropriated amount * (in thousands of dollars)	Amended project description	Revised Construction request (in thousands of dollars)	Remarks
Grand Canyon NP (WRO)	Correct safety, structural and mechanical deficiencies, North Rim Lodge and 110 cabins.	$1,800	Correct fire safety, structural, and mechanical conditions in the North Rim Lodge and 24 cabins.	$1,400	Repair of 93 cabins deferred to FY 86 due to higher than expected construction estimates.
Great Smoky Mountain NP (SER)	Install fire protection and repair electrical deficiencies at Cades Cove General Store	$ 42	N/A	-0-	Upon further investigation, it was determined that this project was small in scope and would not require professional engineering and design. Therefore, it was dropped. Work to be completed through park maintenance funds.
Hot Springs NP (SWR)	Correct Mechanical, Fire Safety and Electrical Deficiencies in Libbey Center	$ 111	Same	-0-	Construction deferred to early FY 86 due to higher cost estimates on other FY 85 projects.

Park/ Region	Original project Description	Fiscal 1985 appropriated amount * (in thousands of dollars)	Amended project description	Revised Construction request (in thousands of dollars)	Remarks
Padre Island NS (SWR)	Replace Malaquite Beach Public use Building	$ 704	Same	$ 900	Revised estimate. Due to higher than expected A/E estimate the demolition of old Facility deferred to FY 86 ($200,000)
Sequoia/Kings Canyon (WRO)	Provide Fire Detection Equipment in Four Buildings at Giant Forest	$ 65	N/A	-0-	Project re-evaluated in light of plans for removal of these structures in several years. Less expensive temporary measures are being undertaken using park maintenance funds.
Zion NP (RMR)	Rehabilitate Zion Lodge, employee dorms and support buildings. Provide replacement maintenance facility and duplex housing unit.	$ 821	Construct replacement dormitory and rehab 3 employee dormitories.	$ 790	Scope changed in as much recently negotiated concession contract calls for the lodge and maintenance building to be rehabilitated by concessioner. Revised scope reflects remaining work.

Park/ Region	Original project Description	Fiscal 1985 appropriated amount * (in thousands of dollars)	Amended project description	Revised Construction request (in thousands of dollars)	Remarks
Olympic NP (PNWR)	Rehabilitate Lake Crescent Lodge and cabins and construct 6 replacement cabins. (Originally funded in FY 84 Program).	-0-	Construct 6 Guest Cabins at Lake Crescent.	$ 363	Construction of 6 cabins deferred from FY 84 program due to insufficient funds. Construction now awarded from fiscal 1985 VFF funds. Construction is 20% complete.
Colonial NHP (MAR)	Correct electrical and fire deficiencies in Swan Tavern and Burcher Cottage.	$ 81	N/A	-0-	Upon further investigation, it was determined that this project was small in scope and work would not require professional engineering and design. Therefore, it was dropped. Work to be completed through park maintenance funds.

* After 2% reduction

SUMMARY

PROGRAM ELEMENTS	FISCAL 1985 APPROPRIATION (in thousands of dollars)	REVISED ALLOCATION (in thousands of dollars)	REMARKS
Project Program	$ 4,567	$ 4,023	
Contingencies	613	456	
Planning, Engineering and Administration	-0-	*1,401	Includes Project Plannning and Design, National Park Foundation and Bechtel's costs. Bechtel's costs have increased to include on site construction supervision.
Project Planning and Design	-0-		
National Park Foundation	168	-0-	
(Bechtel)	532	-0-	
APPROPRIATION:			
TOTAL FISCAL 1985	$ 5,880	$ 5,880	

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McClure. There will be some other questions to be submitted for the record for response to the record.

I want to thank you very much for your testimony today. We would appreciate prompt responses to the questions that are submitted for the record.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Park Police Pension Costs

Question: What is the total amount of the Service's contribution to the U.S. Park Police pension fund for Fiscal Year 1985? For Fiscal Year 1986? What is the total amount of contributions by Park Police?

Answer: The projected total amount of the Service's and Park Police active member contributions for fiscal 1985 and 1986 is as follows:

	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986
National Park Service Contribution	$4,826,532	$5,473,183
Park Police Active Member Contribution	991,200	1,053,022
Total	5,817,732	6,526,205

Park Police Pension Program

Question: Is the base adjustment for Park Police pensions funded? If so, where?

Answer: An amount of $225,000 is requested over the level of funding provided in fiscal 1985 to fund Park Police pensions in fiscal 1986. The increase is explained on page NPS-21 of the Fiscal 1986 Budget Justifications.

Park Police Pay Increase

Question: Please provide details on the Park Police pay increase of $639,100. Why is the Service proposing a pay increase for the Park Police and a pay decrease for the non-Park Police employees?

Answer: The $639,100 in the fiscal 1986 budget justifications is the amount needed to cover, in that year, the full annual cost of the pay increase authorized for all Federal employees effective January 1985. The amount includes the 3.5 percent increase for active and retired Park Police Officers and for guards and civilians (General Schedule) assigned to the Park Police Organization. Also included are the increased costs of employee benefits.

The pay decrease, proposed for fiscal 1986, if agreed to by the Congress, would reduce the salaries of the U.S. Park Police as well as General Schedule employees. This amount is shown as a lump sum for each budget activity. The decrease of $13,772 million for reduced Federal salaries shown on page NPS-116 includes an amount for the U.S. Park Police.

Inaugural Costs

Question: What were the costs to the Service for assisting in the inauguration? What were the costs to the Park Police? Were there overtime costs involved? Were those costs budgeted? If not, why not? If not, what was the source of those funds?

Answer: The cost of the 1985 inaugural is estimated at $625,600. Of this amount, $452,200 was incurred by the U.S. Park Police including overtime costs of $423,000. The inauguration, occurring every 4 years, creates a degree of complication to the incremental budgeting process, which is on an annual cycle. The fiscal 1985 budget for the National Park Service did not contain funds specifically identified for its responsibilities in this inauguration. Normally the cost of special events is funded from three sources: base operating funds; reimbursement from other agencies; and the emergency law and order authority provided to the Service in the annual appropriations act. Use of this authority requires the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Accordingly, these sources were chosen in lieu of requesting an increase in the fiscal 1985 budget. Of the $625,600, an amount of $51,400 will be reimbursed and $574,200 will be charged to appropriated funds.

Reports on Emergency Funding

Question: Does the Committee receive reports on the use of Section 101 and 102 of the Interior Appropriations Bill? Why not?

Answer: Yes, in accordance with House Report 98-886, dated June 29, 1984, the Department of Interior submits monthly reports to Congress on the use of section 101 and 102 authority by the Secretary. Section 101 of the General Provisions of the annual Department of the Interior Appropriations Act allows the Secretary to use any funds available in the Act, under certain conditions, to cover the emergency reconstruction of building, utilities or other facilities damaged by fire, flood, storm or other unavoidable cause. Section 102 allows the Secretary substantially similar authority to cover the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires and the rehabilitation of burned areas.

However, the authority for the Service to fund emergency law and order is covered under the Administrative Provisions for the "Operation of the National Park System" appropriation as follows:

> "That any funds available to the National Park Service may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to maintain law and order in emergency and other unforeseen law enforcement situations and conduct emergency search and rescue operations in the National Park System...."

Emergency Funding

Question: On page 25, you indicate that the Service has a base program of $2,851,000 for emergency work such as search and rescue, storm and flood damages, structural fire damage, etcetera. Please provide for the record the distribution of these funds in FY 1983 and FY 1984.

Answer: The distribution of these funds by park area and purpose is as follows:

STORM DAMAGE

Fiscal 1983	Amount	Fiscal 1984	Amount
		Guadalupe	
Grand Portage NM	$9,700	Mountains NP	$44,900
Ozark NSR	246,100	Saguaro NM	78,600
Gateway NRA	109,800	Organ Pipe Cactus NM	22,000
Saguaro NM	100,500	Chiricahua NM	10,000
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	204,100	Point Reyes NS	98,600
U.S.S. Arizona MEM	5,700	Grand Canyon NP	41,800
Puʻuhonua o		Hawaii Volcanoes NP	65,100
Honaunau NHP	10,800	Puukohola Heiau NHS	22,500
Santa Monica		Colonial NHP	113,800
Mountains NRA	18,000	Chesapeake and Ohio	
Sequoia NP and		Ohio Canal NHP	300,000
Kings Canyon NP	95,000	Fire Island NS	15,000
Grand Canyon NP	98,000	Virgin Islands NP	70,000
Golden Gate NRA	276,500	Olympic NP	208,000
Santa Monica		North Cascades NP	72,000
Mountains NP	16,000	Point Reyes NS	12,000
Buffalo National		Yosemite NP	155,400
River	204,000	Yosemit NP	87,300
Channel Islands NP	73,700	Shenandoah NP	100,000
Yosemite NP	150,000	Fire Island NS	9,000
Golden Gate NRA	78,500	Saint Gaudens NHS	8,500
Joshua Tree NM	39,500	Cape Cod NS, Castle	
Puʻuhonua o		Clinton NM,	
Honaunau NHP	1,200	Federal Hall NMEM,	
Glen Canyon NRA	76,500	Fire Island NS,	
Gateway NRA	55,000	Gateway NRA, Saint	
Redwood NP	61,800	Paul's Church NHS,	
		and Statue of	
		Liberty NM	395,500
Total	1,930,400	Total	1,930,000

SEARCH AND RESCUE

Yellowstone NP	$20,495	Zion NP	$2,010
Rocky Mountain NP	88,902	Glacier NP	10,718
Yosemite NP	95,470	Bighorn Canyon NRA	770
Grand Canyon NP	71,563	Grand Teton NP	26.428
Denali NP and Preserve	39,717	Yellowstone NP	41,712
Sequoia NP and King		Rocky Mountain NP	23,934
Canyon NP	23,427	Badlands NP	522
Mount Rainier NP	17,684	Glen Canyon NRA	2,005
Glen Canyon NP	12,845	Curecanti NRA	2,133
Grand Teton NP	28,304	Mesa Verde NP	2,890
Total	398,407	Arches NP	9,589
		Acadia NP	746
		Shenandoah NP	38,905

Fiscal 1983	Amount	Fiscal 1984	Amount
		Delaware Water Gap NRA	5,213
		Ozark NSR	1,590
		Big Cypress National Preserve	7,560
		Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	568
		Great Smoky Mountains NP	4,823
		Guadalupe Mountains NP	1,191
		Big Bend NP	4,807
		Lake Meredith NRA	3,830
		Buffalo NR	1,843
		Sequoia NP and King Canyon NP	33,065
		Yosemite NP	177,207
		Death Valley NM	3,692
		Grand Canyon NP	26,767
		Point Reyes NS	623
		Channel Islands NP	2,974
		Joshua Tree NM	28,203
		Haleakala NP	2,190
		Hawaii Volcanoes NP	9,393
		Pinnacles NM	781
		Lake Mead NRA	1,522
		Saguaro NM	3,640
		North Cascades NP	19,361
		Mount Rainier NP	4,380
		Crater Lake NP	3,018
		Olympic NP	10,036
		Coulee Dam NRA	847
		Denali NP and Preserve	61,812
		Klondike Gold Rush NHP	2,141
		Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	2,028
		Glacier Bay NP and Preserve	2,168
	--	Wrangell-St. Elias NP and Preserve	$1,439
		Lake Clark NP and Preserve	1,743
		Total	592,817
LAW AND ORDER EMERGENCIES			
		Yosemite NP	173,878
		Grand Canyon NP	5,531
		Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP	34,031
		Great Smoky Mountains NP	25,546
		Santa Monica Mountains NRA	112,930
		Mammoth Cave NP	15,710
		Rocky Mountain NP	26,205
		Katmai NP and Preserve	4,816

Fiscal 1983	Amount	Fiscal 1984	Amount
		Gulf Islands NS	5,157
		Cuyahoga Valley NRA	2,632
		Colonial NHP	788
		Total	407,224

Question: Please indicate what distinguishes these projects from the $3 million emergency construction funds provided annually, and the $3.4 million proposed (page 38) for emergency services, and the $1.4 million proposed for search and rescue (page 38)?

Answer: Projects funded through the Emergency Storm and Flood Damage Repair line item are for the emergency repair of park facilities damaged by storms, floods, fire or other natural and uncontrollable causes in order to reopen the facility or site at the earliest possible time. In addition, if funds remain after covering such projects, the balance is used to cover unbudgeted search and rescue operations that exceed a cost threshold of $500. In most years, however, this fund is depleted before year's end funding only storm-caused repairs.

The Emergency and Unscheduled Projects activity differs from the storm damage/search and rescue fund in that it represents nonexpiring funding from the Service's "Construction" appropriation, which is used primarily for small construction/reconstruction projects. Such projects, given the need for professional planning, preparation of bidding documents, contract awarding, and construction supervision frequently require more than 1 fiscal year to complete. The typical utilization of Emergency and Unscheduled Projects funding include emergency stabilization of historic structures; reconstruction of heating and coding systems; unanticipated building emergencies, such as the recent collapse of a visitor center roof in Grand Teton National Park; and concessioner-related work which includes providing necessary infrastructural developments, such as utility lines, roads, and parking for approved concessioner expansion projects. Very often, the Service can leverage in excess of $1 million in new concessioner visitor facilities by being able to provide the necessary roads and utilities. Frequently, concessioners are able to secure a source of credit for such new facilities for only a limited period of time. Through this special fund source, the Service can move quickly without the long lead time inherent in line item construction appropriation requests. There is also a recent example of the converse situation being the case; Emergency and Unscheduled Project funding was utilized to purchase a concessioner's possessory interest in a facility which the Service desired to eliminate in accordance with approved park planning documents.

A Servicewide task force was recently assembled to explore new approaches to the considerable backlog of small capital construction needs of the Service. These projects can be categorized as small visitor contact stations, comfort stations, and support facilities, such as maintenance buildings and garages which do not have the scope costs or urgency to merit addition to the current Servicewide priority listing for construction. The recommendation of this task force was to greatly enlarge the scope and annual funding request of the Emergency and Unscheduled Projects activity to permit the accomplishment of some of these small capital construction projects. These recommendations, which have not yet received final concurrence from the Director, nevertheless illustrate the fact that this activity is quite distinct from the emergency storm damage/search and rescue annual fund.

By contrast to the Servicewide line item funding, both amounts itemized on page 38, Emergency Service at $3.4 million and Search and Rescue at $1.4 million, are park specific base funds. They are used by the park in the case of emergency service to provide staffing, equipment, and supplies so that staff can respond to emergency situations such as fire suppression, emergency medical treatment, vehicle or boating accidents, etcetera. The Search and Rescue amount funds the equipment and supplies required to carry out small scale search and rescue activities. Park areas pay for individual search or rescue activities that cost $500 or less. Those over $500--and most are--are funded from Servicewide sources.

Question: Please indicate the source and amount of other funds available to the Service in 1983 and 1984 for emergency or unscheduled project, for example, funds provided by the authority of Section 101 or 102 of our bill, construction savings, etcetera.

Answer: The following chart shows the source, amount, purpose/use and authority used to cover unfunded emergency activities during fiscal 1983 and fiscal 1984:

Fiscal 1983

Purpose/Use	Amount	Source	Authority
Fiscal 1982 forest fires not covered by Supplemental	$2,920,355	Unobligated (savings and slippage) balances available in the "Construction" appropriation	Section 102, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1983
Emergency Law Enforcement and Search and Rescue	1,854,000	Unobligated balance remaining at year's end: Operation of the National Park System ($1 million); Forest Protection and Utilization ($4,000); and Road Construction surplus ($850,000)	National Park Service, General Provisions, Department of the Interior Agencies Appropriations Act, 1983
Total	4,774,355		

Purpose/Use	Amount	Source	Authority
		Fiscal 1984	
Fiscal 1983 forest fires	$2,600,000	Fiscal 1984 Supplemental (P.L. 98-396, 8/22/84)	
Emergency Law Enforcement and Search and Rescue	2,586,000	Unobligated balance remaining at year's end: Operation of the National Park System ($170,000); National Recreation and Preservation ($110,000); Forest Protection and Utilization ($6,000); Construction ($1.3 million) and Land Acquisition and State Assistance, Land Acquisition ($1 million)	National Park Service, General Provisions, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1984
High water damage repairs, Glen Canyon and Lake Mead	$3,000,000	Construction savings and slippage	Section 101, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1984
Total	8,186,000		

Park Restoration and Improvement Program

Question: The Service requested about $35 million in FY86 for the repair and rehabilitation program. How much was agreed to by the Department? By OMB?

Answer: In developing the Service's request for the fiscal 1986 Repair and Rehabilitation Program, each Regional Office was asked to provide a listing of its highest priority projects eligible for funding under this program. The $35 million figure does not encompass the totality of the Service's needs in this area, but instead represents a level assumed for programming purposes consistent with prior year funding levels. The Department concurred with a funding level of $28 million, matching the fiscal 1985 request. The Office of Management and Budget passback, in recommending a cutback to the fiscal 1981 level for Park Restoration and Improvement Program categories after allowing for inflation, established the final requested amount of $5.6 million.

Question: Can you provide a table by park unit that shows the Service's request and the final budget estimate?

Answer: The following table provides a breakdown, by park unit, of the Repair and Rehabilitation Program for fiscal 1986. This distribution is subject to change, given the fact that emergencies and unforeseen circumstances may cause a shuffling of priorities prior to the implementation of this program.

FISCAL 1986 REPAIR AND REHAB PROGRAM FORMULATION

($ in thousands) PARK NAME	REQUEST FROM REGION	REQUEST TO OMB	REQUEST TO CONGRESS
ACADIA NP	178.1	40.1	40.1
ADAMS NHS	90.0	80.0	
ALASKA REGION	20.0	20.0	
ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NHS	31.6	31.6	
AMISTAD NRA	14.0	14.0	4.0
ANDREW JOHNSON NHS	75.0	75.0	
ANTIETAM NB	75.0	75.0	75.0
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	400.0	334.0	45.0
ARCHES NP	91.5	91.5	
ASSATEAGUE ISLAND NS	50.7	50.7	
AZTEC RUINS NM	47.0	47.0	
BADLANDS NP	952.0	952.0	
BANDELIER NM	143.0	143.0	
BERING LAND BRIDGE NAT PRES	120.0	120.0	
BIG BEND NP	37.0	37.0	
BIG HOLE NB	8.0	8.0	
BIG SOUTH FORK NR & NRA	175.0	175.0	
BIG THICKET NAT PRES	34.0		
BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NM	17.5	17.5	
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	750.0	750.0	500.0
BOOKER T WASHINGTON NM	34.1	30.2	
BOSTON NHP	631.0	456.9	
BRYCE CANYON NP	172.0	172.0	100.0
BUFFALO NR	232.0	232.0	
CABRILLO NM	30.0	30.0	
CANAVERAL NS	125.0	125.0	
CANYON DE CHELLY NM	10.0	10.0	10.0
CANYONLANDS NP	421.1	273.1	
CAPE COD NS	60.0		
CAPE HATTERAS NS	330.0	330.0	
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	90.0	90.0	
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	68.0	38.0	30.0
CASTLE CLINTON NM	245.0	245.0	
CEDAR BREAKS NM	20.0	20.0	
CHAMIZAL NMEM	7.0	7.0	
CHANNEL ISLANDS NP	85.0	85.0	
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL NHP	206.0	206.0	206.0
CHICKASAW NRA	278.0	278.0	
COLONIAL NHP	124.5	124.5	117.4
COLORADO NM	76.0	76.0	
COULEE DAM NRA	235.0	235.0	
CRATER LAKE NP	2,185.0	1,385.0	255.0
CRATERS OF THE MOON NM	126.0	126.0	

($ in thousands)

PARK NAME	REQUEST FROM REGION	REQUEST TO OMB	REQUEST TO CONGRESS
CUMBERLAND GAP NHP	100.0	100.0	
CURECANTI NRA	30.0	30.0	
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NM	152.0	152.0	
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	112.0	112.0	30.0
DEATH VALLEY NM	170.4	170.4	
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	116.0	116.0	
DENALI NP & PRES	154.4	121.4	85.4
DEVILS TOWER NM	20.0	20.0	
DINOSAUR NM	207.3	81.0	
EDISON NHS	145.0	25.0	25.0
EFFIGY MOUNDS NM	77.0		
EISENHOWER NHS	106.4	106.4	37.7
EL MORRO NM	6.0	6.0	6.0
FIRE ISLAND NS	68.0		
FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NM	8.5	8.5	
FORT CLATSOP NMEM	25.0	25.0	
FORT DAVIS NHS	83.0	74.0	
FORT DONELSON NMP	200.0	200.0	
FORT LARAMIE NHS	25.0	25.0	
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	90.5	90.5	
FORT NECESSITY NB	38.3	32.3	4.7
FORT SMITH NHS	130.0	130.0	130.0
FORT STANWIX NM	115.0	90.0	
FORT SUMTER NM	90.0	90.0	
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	40.0	40.0	
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED NHS	100.0		
FREDERICKSBURG/SPOTSYLVANIA NMP	71.3	64.2	21.1
FRIENDSHIP HILL NHS	33.2	33.2	
GATES OF THE ARCTIC NP & PRES	84.0	84.0	84.0
GATEWAY NRA	537.0	432.0	
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	66.0	66.0	66.0
GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NM	25.2	22.4	
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY	1,300.0	1,089.0	
GETTYSBURG NMP	82.4	68.3	
GLACIER BAY NP & PRES	476.0	320.6	
GLACIER NP	715.4	518.8	50.3
GLEN CANYON NRA	1,249.8	766.5	350.0
GOLDEN GATE NRA	340.5	340.5	
GRAND CANYON NP	494.0	494.0	494.0
GRAND PORTAGE NM	286.0	110.0	77.0
GRAND TETON NP	165.0	165.0	
GREAT SAND DUNES NM	49.0	4.0	
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NP	950.0	799.0	
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	116.0	31.0	
GULF ISLANDS NS	150.0	150.0	
HALEAKALA NP	185.0	185.0	
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	402.0		
HOME OF FDR NHS	20.0	20.0	20.0
HOMESTEAD NM OF AMERICA	83.0		
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	32.6	21.0	11.7
HOT SPRINGS NP	300.0	215.0	
HOVENWEEP NM	28.3	28.3	
HUBBELL TRADING POST NHS	96.0	36.0	
INDEPENDENCE NHP	249.8	249.8	117.4
INDIANA DUNES NL	66.0		

PARK NAME ($ in thousands)	REQUEST FROM REGION	REQUEST TO OMB	REQUEST TO CONGRESS
ISLE ROYALE NP	191.0	165.0	66.0
JEAN LAFITTE NHP AND PRESERVE	10.0	10.0	
JEFFERSON NAT EXPANSION MEM NHS	88.0		
JEWEL CAVE NM	50.0	50.0	
JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NM	135.0	110.0	110.0
JOHN F KENNEDY NHS	6.0	6.0	6.0
JOSHUA TREE NM	147.5	140.0	
KATMAI NP	197.0	115.0	
LAKE MEAD NRA	1,465.0	1,465.0	475.0
LAKE MEREDITH NRA	196.0	196.0	131.0
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	179.5	179.5	
LAVA BEDS NM	35.0		
LEHMAN CAVES NM	11.9	11.9	
LOWELL NHP	105.0	105.0	105.0
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	10.0	10.0	
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	345.0	220.0	188.5
MARTIN LUTHER KING NHS	310.0	310.0	
MESA VERDE NP	237.1	161.3	
MORRISTOWN NHP	50.0	50.0	
MOUNT RAINIER NP	510.0	277.0	
MOUNT RUSHMORE NMEM	6.0	6.0	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS - CENTRAL	150.0		
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	379.0	379.0	
NATURAL BRIDGES NM	75.0	75.0	
NAVAJO NM	132.0	91.0	33.0
NEZ PERCE NHP	100.0	100.0	
NORTH ATLANTIC REGION	120.0		
NORTH CASCADES NP	103.0		
OLYMPIC NP	320.0	320.0	45.0
OREGON CAVES NM	240.0	240.0	240.0
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NM	243.0	243.0	
OZARK NAT SCENIC RIVERWAYS	88.0		
PADRE ISLAND NS	96.0	96.0	6.0
PEA RIDGE NMP	24.0	24.0	
PECOS NM	83.0	83.0	
PETERSBURG NB	49.6	49.6	
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	200.0	200.0	
PICTURED ROCKS NL	66.0		
PINNACLES NM	23.5	23.5	
PIPESTONE NM	50.0		
POINT REYES NS	77.4	77.4	
PUUKOHOLA HEIAU NHS	13.0	13.0	
REDWOOD NP	74.0	35.8	
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	463.0	463.0	100.0
SAGAMORE HILL NHS	85.0	85.0	85.0
SAINT CROIX NAT SCENIC RIVER	106.0	106.0	35.0
SALEM MARITIME NHS	60.0		
SALINAS NM	16.0		
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NHP	93.0	72.0	22.0
SAN JUAN ISLAND NHP	215.0	215.0	
SARATOGA NHP	93.0	21.0	21.0
SAUGUS IRON WORKS NHS	40.0	40.0	40.0
SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON NP	165.0	165.0	
SHENANDOAH NP	80.2	57.7	

($ in thousands) PARK NAME	REQUEST FROM REGION	REQUEST TO OMB	REQUEST TO CONGRESS
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	847.0	605.0	
SUNSET CRATER NM	9.0	9.0	
THEO ROOSEVELT INAUGURAL NHS	64.0		
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	377.5	377.5	
TIMPANOGOS CAVE NM	3.0	3.0	
U.S.S. ARIZONA MEMORIAL	123.0	123.0	
VALLEY FORGE NHP	483.6	388.6	
VANDERBILT MANSION NHS	20.0		
VOYAGEURS NP	274.0	84.0	
WAR IN THE PACIFIC NHP	460.0	460.0	
WESTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER	41.0	41.0	41.0
WESTERN REGION	100.0	100.0	
WHITE SANDS NM	15.0	15.0	15.0
WHITMAN MISSION NHS	190.0	150.0	
WIND CAVE NP	197.0	145.0	
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	90.0	90.0	90.0
WRANGELL-ST ELIAS NAT PRES	59.0	59.0	
WUPATKI NM	15.0	15.0	
YELLOWSTONE NP	2,233.0	2,083.0	799.7
YOSEMITE NP	425.0	425.0	
ZION NP	413.5	169.0	
*** GRAND TOTAL ***	35,010.7	28,000.0	5,647.0

Concessions

Question: According to your justification, park concessioners have a gross sales income of over $340 million. What is the Service's franchise fee on those receipts? Is this going up or down? Please provide a thorough response for the record that indicates what steps the Service has taken to increase those receipts and additional options it may have.

Answer: The franchise fees collected in fiscal 1984 totalled $7.4 million. The amount of franchise fees collected over the past several years has been increasing as follows:

Fiscal Year	Franchise Fees ($ in millions)	Percentage of Increase
1980	4.7	--
1981	5.2	10.6
1982	5.9	13.5
1983	6.4	8.5
1984	7.4	16.4

The Service has become more prudent in its franchise fee management. Each contract and permit that is renewed or issued receives close review to determine the appropriate franchise fee to be charged and the required investment the concessioner must undertake for construction and capital improvement programs. Franchise fees must not be set so high so as to reduce the concessioner's capital renovation and constructions programs since this would only increase the Government's need for appropriated construction funds.

New concession contract language has provided for franchise fees to be reconsidered during each 5-year renegotiation period without the mutual consent as in the prior contract language. This should have a significant impact on contracts executed for longer than 5 years. A new franchise fee system has been drafted and we are moving towards finalizing it. This system utilizes industry statistics as the basis for establishing a minimum fee. The new system was developed to be a fully supportable fee system rather than for the purpose of solely increasing fees. While each concession must be judged on its own merits and economic viability, we believe that franchise fees under the new system will increase.

Question: What types of sales receipts are exempt from franchise fees? Please provide for the record the statutory basis for those exemptions.

Answer: According to the standard concession contract language, the types of sales that are excluded from franchise fees are:

Cash discounts on purchases
Cash discounts on sales
Charges for employees meals, lodging and transportation
Cost of fishing license fees sold
Cost of postage stamps sold
Excise taxes added to sales price
Gasoline taxes
Genuine United States Indian and native handicraft
Intracompany earnings
Returned sales and allowances

These types of sales have historically been excluded from the franchise fee computation as a matter of policy. The primary purpose for allowing concessioners to exclude genuine United States Indian and native handicraft sales is to encourage the continuation of handicrafts and methods as have existed in the past and for park visitors to have a greater understanding and appreciation of American Culture. The other types of sales are allowed to be excluded from franchise fees as they do not generally relate directly to sales from park visitors.

Concessions Management

Question: Why is such a large percentage of both funding and staffing for the concessions management program provided to the Washington office?

Answer: The Washington Concessions Office represents 22 percent of the total line item funded concession positions and 34 percent of the total line item concession funds. From the funds allotted to Washington only 68 percent is spent on the Washington Office related functions and staffing. The difference, 32 percent of the Washington Office funds, is transferred to the field throughout the year and spent on Regional and park related projects and programs such as consulting services, computers in the parks, extra support costs on an as needed basis, and many other requests during the year.

The funds spent on Washington Office related functions are used for Servicewide training programs, technical assistance to the parks and Regions and other Servicewide programs. Servicewide uniform application of policy and programs necessitates a central point for such functions.

Every year the percentage of funds retained for the Washington Office has been reduced and we plan on continuing that practice until as much as possible can be provided to the parks and Regions. However, because uniformity and consistency of the concessions program requires solid policy and program development the present Washington Office staff level is necessary to provide the needed updating and policy direction from this level. Additionally, constant Washington Office overview of the program helps to spot weaknesses and to maintain a consistent program.

Offsite Programs

Question: You have a base program of $835,000 to provide offsite (i.e., out of park) programs by park staff (p. 34). Where are these funds expended? Please provide the statutory basis for such a program and a rationale for continuing such a program.

Answer: Offsite programs are given to school and local groups and organizations in communities adjacent to parks or functioning as gateway communities. These services are concentrated around new areas, for example, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area; urban areas, for example, Gateway National Recreation Area; areas that are experiencing a high incidence of accidents and injuries, for example, Lake Mead National Recreation Area; and areas involved in a controversial Resource Management Program, for example, Everglades National Park.

They are offered to maintain working relationships with the communities, to keep them informed of activities, changes, policies, and programs that are or will be occurring in the parks, and to provide potential visitors with pre-arrival information about the area, especially information concerned with their safety while in the park and information dealing with the protection of the parks' resources.

The statutory basis for offsite programs is contained in the Service's enabling legislation, the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1). Offsite programs are considered an economical and effective way of communicating important park information to the public. The rationale for continuing the expenditure of funds for this activity is that it has brought about an appreciation for park resources and an awareness of safety matters by the public, which have minimized resource damage and accidents.

In-Park Transportation

Question: Why are you proposing (for the Park Transportation program) to resume Federal operation of in-park transportation systems (page 35)?

Answer: In fiscal 1985, the National Park Service requested a decrease in funding for operation of in-park transportation systems. The proposed decrease encompassed the elimination of funding for four systems converted to concessioner operation in 1983 and a partial reduction for the system at Denali National Park and Preserve, which was scheduled for conversion to concessioner operation in 1985. The proposed reduction was not supported by Congress and the Service was directed to halt conversion of visitor transportation systems to concessioner operation. The Service is complying with the intent of Congress in restoring Federal funding for all visitor transportation system operations. Park concessioners may continue to operate visitor transportation systems under contract to the National Park Service at full cost to the Federal Government.

Question: Haven't you testified in prior years that these services should be provided via concessioners? Why is this policy changing?

Answer: It has been the Service's position in the past that it would be advantageous to find workable alternatives to the direct Federal subsidy of in-park transportation systems so as to reduce the burden on the general taxpayer. Because the Service lacked the authority to collect and keep a transportation fee, use of a contractor or concessioner became the only means available to cover the cost of operating a transportation system at the budget levels proposed in prior years. However, this policy has been adjusted to comply with the wishes of Congress to resume full Federal funding of these systems in order to best protect potentially threatened park resources. As previously mentioned the Service may still contract for operation of the system with park concessioners at full cost to the Federal Government.

Fees

Question: According to your justification (p. 39), you spend $6,158,000 to collect entrance and other types of fees. What are the resulting receipts to the Treasury?

Answer: Entrance and other recreation type fees collected in National Park Service areas are deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For fiscal 1985, total fees estimated to be collected and deposited amount to $21.8 million. An estimated $61 million will be collected in fiscal 1986 under proposed new legislation allowing for fee increases and depositing the fees into an account to help pay for park operating and development costs.

Question: You are estimating that a total of $61 million will be collected if your legislative proposal to allow new and increased fees is adopted. What will your additional costs be? Are they budgeted?

Answer: Additional operating costs associated with the initiation of fee collection operations in new park areas cannot be precisely determined at this time. However, we estimate that recurring collection costs will average 25-30 percent of gross fee revenues based on current experience. In addition, the Service will incur startup costs for equipment purchases and capital improvements, such as entrance stations, road turnoffs, and utility hookups. Both recurring and startup costs would be paid from the proposed new Treasury account.

Report on Mineral Interests Threats to Parks

Question: Where is the report requested by the Committee in 1985 (sic) 1983 on the potential mining claims in National Park units?

Answer: In November 1983, the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations directed the National Park Service to examine the "threats to units of the park system posed by existing mineral interests where mining is not specifically permitted by law." The Service's Energy, Mining and Minerals Division has been preparing the response to the Committee and anticipates that the requested report on threats to park resources and visitors will be available in May 1985. The report will contain information based on extensive field research on available data on mineral ownership, existing and potential mineral operations in and near parks, and the associated impacts to park resources. The Service has verified and analyzed information on the status of non-Federal mineral rights within units of the National Park System and is preparing a qualitative analysis of the impacts associated with different mineral development activities. A qualitative analysis is necessitated by the lack of sufficient site-specific information. Future research and efforts to collect data by the Service will concentrate on ameliorating this deficiency.

General Management Plans

Question: As part of your General Management Planning process, is it the Service's policy to prepare a park history?

Answer: Park administrative histories are an essential source of data needed to prepare a General Management Plan. It is the practice of the Service to have administrative histories prepared or updated for those areas that are scheduled for General Management Plan preparation or revision.

Question: How many have been prepared?

Answer: Currently there are 27 administrative histories which have been prepared or are in preparation since 1975. There are 34 administrative histories that predate 1975.

Question: At what cost?

Answer: We do not keep a record of the costs associated with preparing a park history. However, because of the different variables and complexities involved in preparing a history, especially in some of the older parks, the cost could be estimated to be in the $8,000 to $10,000 range.

Question: How many historians does the Service have on its employment rolls?

Answer: The National Park Service has 132 employees classified as historians as of December 31, 1984.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail

Question: Please provide a status report on the development of the Natchez Trace comprehensive management plan (p. 142).

Answer: The comprehensive management and use plan for the Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail is being written and developed concurrently with the General Management Plan for this area. Comments on the draft trail plan have been received by the Regional Office and are being consolidated for submission to the planning team. Public review of the revised draft is anticipated no later than July 1, 1985. The final report should be completed before the end of this fiscal year.

Automatic Data Processing

Question: Congress reduced your FY 1985 request for completing an ADP system. What is the status of that system? Are funds requested in FY 1986 to complete it? Why not?

Answer: The solicitation for bids to implementation of the Financial and Cost Tracking System was withdrawn in 1984. No funds are included in the fiscal 1986 budget for system completion. In 1984, the Department initiated the Financial Integration and Review for Management study to determine the feasibility of using the Financial and Cost Tracking System as the basis for a Departmentwide financial management system. Pending completion of this study, no further action is planned on the development or implementation of the Financial and Cost Tracking System.

Landmarks

Question: Please provide a list of the 21 national landmarks that are threatened or damaged. Is Federal funding to the landowners authorized? Are there other sources of assistance? Please elaborate on assistance that can be provided. Provide similar information on the 50 threatened historic landmarks.

Answer: The 1984 "Section 8" Report contains the most current list of threatened or damaged national historic landmarks and national natural landmarks. We will provide a copy of the report to the committee. The 1985 "Section 8" Report will be completed this fall and transmitted to Congress. Federal funding for properties listed in the National Register, which includes national historic landmarks, is authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 101(c)(3) authorizes the Secretary to administer a program of direct grants to threatened national historic landmarks, although no funds have ever been appropriated for this purpose. There is no Federal funding authorized for landowners of national natural landmarks. Except for private philanthrophy, there are no other sources of financial assistance for landmarks.

Through the "Section 8" Report, the National Park Service provides technical assistance to national historic landmark owners and State and local governments by identifying both current and potential threats and damages and by recommending appropriate remedial preservation and maintenance techniques.

For natural landmarks, each landmark included within the report is reviewed and discussed with personnel in the appropriate National Park Service Regional Office to determine what can be done to alleviate the damage or threat. Followup technical assistance by the National Park Service with landowners, local natural scientists, concerned conservationists, and parties causing the damage or threat as appropriate is carried out only on a limited basis due to the limited resources available for this purpose.

For national historic landmarks, the National Park Service is developing a uniform methodology for undertaking in-depth inspections and condition assessment reports of national historic landmarks which will provide detailed information on their precise condition and costs of preservation. The methodology will be field tested on 17 national historic landmarks this summer, and the information gathered will be used to encourage non-Federal dollars to carry out the work recommendations of the in-depth inspections.

National Natural Landmarks

Question: What is the Service doing to provide protection to the 21 National Natural Landmarks listed as threatened or damaged in last year's Section 8 Report. Provide a summary by landmark of assistance that has been provided. What can the Service do to increase protection to these areas?

Answer: Many people are contacted, including landowners and the parties responsible for the damage or threat, as well as State and local agencies, conservationists, and local natural scientists in the process of collecting information about the condition of the site. In addition, each landmark included in the report is discussed with Regional Office staff to determine what, if anything, the Service can do to alleviate the damage or threat. Followup technical assistance by the National Park Service with landowners, local natural scientists, concerned conservationists, and parties causing the threat or damage is carried out on a limited basis due to the limited resources available for this purpose.

Because there are no Federal legislative protections, and usually no economic incentives, there is little direct preservation action that can be taken to eliminate the threatening situation or repair or mitigate the damage. Protection of the natural landmark can only come about through voluntary action of the owner.

The National Park Service is providing technical assistance to or aiding in the resolution of threatening or damaging conditions on the following National Natural Landmarks:

Lake Winona Natural Area--After the severe tornado damage to one-half (120 acres) of the landmark's total area, the National Park Service recommended that the downed virgin shortleaf pine be left in place and studied for regeneration purposes. However, the Forest Service chose to sell the downed pine for commercial purposes. The National Park Service then suggested an area adjacent to the remaining 120 acres of unaffected virgin pine within the natural landmark be set aside as replacement acreage because it is a part of the identical pine stand and of assumed equal quality to meet National Natural Landmark criteria. Recently, the Forest Service agreed with the Park Service's recommendation. The total acreage of the landmark is now proposed to be 280 acres. The Park Service is currently reviewing the Forest Service's proposal for a replacement area and will soon make a determination on whether it meets the criteria for national significance and take the necessary actions to delete the damaged section from the natural landmark.

Buttonland Swamp and Heron Pond-Little Black Slough Natural Area--Diversion and channelization of the Lower Cache River downstream from these two natural landmarks are causing increased siltation and erosion patterns that have already caused stream entrenchment and will eventually drain the swamp. Already the erosion and entrenchment have advanced to within 30-40 feet of the pond. The Corps of Engineers has begun a study of the Cache River Basin to determine mitigation measures for the settling basin located downstream that would affect these two natural landmarks. This threat must await the Corps study. The National Park Service will remain in contact with the Corps to discuss mitigation measures proposed in the study.

Paynes Prairie--The National Park Service assisted the Department of Natural Resources in Florida in its negotiations with the city of Gainesville to eliminate or control the depositing of sewage effluents.

Hagerman Fauna Sites--The National Park Service worked with the Boise District staff of the Bureau of Land Mangement, the agency responsible for the site's management, on their Interim Management Plan, which defines the problem areas and includes a plan to mitigate the soil erosion, outwashing, and further disturbance of the stratigraphic sequence of these world renowned Upper Pliocene terrestrial fossils.

Volo Bog Nature Preserve--National Park Service scientists have advised on what to do about the exotic plant species Smooth Buchthorn, "Rhamnus frangula" which has invaded the perimeter of the site and is threatening to overtake species composition at the site. There is presently, however, no effective solution to the problem. Service staff is discussing with the State, owner of the site, what can be done about the impending highway construction and residential and commercial development.

Monument Rocks Natural Area--National Park Service staff has investigated and discussed with the owner the site vandalism caused by over-the-road vehicle and motorcycle use and fossil hunting at this fossil rich chalk bed of Cretaceous Period origin. There is no money available to fence the 320-acre site, which would help solve the problem.

Rush Lake National Park--Service staff has provided information to local parties on the damage to this previously undisturbed prairie pothole lake that has had its water level artificially reduced due to the drawn down at the Bureau of Reclamation's Garrison Diversion unit. The drained area is now being farmed. In addition, staff will review and comment on the Bureau of Reclamation's mitigation plan for the area to determine if it is in the best interest of the natural landmark.

For the following National Natural Landmarks, Service action has been limited to providing copies of the Secretary's annual report to all concerned or responsible persons or organizations. This has frequently been followed up with periodic telephone inquiries to monitor the situation and ascertain any progress at abatement. Because of the nature and complexity of the threats which require more time and resources than are available, no technical assistance was offered or provided.

Canaan Valley, West Virginia
Cinder Cone Natural Area, California
Congaree River Swamp, South Carolina
Ellenville Fault - Ice Caves, New York
Grand Mere Lakes, Michigan
Kickapoo River Natural Area, Wisconsin
Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands, Alabama
Nags Head Woods and Jockey Ridge, North Carolina
Red Lake, South Dakota
Shavers Mountain Spruce-Hemlock Stand, West Virginia
Tobico Marsh, Michigan

Preservation of Antiquities

Question: Please provide for the Committee files a copy of the annual report on the preservation of antiquities.

Answer: Section 5 of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act requires the Secretary of the Interior annually to provide a report to the Congress on archeological activities under that Act, including the scope and effectiveness of the program and specific projects accomplished. Section 13 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act requires the Secretary to provide, as a separate component of the report prepared under the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, a report on activities under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, including activities undertaken to promote improved communication among Federal agencies, professional archeologists, and the interested public. The combined report for fiscal 1980-1982 was the first report prepared under both authorities. A copy of that report is being provided for the Committee's files. The National Park Service has prepared a combined report for fiscal 1983-1984. This report has been forwarded to Secretary Hodel for transmittal to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the United States Senate.

Tax Act Certification

Question: Is the Service able to keep current with requests for certification for Federal tax benefits? Please provide a brief table by Region showing the start-of-year workload; completions during the year; new additions; and end of year workload for the past 3 years, so that the Committee can see if additional resources are needed.

Answer: Although there were temporary backlogs in processing applications in the Mid-Atlantic and Western Regional Offices in fiscal 1983, these have been eliminated. The following table provides the information requested. The workload figures are for part 2 applications--review of rehabilitation work--where the temporary backlogs have occurred.

At the end of the fiscal year there are between 50 and 300 project applications from those received during the fiscal year that are pending in any one Regional Office. These include projects under review within the allowed timeframe, projects on hold for additional information, or projects returned. Since Servicewide statistics have not been kept on projects pending at the end of the fiscal year, a statistic cannot be provided for workload carried over to the beginning of the next fiscal year.

In fiscal 1985 the Service received an increase in its appropriation for the Tax Act program to handle increased workloads. Most recent workload statistics at the end of the second quarter indicate that the workload is increasing at a slower rate than indicated by earlier available statistics on new applications. It is not anticipated that additional resources will be required.

Tax Act Certification Workload

	Fiscal 1982	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1984
Mid-Atlantic Region:			
-- Projects receiving preliminary or final certification or pending in Regional Office	754	1,421	1,773
-- Projects previously approved receiving final certification	160	441	524
-- Projects denied	21	130	135
Total	935	1,992	2,432
Southeast Region:			
-- Projects receiving preliminary or final certification or pending in Regional Office	389	474	615
-- Projects previously approved receiving final certification	61	237	294
-- Projects denied	12	37	28
Total	462	748	937
Rocky Mountain Region:			
-- Projects receiving preliminary or final certification or pending in Regional Office	177	550	660
-- Projects previously approved receiving final certification	36	145	188
-- Projects denied	1	26	23
Total	214	721	871

	Fiscal 1982	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1984
Western Region:			
-- Projects receiving preliminary or final certification or pending in Regional Office	36	127	164
-- Projects previously approved receiving final certification	16	45	65
-- Projects denied	5	6	5
Total	57	178	234
Southwest Region:			
-- Projects receiving preliminary or final certification or pending in Regional Office	100		
-- Projects previously approved receiving final certification	26		
-- Projects denied	8		
Total	134		
Midwest Region:			
-- Projects receiving preliminary or final certification or pending in Regional Office	293		
-- Projects previously approved receiving final certification	42		
-- Projects denied	16		
Total	351		
Pacific Northwest Region:			
-- Projects receiving preliminary or final certification or pending in Regional Office	53		
-- Projects previously approved receiving final certification	5		
-- Projects denied	4		
Total	62		

Figures stated are for part 2 workload only. At the beginning of fiscal 1983, the program was reorganized for operation through four Regions.

Archeological Data Base

Question: The Committee has been asked to provide additional funding to help the Departmental Archeologist fulfill his requirements. Is there a concensus among government archeologists concerning the desirability of funding pilot computerized predictive models?

Answer: A variety of Federal agencies have undertaken activities that demonstrate their interest in the predictive modeling concept. For example, the Bureau of Land Management is currently funding an extensive literature review examining various aspects of predictive modeling. The Forest Service recently held a meeting of regional and forest archeologists in the Northwest to discuss applications of predictive modeling. The National Park Service has held one training class for its archeologist on predictive modeling - a second class will be held this year. The Office of Surface Mining accepted predictive modeling as part of environmental clearance activities required of a coal mine operator at the McKinley Mine, New Mexico. The Bureau of Indian Affairs used predictive modeling as part of the environmental clearance process for timber sales in New Mexico.

Predictive modeling can be expected, under certain specified conditions, to be a cost-effective approach to ensuring protection of important resources. The logical next step, following the review of existing information on the usefulness of such approaches, would be to develop and test a predictive model in a region where development pressures are expected to be great.

Question: How is the computerization of the data base progressing?

Answer: During fiscal 1984 and 1985, the Service designed and developed the database system specifications, conducted a pilot project and began full nationwide implementation. The database will include information on archeological reports, on Federal archeological projects, and on other existing databases. Information on project location, type of archeological study, acreage, and time periods will be included. Since much of the information already resides in the States, we are hoping to work with the States in order to ensure uniformity of data elements as well as a degree of nationwide standardization. Two States, Georgia and Arkansas, and the Southeast Region of the National Park Service participated in the pilot project. The database system has been installed in three Regions--Southeast, Atlanta; Western, San Francisco; and Mid-Atlantic, Philadelphia--and data entry has begun.

Question: What will it take to finish the computerization project in 1986?

Answer: By the end of fiscal 1986, we expect to have the database framework in place throughout the National Park Service Regions, and in several States that have expressed an interest in participating. We also expect to have captured the majority of records that have been created to date by the end of fiscal 1987. We have estimated that there are 100,000 existing records that should be entered into the system, and that it costs approximately $3 to enter each record. This will be accomplished through the use of temporary employees to enter existing records into the database. The fiscal 1985 base funding levels in outyears would be adequate to achieve this goal.

However, since the utility of the database will depend on capturing up-to-date information on Federal archeological activities, the database must be viewed as a continuing effort. Once the initial effort of capturing information on previous Federal archeological activities is ended, we will rely on National Park Service Field Offices, States, and other Federal agencies to record necessary information directly into the database.

Question: What enforcement power does the Service have to ensure Federal agency input into the database?

Answer: Under both Public Law 93-291 and 96-95, the Secretary of the Interior has the responsibility to provide an annual report to Congress on activities conducted Governmentwide. The Secretary is also responsible, under Public Law 93-291, for coordinating and overseeing activities under that act. These reporting and oversight responsibilities have been delegated by the Secretary to the Chief Archeologist in the National Park Service, who also holds the title Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

Under uniform regulations implementing Public Law 96-95, other agencies are required to submit such information to the Secretary as is necessary to enable the Secretary to comply with the requirement to report to Congress.

Final regulations implementing Public Law 93-291 have never been promulgated. The National Park Service currently is preparing a new draft of these regulations, which will appear as 36 CFR 66. The issue of reporting and coordination, including input into the database by other agencies, is under consideration as part of the process of developing these regulations.

Maritime Resources

Question: Does the Service have a HAER or HABS - like project for maritime resources? Please describe what is available and what could be done if funds were provided to initiate (or renew) such an effort.

Answer: There is presently no Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record-like program for maritime resources within the National Park Service. The Historic American Merchant Marine Survey, which operated briefly in the 1930's, did not survive, and no similar survey has been instituted. The Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record could record historic ships under their present recording program and enlarge their collection at the Library of Congress to include these records if funding were available.

Historic Maritime Resources

Question: Last year, the Committee requested an analysis of historic maritime properties. What is the status of that activity? How much will the Service expend on this activity in 1985? 1986? How much will the NTHP expend? Has the Service provided funds to the NTHP specifically earmarked for this purpose?

Answer: The National Trust for Historic Preservation's board of trustees formally adopted the report of its Maritime Heritage Task Force. This report commits the trust to a vigorous Maritime Preservation Program, including cooperation with the National Park Service on the reports requested by the Congress. The National

Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation anticipate the following schedule in the completion of Historic Maritime Properties Preservation Initiative.

> June 1985--National Trust will complete a nationwide inventory of maritime resources and review of extant "applicable standards of practice for maritime resources."
>
> September 1985--The National Park Service and the National Trust will combine the nationwide inventory with the War-in-the-Pacific National Historic Landmark Ship Study, existing National Register Listings, Historic Naval Ships of North America Listings, and other maritime listings into an evaluative nationwide inventory of maritime resources.
>
> September 1986--The National Trust in cooperation with the National Park Service will undertake two case studies, including a wooden hulled ship and a steel hulled ship to establish standards and guidelines for the stabilization and restoration of historic ships.
>
> September 1986--Completion of standards and priorities for the preservation of the national maritime resources.

In fiscal 1985, the National Park Service will expend approximately $28,000 on the work outlined above.

In fiscal 1985, the National Trust will utilize approximately $28,000 of its Historic Preservation Grant Funds for assisting the National Park Service in completing the inventory work. Other than the Historic Preservation Fund, no other funds have been transferred to the National Trust for this purpose in fiscal 1985. We anticipate that additional funding needs for the National Trust will occur in fiscal 1986 during the case study and standards stage. The amount of funds will depend upon the scope of work to be developed with the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Grant Administration Program

Question: For both the urban park and historic preservation grant administration programs, please provide a workload table justifying the reductions in funding proposed for these activities. Please include a cost/grant analysis to show the soundness of your proposal.

Answer: There is no reliable method for analyzing administrative costs on a grant-by-grant basis for either grant program--workloads occur in various categories. Each category requires different levels of effort at different times for each grant, depending on its size, complexity, and the stage of implementation that it has reached.

The major workload categories for Urban Park and Recreation Fund grants are:

Application review and approval
Compliance inspections and reports on project sites to ensure that they remain available for public recreation use
Compilation and analysis of grant data for program management
Project and fiscal closeouts (final billings and reports)
Proposal review and ranking
Review of grant progress reports and interim billings
Technical assistance on final applications

With no new grant funding in fiscal 1986, most program effort will occur in the last three categories. There will be an increase in monitoring efforts related to older, completed projects, but a sizable decrease in work associated with new applications and tracking of active projects. By the end of 1985, some 90 percent of all Urban Park and Recreation Fund grants will be completed. As shown in the following table, compliance monitoring--site inspection--requirements will increase in fiscal 1986, but it is expected that these efforts will be accomplished by field officers who also have Land and Water Conservation Fund State grants responsibilities. Therefore, the proposed 15 FTE's reflect part-time activity by a larger number of individuals, and we anticipate that this level will be adequate in the absence of new grant funding.

Comparison of Urban Park and Recreation Fund
Grant Workloads by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Grants Active-Start of Year	Grants Completed During Year	Site* Inspections	FTE's for Administration
1984	671	355	45	22
1985	352	260 Estimate	125	15
1986	130 Estimate	130 Estimate	290	15

* Most grants involve multiple project sites. Compliance monitoring to ensure grantee maintenance of recreation opportunities (section 1010 of Public Law 95-625) continues after project completion. From fiscal 1986 on, this will mean regular inspection of about 1,000 sites, 333 sites per year on a 3-year inspection cycle.

For the Historic Preservation Fund Grant Program, the proposed reduction in administrative costs is $70,000. In view of the budget proposal to eliminate Historic Preservation Fund grant assistance, this reduction is consistent with the reduced workload resulting from no new grants; the need to administer only previously approved grants and subgrants, which end during fiscal 1986; and a reduction in grant technical assistance activities, including workshops. Major workload categories for the current operating Grant Program can be summarized as:

Billings and payments
Certified Local Government Program implementation

Compliance monitoring visits, reports, and site inspections
Comprehensive planning assistance to States
Final project and program reports
Grant application review and approval
Program performance results, data, and statistical information
State Program Reviews (section 101(b)(2)) of the National Historic Preservation Act
Subgrant review and authorization
Technical assistance visits and workshops

With elimination of grant assistance, a major activity offsetting other workload reductions in fiscal 1986 will be the closeout of existing grants and termination of the State grant relationship. Grant administration staff in Washington and in five Regional Offices will carry out activities required to properly oversee closeout of the grant program. In addition, a number of activities authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act are expected to be continued voluntarily by States because of their benefit to the States and their local communities, including comprehensive historic preservation planning and the Certified Local Government Program which will be in place in fiscal 1985. It is anticipated that these two activities will continue to require the Service to utilize staff and funding to provide planning assistance and guidance.

Historic Preservation

Tax Act Certification

Question: Your justification (pg. 270) states that: "We believe that (tax incentives) will be sufficient to provide for the preservation and protection of historic properties without (continued) Federal support for State program."

Has the Administration proposed to eliminate the Investment Tax Credits? If so, how do you reconcile these proposals?

Answer: No, the Treasury Department issued a report in December 1984 recommending elimination of all investment credits as part of a tax simplification proposal. The Secretary of the Interior has previously provided written testimony to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee indicating continued support for tax incentives for historic preservation. At this time, the Administration has under consideration the Treasury Department's tax reform proposal; however, a decision to eliminate or keep a tax credit for the preservation of historic commercial properties has not been made. The Treasury proposal speaks in terms of meeting national historic preservation goals through the appropriations process rather than through tax incentives. If that proposal was accepted by the President, we would then reevaluate the need for grants-in-aid. We would anticipate, however, that the need for restraint would still exist, and any funding requests--in the event they were made--would not be of the magnitude of the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Incentive Program.

Question: What protection does the Investment Tax Credit program provide for noncommercial historic properties? Isn't the State program essential to further protection of these properties?

Answer: Investment tax credits for rehabilitation are available only to depreciable properties used for the production of income. This includes commercial, industrial and rental residential purposes; it does not include owner-occupied residences. The State program does not provide a financial assistance alternative for noncommercial historic properties. Since fiscal 1982, Congress has stipulated that Historic Preservation Fund grant appropriations cannot be used for development work. Grants provided to the States can be used for a variety of activities, including survey and planning, National Register nominations, commenting on Tax Act applications, compliance, and technical assistance. These programs contribute to the protection of historic properties. Because of their success and value to the community, we believe they will for the most part be continued by the States in the absence of grant funds.

Question: Have the Investment Tax Credits had the net effect of converting housing units to nonhousing commercial properties? Could you provide for the record an analysis of the projects assigned by tax credits and a summary of the impact on the availability of housing?

Answer: The National Park Service has not maintained data on the number of historic residential structures converted to commercial purposes. In fiscal 1984, 31,433 new rental housing units, out of a total of 54,649 units, were created in approved or certified historic rehabilitation projects. Most of these units were in structures formerly used as mills, factories, hotels, and commercial buildings. Fifty percent of the historic buildings approved for rehabilitation tax credits are used for residential purposes.

Christiansted National Historic Site

Historic Cannons

Question: What can be done to accelerate the recovery of the historic cannons being used at Fort Christiansvaern NHS on St. Croix, V.I. as parking lot markers?

Answer: A Development Concept Plan is being prepared for the Christiansted National Historic Site. The first step is the preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report. Preliminary recommendations of the report are that all cannons half buried in various locations should be retained and preserved in place. The cannons should be relocated only when preservation as a museum object overshadows its historic location or if it is needed to recreate a historically accurate scene within the fort.

Alternatives of the Development Concept Plan will include the relocation of parking or the installation of nonhistoric barriers to protect the cannons from damage by vehicles.

Land Acquisition

Question: Please provide for the record a status of obligations by park unit plus a plan for F.Y. 1985 and F.Y. 1986.

Answer: For fiscal 1986, the funds requested are planned to be used to acquire emergency and hardship tracts and pay deficiencies and relocation claims at parks as the need arises. No funds are otherwise requested. The status of obligations by park unit and the plan for the remainder of fiscal 1985 are reflected on the following tables:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STATUS OF OBLIGATIONS
AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1985

/-------- Area----------/	Total Available F.Y. 1985	Obligations	Plan For Remainder of F.Y. 1985
Alaskan Areas	490,000	0	490,000
Allegheny Portage RR	1,584,157	2,086	1,582,071
Antietam	505,035	1,475	503,560
Appalachian Trail	6,694,459	3,506,916	3,187,543
Big Cypress	6,866,708	5,829,206	1,037,502
Big Thicket	1,838,107	1,419,444	418,663
Biscayne	6,661,943	3,391,610	3,270,333
Black Canyon	1,274,000	0	1,274,000
Buffalo River	1,018,204	30,058	988,146
C&O Canal	832,849	3,518	828,332
Chaco Culture	1,479,970	90	1,479,880
Channel Islands	18,331,882	8,149	18,323,733
Chattahoochee River	1,619,991	4,000	1,625,991
Coronado	982,655	861,473	121,182
Cuyahoga Valley	5,851,279	5,786,082	65,197
Delaware Water Gap	2,329,741	540,786	1,788,955
Ebey's Landing	1,726,654	1,417	1,725,237
Fire Island	296,390	1,306	295,083
Fort Frederica	294,000	0	294,000
Fort Sumter	368,000	0	368,000
Gateway	496,305	0	496,305 1/
Golden Gate	2,574,844	493,288	2,081,556
Great Smoky Mtns	301,040	0	301,040 1/
Home of FDR	268,258	0	268,258
Indiana Dunes	1,433,984	609 RE	1,434,592
Jean Lafitte	5,682,231	1,559,382	4,121,849
John Day Fossil Beds	152,122	0	152,122
Kaloko-Honokohau	105,335	104,250	1,085
Lake Mead	834,031	0	834,031
Lower St. Croix	1,809,130	163,379	1,645,751
Manassas	4,880,073	903,294	3,976,779
Martin Luther King	653,834	40,669	613,166
Monocacy	4,937,730	10,309	4,927,421
New River Gorge	7,610,499	245,049	7,365,449
Obed River	2,294,486	57,095	2,237,391
Olympic	3,357,222	952,905	2,404,317
Petersburg	1,519,000	10,290	1,508,710
Point Reyes	2,538,761	1,430,358	1,108,403
Redwood	1,020,905	45,157	975,748
Rocky Mountain	979,827	0	979,827
Sagamore Hill	245,000	245,000	0
Salinas	490,000	47,300	442,700
San Antonio Missions	359,218	229,305	129,913
Santa Monica Mtns	17,223,708	15,929,719	1,293,990
Saratoga	791,976	157,211	634,765
Sequoia	1,638,261	1,512,505	125,756
St. Croix	1,517,645	124,916	1,392,730
Upper Delaware River	378,451	0	378,451
Valley Forge	2,868,373	106,726	2,761,647
Voyageurs	3,714,648	973,854	2,740,794
War in the Pacific	1,176,000	0	1,176,000
Women's Rights	495,348	1,763	493,585
Inholdings	4,933,983	344,086	4,589,899

/-------- Area----------/	Total Available F.Y. 1985	Obligations	Plan For Remainder of F.Y. 1985
Deficiencies	871,770	0	871,770
Acquisition Management	8,708,722	2,723,182	5,985,539 2/
Areas less than $100,000 Available	883,147	132,967	742,179
Sub Total	150,791,891	49,930,966	100,860,926
Transfer to BLM	30,000,000 RE	0	30,000,000
Grand Total	120,791,891	49,930,966	70,860,926

1/ Funds earmarked for D.T. at Grant Teton NP.

2/ $1,901,000 proposed for deferral to F.Y. 1986.

Land Acquisition

Question: Provide a narrative status report, including total future projects, for the following: Petit Bois Island at Gulf Islands NS; Appalachian Trail projects; Big Cypress; Big Thicket; Biscayne; Buffalo River; Chattahoochee River; Kaloko-Honokahau; Upper and Lower St. Croix; Manassas; Martin Luther King; Monocacy; New River Gorge; Obed River, Olympic; Redwood; Santa Monica Mountains; Sequoia; Upper Delaware River; Valley Forge; Virgin Islands; Voyageurs.

Answer: A narrative status report, including future projects for the areas, is as follows:

Petit Bois Island at Gulf Islands National Seashore - All land has been acquired on Petit Bois Island and all landowners have been paid except for the owners of 1/4 oil, gas and mineral interest. This tract was acquired by a declaration of taking, and a trial has not been scheduled as to the 1/4 interest.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail - Out of the total 2,000-mile length of the Appalachian Trail, there remain approximately 300 miles of trail and 25,800 acres to be protected. Approximately 192 miles of trail are identified for protection in the State of Maine, with the remaining protection needs in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Based on current State and Federal protection plans, it is estimated that an additional $18 million will be needed to complete the land protection program under the responsibility of the National Park Service.

Big Cypress National Preserve - A total of $177,874,694 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $176,959,041 has been obligated for the acquisition of 386,000 acres. There remain approximately 222 tracts totaling 6,372 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $2 million.

Big Thicket National Preserve - A total of $90,434,774 has been appropriated and 79,616 acres have been acquired. After fiscal 1985, there will remain approximately 92 tracts and 4,837 acres. The cost to complete the land protection program at Big Thicket is unknown. A total of $26,622,774 has been appropriated above the ceiling for land acquisition under the authority of Public Law 95-42.

Biscayne National Park - For the portions added by the June 28, 1980, legislation, a total of $6.8 million has been appropriated. The current unobligated balance is $3,270,333. All of tracts are on the Keys, except one submerged tract, have either been acquired or slated for condemnation. Appraisals for the 15 mainland tracts are being reviewed. Until these appraisals are approved, the future needs at Biscayne are unknown.

Buffalo National River - A total of $45,162,049 has been appropriated. To date, $44,153,000 has been obligated for the acquisition of 88,439 acres. There remain 10 tracts containing 707 acres to be acquired, plus 70 mineral tracts. It is anticipated that the unobligated balance of $1,009,008 will be adequate to complete the land protection program this fiscal year.

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area - A total of $68.9 million has been appropriated. To date, $67,272,209 has been obligated for the acquisition of 3,627 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 100 tracts and 1,330 acres to be protected. The cost of that acreage is not known at this time.

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area - A total of $85,179,577 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $85,119,259 has been obligated for acquisition of 14,621 acres. After fiscal 1985, it is anticipated that there will remain 546 tracts and 8,842 acres to be protected. All of the statutory ceiling for land acquisition has been appropriated, and the amount needed to complete the land protection program is unknown.

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area - A total of $77,721,932 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $76,602,120 has been obligated for the acquisition of 53,421 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 151 tracts consisting of 3,856 acres with an estimated cost of $19.7 million.

Gateway National Recreation Area - All private land identified for acquistion has either been acquired or will not be acquired because of excessive cost.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area - A total of $68,753,640 has been appropriated. To date, $66,672,085 has been obligated for the acquisition of 5,581 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 7,119 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $8,356,360.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park - Through fiscal 1985, a total $20,279,430 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $16,199,918 has been obligated for the acquisition of 5,581 acres. It is expected that all land in the Core area will be protected by the end of fiscal 1985. Under the terms of the enabling legislation, the local governments are to provide protection to the "park protection zone" through zoning. The local governments seem not inclined to enact the necessary zoning, and if protection is to be accomplished by the Federal Government, the acquisition cost will be $2.6 million.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park - A total of $404,292 has been appropriated for land acquisition. No lands have been acquired. There are 3 tracts containing 621 acres planned for acquisition. Section 317 of Public Law 98-146 authorized the acquisition of the private lands at Kaloko-Honokohau by crediting a surplus property account, to be established in each landowner's name, in the amount of the acquisition price for each landowner's land. The landowners can use the credits to bid for surplus property, wherever located. Appraisals are underway to determine the fair market value of the private land in the park. If agreement on value can be reached, the surplus property accounts will be established.

St. Croix Wild and Scenic River - A total of $17,660,596 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $16,267,866 has been obligated for the acquisition of 22,917 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 10,640 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $4.1 million.

Lower St. Croix Wild and Scenic River - A total of $18.5 million has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $16,886,849 has been obligated for the acquisition of 6,969 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 120 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $250,000.

Manassas National Battlefield The Act of October 13, 1980, expanded the boundary of the park and authorized the appropriation of $8.7 million for land acquisition. To date, $5,940,000 has been appropriated for land acquisition and $1,963,221 has been obligated for the acquisition of 222 acres. There are currently four offers to sell pending acceptance and one declaration of taking proposed to be filed at a total cost of $1,681,795. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 360 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $2,760,000.

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site - A total of $1,005,000 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $391,835 has been obligated for the acquisition of 4 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 6 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $2,495,000.

Monocacy National Battlefield - A total of $7,064,383 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $2,139,962 has been obligated for the acquisition of 426 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 171 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $686,000.

New River Gorge National River - A total of $8,668,662 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $1,382,515 has been obligated for the acquisition of 543 acres. After fiscal 1985, 45,857 acres remain to be protected at an estimated cost of $11,331,338.

Obed Wild and Scenic River - A total of $3,622,471 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $1,415,108 has been obligated for the acquisition of 1,157 acres. It is anticipated that the land protection program can be completed with the remaining funds.

Olympic National Park - A total of $24,740,000 has been appropriated for the boundary expansion, and $8,908,905 has been appropriated for the inholding portion of the park. A total of 47,525 acres has been acquired with appropriated funds. The unobligated balance of $1,986,940 is expected to complete the land protection program in the boundary expansion. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 1,278 acres to be protected in the inholding portion at an estimated cost of $19.4 million.

Redwood National Park - The Act of March 27, 1978, expanded the boundary by approximately 48,000 acres and effected a legislative taking of land owned by three larger timber companies as well as 15 individual owners of small parcels. A total of $376,267,959 has been made available for the project, of which $352,303,500 has been deposited in the court for lands taken from the three timber companies--Louisiana-Pacific, Arcata, and Simpson. In addition, $5,760,440 was paid for the settlement of 15 smaller tracts. Trials are scheduled to commence during the fall of 1985 for the determination of just compensation for the taking of the land owned by the three timber companies.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area - A total of $65,594,395 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $65,400,347 has been obligated for the acquisition of 11,003 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 50,158 acres to be protected at an undetermined cost. The balance of the statutory ceiling on land acquisition appropriations is $63,635,605.

Sequoia National Park - A total of $1,891,091 has been appropriated for the acquisition of 149 acres of land in the Mineral King addition to the park. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 556 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $4,614,589.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River - A total of $587,000 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $208,549 has been obligated for the acquisition of 3 acres. The Land Protection Plan is scheduled for completion in June 1985. The future land acquisition needs are unknown and will be identified by the plan.

Valley Forge National Historical Park - A total of $10,286,565 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $7,562,553 has been obligated for the acquisition of 2,908 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 112 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $3,608,435.

Virgin Islands National Park - A total of $15,308,000 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $15,227,047 has been obligated for the acquisition of 1,089 acres. There remains 1,559 acres to be protected at an undetermined cost.

Voyageurs National Park - A total of $40,270,515 has been appropriated for land acquisition. To date, $37,617,293 has been obligated for the acquisiton of 130,499 acres. After fiscal 1985, there will remain 1,913 acres to be protected at an estimated cost of $3,520,000.

Third Party Acquisitions

Question: Nonprofit organizations deal with private landowners in confidence, and some of the nonprofit organizations fear that disclosing to the Government the terms of their transactions with landowners will make that information subject to release to the public, thereby betraying that confidence. Is there any way to safeguard information disclosed by nonprofits from release?

Answer: We have been informally advised by the Solicitor's Office that, short of enactment of legislation that would prohibit release of information of this kind, there is no absolute assurance that the information could be withheld. While the Freedom of Information Act permits exemptions from release of certain kinds of information, including personal financial data, the general intent of the act is to provide for the fullest possible release of information.

National Recreation and Preservation

Question: You are proposing a reduction of $1.9 million from 1985 appropriations to date. $400,000 of that reduction is for recreation programs, but the justification does not permit a more detailed analysis (p. 138). Please spread the reduction by subactivity.

Answer: The reduction is distributed as follows:

Recreation Statistics and Information	$100,000
Surplus Federal Real Property	$300,000

Question: According to the justification, no new recreation surveys or information collection efforts will be started in 1986. What was the Service's proposal in this area?

Answer: No plans beyond the level of effort included in the budget justification have been made to start new nationwide survey efforts. Under the Administration's budget, all current activities will be continued, but to either a scaled down or slowed extent. These include preparation for the next Nationwide Recreation Survey, completion of the Public Area Recreation Visitors Survey (both in partnership with a variety of other Federal and State agencies), development and application of visitor/user analysis techniques at National Park Service areas, and response to requests for recreation related information and statistics.

Question: What surveys would have been done if the 1985 funding level were continued into 1986?

Answer: The primary result if funding were continued at the fiscal 1985 level would be that a delay in preparatory work for the next Nationwide Recreation Survey would not be necessary and the survey could be conducted as planned in fiscal 1987.

Natural Programs

Question: The Service initially proposed $975,000 for the Natural programs in 1986. This is significantly less than 1985 appropriations to date of $1,712,000, but also it is more than the Administration's final request of $530,000 (p. 140). Please prepare a table comparing these three funding levels and describe the reductions from 1985 appropriations to date.

Answer: The amount of $975,000 represents the Service's fiscal 1986 budget request to the Secretary for Natural Programs under the "National Recreation and Preservation" appropriation. It was based on the President's 1985 budget request and included a $150,000 increase request for the Natural Landmarks Program. It was developed at a time when the final appropriation amounts for fiscal 1985 were unknown. The following table explains the differences between the 1985 and 1986 amounts for Natural Programs.

	Fiscal 1985 Appropriation	Fiscal 1986 NPS Request to Department (000's)	Fiscal 1986 President's Budget
Rivers and Trails Studies	477	385	377
River Conservation Assistance	1,033	284	--
Natural Landmarks Program	202	306	153
Total	1,712[1]	975[2]	530[3]

[1] This figure represents the President's fiscal 1985 budget request of $825,000 ($385,000--Rivers and Trails Studies; $284,000--River Conservation Assistance; and $156,000--Natural Landmarks Program) and the $922,000 in congressional add-ons ($102,000--Trails Studies; $770,000--Conservation Assistance; and $50,000--increased Landmarks Program activities), less the 2 percent general reduction of $35,000.

[2] This figure represents the 1985 President's budget request of $825,000 plus a proposed increase of $150,000 for natural landmarks.

[3] This figure represents the same amounts in Rivers and Trails Studies and Natural Landmarks as requested for fiscal 1985 minus the 2 percent general reduction; does not retain the 1985 congressional add-on amounts; and reflects termination of the State and Local River Conservation Assistance Program.

Wildcat Brook Study

Question: Will the Wildcat River Study be completed in 1985? In 1986?

Answer: No, the study of Wildcat Brook was initiated in fiscal 1985. An interim report is required to be submitted to Congress before June 1987; the final report is required to be submitted to Congress before June 1990. Efforts will be made to accelerate the study with completion of the final report in fiscal 1987.

Question: How much will it cost?

Answer: Total cost for the Wildcat Brook study is estimated to be $75,000.

Question: Are funds provided in 1986?

Answer: Funds to support the study of Wildcat Brook are included in the fiscal 1986 budget request.

Blackstone River Project

Question: How about the Blackstone River project?

Answer: The study of the Blackstone River was completed in 1984. Study documents, study report, conservation options and the river corridor study are under review in the Department before transmittal to the Congress.

Appalachian Trail Conference

Question: What will happen to volunteer organizations such as the Appalachian Trail Conference if all trail technical assistance is terminated? Please list impacted groups.

Answer: There has been no active Trails Assistance Program since it was terminated in fiscal 1981. We, therefore, are unaware of any additional impact on the Appalachian Trail Conference or similar organizations in fiscal 1986.

Assistance for Rivers

Question: Please list the rivers where the NPS provided its 30 FTE of assistance in FY 1985.

Answer: The following rivers and States are currently being assisted or planned for assistance during fiscal 1985:

California	Merced River
Delaware	White Clay Creek Followup
Idaho	Pacific Northwest Rivers Conservation/Power Study
Maryland	Sassafras River Youghegheny River
Massachusetts	Connecticut River Valley Action Program
Montana	Pacific Northwest Rivers Conservation/Power Study
New York	Statewide Rivers Assessment Upper Delaware Landowner Assistance Adirondac Rivers Workshop Boquet River Followup
Oregon	Deschutes River Conservation Strategy Pacific Northwest Rivers Conservation/Power Study
Pennsylvania	Delaware River (Bristol, Pennsylvania) Pine Creek White Clay Creek Followup Schuylkill River Design Guide Upper Delaware Management Plan Assistance
Texas	Guadalupe River Plan

Vermont	Statewide Rivers Assessment Batten Kill
Washington	Pacific Northwest Rivers Conservation/Power Study
West Virginia	Bluestone River Corridor Plan River Recreation Study

In addition, 15 river conservation training workshops are being planned and may include the following:

Connecticut	Shepaug-Bantum River
Delaware	Christiana River
Maryland	College Creek
Massachusetts	Back and Sudbury Rivers
New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts	Connecticut River
New Hampshire	Nashua River
New Jersey	Pineland Rivers
New York	Adirondac Rivers
Pennsylvania	Lehigh River

River/Trail Studies

Question: Does the Service have a backlog of river or trail studies not yet complete? Please provide a status report and estimated completion date for each.

Answer: There are six ongoing trail studies and three river studies:

Study	Authorization	Initiated	Due Congress
California Trail	Public Law 98-405	October 1984	October 1986
De Anza Trail	Public Law 98-11	October 1983	October 1986
Illinois Trail	Public Law 98-11	October 1983	October 1986
Jedediah Smith Trail	Public Law 98-11	October 1983	October 1986
Pony Express Trail	Public Law 98-405	October 1984	October 1986
Trail of Tears	Public Law 98-11	October 1983	October 1986
Sheenjek River	Public Law 96-487	October 1981	October 1984
Squirrel River	Public Law 96-487	October 1981	October 1984
Wildcat Brook	Public Law 98-323	October 1984	June 1987

All authorized trail studies for which the Park Service was assigned responsibility, excepting those previously mentioned, have been completed and study reports transmitted by the Secretary with recommendations to the Congress.

Draft reports for the six ongoing trail studies are scheduled for review and comment by the public, governmental entities and other interests in 1985. In 1986 final study reports with the Secretary's recommendations as to the suitability of designating these trails as components of the National Trails System will be transmitted to Congress.

All river studies, for which the Park Service was assigned responsibility, excepting those previously mentioned, have been completed and have either been transmitted with recommendations as to suitability for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to the Congress or are currently under review preparatory to transmittal.

Final study reports on two ongoing river studies, the Sheenjek River and the Squirrel River will be completed in 1985 for transmittal to the Congress with recommendations as to suitability for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The final report on the ongoing Wildcat Brook Study will be completed in 1987 for transmittal to Congress.

Capital Area Arts and Cultural Affairs

Question: Please provide a status report on the establishment of regulations for the Capital Area Arts and Cultural Affairs program. Because the 1986 Budget proposes to transfer those funds for another purpose, does this mean that the Service has halted efforts to develop program regulations such as eligibility criteria and funding guidelines?

Answer: As directed by Public Law 98-473, approved October 12, 1984, the National Park Service proceeded to establish an application process and develop guidelines for implementing the grant program in fiscal 1986. The work was suspended with the submission of the fiscal 1986 budget which proposes the transfer of funds from this appropriation to fund other requirements.

Cyclic Maintenance

The justifications indicate that cyclic maintenance is to be limited to projects where the work is predictable and the maintenance cycle is longer than 1 year. Typically, the maintenance interval is between 2 and 10 years. These funds are allocated to and managed by regional offices. However, the Committee has some concerns that all projects funded by cyclic maintenance funds are not maintenance but often include new facilities or replacement facilities that significantly change the nature, size, and scope of service provided. An example would be replacing a portable restroom with a permanent restroom facility costing $50,000 to $150,000 or the construction of major new exhibits rather than replacing or updating old exhibits.

Question: Please provide a response to the Committee that addresses the suspected abuse of cyclic maintenance funds.

Answer: There has been no abuse in the use of cyclic maintenance funds. The Service has established strict criteria governing the use of and eligibility for these funds. Within the money available to the Regional Offices to support maintenance activities, there are two types of projects to be accomplished. These are cyclic maintenance, where the work is performed on a fixed periodic basis and has a maintenance cycle longer than once a year, and repair and rehabilitation, which corrects non-recurring deficiencies in buildings, roads, and utilities not requiring a multi-year construction approach. Under the Park Restoration and Improvement Program, the majority of the repair and rehabilitation work has been accomplished under the Repair and Rehabilitation Program, with a heavy emphasis on correction of health and safety deficiencies in the parks. However, the regions retain the flexibility to program funds to meet their most pressing and urgent needs, and this has resulted in some shifting of cyclic funds to accomplish small scale repair and rehabilitation efforts. While restroom facilities have been necessarily upgraded under the PRIP program to meet potential health and sanitation threats to the visitor, cyclic maintenance funds continue to be used for work defined as "cyclic maintenance" in nature.

Question: Provide a list of recently completed projects that might be considered outside the range of normally defined cyclic maintenance projects.

Answer: In fiscal 1984, the Service completed more than 600 maintenance projects that do not meet the established criteria for cyclic maintenance. Examples include the construction and rehabilitation of vault toilets at Ozark National Scenic Riverways; the installation of wells to provide potable water at Apostle Island National Lakeshore; the upgrading of a public comfort station at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park; the stabilization, reroofing and remodeling of a dormitory to meet safety code standards at Glacier National Park; the construction of comfort stations at four locations at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area; the upgrading of facilities to provide handicapped access at Petrified Forest National Park; and the construction of a storage building for flammable supplies at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. These projects involved one-time repair or rehabilitation work to comply with current health and safety codes, or to return the structure to a condition where future cyclic maintenance treatments will be both sufficient and effective. Accordingly, all of these projects were programmed within the health and safety program of the Service's park restoration and improvement initiative and not cyclic maintenance.

Question: Propose a set of guidelines for the Committee's consideration. It is essential for the Committee to continue to place credibility in the Service's estimates of cyclic maintenance needs and not to suspect that lump sum funds managed by regional offices have become slush funds to do projects which may be meritorious but are not cyclic maintenance.

Answer: The definitions set forth in the fiscal 1986 budget justifications remain the criteria for defining the various types of maintenance activities. The Service will continue to adhere to these criteria. The Committee can rest assured that the Service's estimates of cyclic maintenance needs reflect the best current information, just as the repair and rehabilitation estimates present a reasonable assessment of needs in that area. However, it should be pointed out that the maintenance project needs of most parks do not remain static from one year to the next. Therefore, it is occasionally necessary to redirect funds from cyclic maintenance on a one-time basis to fund unanticipated repair work. In the Service's view, this in no way adversely effects the credibility of the cyclic maintenance program.

Construction of a Science Building at Virgin Islands National Park

Question: Also, it appears that facilities are being constructed out of funds provided for the Servicewide science program (e.g., Virgin Islands Science Building). Please provide the authority for this for the record and a complete justification for this, and other, projects.

Answer: The limitation for construction of buildings in national parks was mandated by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451). This statutory limitation of $3,000 on the amount that may be expended reads in part as follows:

> "...No expenditure for construction of administrative or other buildings exceeding $3,000 shall be made in any national park except under express authority of Congress."

However, language contained in the fiscal 1981 appropriations bill and in each appropriations bill since 1981 exempts the Service from this $3,000 limitation. That language reads in part as follows:

> "...For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912."

The National Park Service issued further guidelines that stated:

> "Operation of the National Park System" funds may be used to construct a new facility so long as:
>
> 1. The Regional Director gives prior approval for all such expenditures over $10,000. A copy of the written request and justification from the park and the Regional Director's written response must be forwarded to the Associate Director, Administration, WASO.
>
> 2. The Director gives prior approval of all such expenditures over $50,000.
>
> 3. The facility to be constructed in no way relates to or augments a project funded from the "Construction" appropriation.

The Virgin Islands National Park is an internationally recognized resource that faces many critical natural resource problems. The park, because of its remoteness and inaccessibility, has struggled for over 30 years to develop a natural resource protection effort. The facility will allow the Service to:

Attract professionals to the park to conduct much needed research.

"Store" the recently completed comprehensive flora of St. John (1,500 herbarium specimen).

Display the park's collection of cultural artifacts.

Work closely with the local citizens by hosting programs and workshops on natural and cultural resource protection.

The science facility will serve as the focal point for these activities.

The science building at the Virgin Islands National Park is the only structure that has been built using Servicewide science funds. No other structures are planned from this funding source.

Budget Reductions

Question: The justifications show a number of reductions for FY 1986 and describes them in general terms. However, a number of these reductions are not justified in a manner that permits the Committee to determine their impact on park programs. For example, on p. 115, the cultural resources preservation program reduction of $2,629,000 is listed as one reduction and not spread by project or park. Similarly, there is a general reduction of $2,618,000 for headquarters and administrative costs shown on p. 116; a reduction of $954,000 shown on p. 116 for the position management initiative; a reduction of $13,772,000 shown on p. 116 for reduction in Federal salaries; and a reduction of $3,832,000 shown on p. 117 for general administration expenses. Please provide for the record additional and adequate justification for these reductions. If the Committee were to agree to these reductions, how and where will the Service implement them?

Answer: For each of the proposed reductions mentioned in the question, the specific impact on individual parks is not known. In the case of the reductions of $2,618,000 for administrative efficiencies and $954,000 for the position management initiative, the National Park Service is presently developing strategies for achieving the targeted savings. Administrative reductions will focus on consolidating functions at the park, centralizing certain administrative operations when insufficient workload exists at the park level to justify retention of staff and funding, and streamlining administrative procedures through automation. The position management initiative will involve a detailed review of positions in the GS 11-15 range to determine how to reduce the number of positions in this range without adversely affecting park management.

The reduction of $3,832,000 for general administration expenses consists of $2,515,000 for administrative consolidations and improvements in the Washington headquarters and 10 Regional Offices, $74,000 for the position management initiative, and $1,243,000 for the proposed 5 percent reduction in Federal salaries. As in the case with park administration and management, the Service is currently developing strategies for implementing the position management initiative as well as general administrative efficiencies.

If approved, implementation of the administrative and position management reductions will commence at the start of fiscal 1986. The proposed Federal salary decrease will be effective January 1986.

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

Question: What is the $400,000 reduction for PADC in 1984?

Answer: There is no $400,000 reduction in the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation budget. The $400,000 for the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation appearing on page NPS-115 of the justifications is reflected as part of National Capital Parks-Central on page NPS-105 for fiscal 1985 and 1986. This change more accurately reflects how the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation budget is being administered by the National Park Service.

1986 Base Adjustments

Question: You are proposing base adjustments to your FY 1986 budget of $21,288,000. This means, in effect, that you believe that you can achieve your base 1986 program objectives and still save $21.3 million below the amount we appropriated in FY 1985.

You are also proposing to fund $10,700,000 of your 1985 pay cost supplemental by transferring funds from the Cumberland Gap Tunnel project. An additional $3,590,000 in 1986 pay cost requirements will not be funded. Further, the Service is anticipating an additional 1985 billing of $5,000,000 for unemployment compensation payments for which funds are not requested.

An additional $30 million was borrowed from the land and water conservation fund for which no funds are being requested to replenish those acquisition accounts.

How will you accommodate these reductions? Do you have a plan, for example, for funding the $5 million due in unemployment compensation in 1985? Where will those reductions be made?

Answer: In order to cover the shortfall in funding for unemployment compensation in fiscal 1985, the Service is proposing to reprogram monies from other sources, notably park management. This will result in the deferral of maintenance projects, the purchase of supplies and replacement equipment, and cutbacks in temporary employment.

Concerning the base adjustment proposed for fiscal 1986, the budget does propose decreases of $21.3 million for the Operation of the National Park System account for the proposed 5 percent salary reduction in 1986, the position management initiative, and a 10 percent decrease in administrative functions. However, these decreases are offset by additional amounts budgeted for the full-year cost of the January 1985 Federal pay raise, pension fund contributions for the United States Park Police, payments to the Employee's Compensation Fund, and unemployment compensation. The net reduction in the 1986 base from the 1985 appropriation is $607,000.

The $30 million transfer from the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be absorbed by deferring the purchase of lands for which funding was appropriated in prior years.

Grizzly Bear Management

Question: According to your justification (p. 52), you are spending $364,000 for grizzly bear management in Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, and an additional $426,000 from the Servicewide Natural Resources Preservation Program. What will these funds be used for in FY 1986?

Answer: The $364,000 of park base funds together with the $426,000 of Natural Resources Preservation Program funds will be used in fiscal 1986 to conduct the combination of research and management that constitute the bear management program in the two parks. Of the total $790,000, $219,000 is earmarked for the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team's research and monitoring activities at Yellowstone; $54,000 is programmed for the bear habitat use research and bear monitoring studies at Glacier; $164,000 will be used for the combination of solid waste management, backcountry use management, backcountry patrolling, informational materials development and dissemination, interpretive program development and presentation, and law enforcement that are needed at Glacier to prevent visitors from experiencing hazardous bear encounters and to prevent bears from being adversely impacted by people; and the remaining $353,000 will be used at Yellowstone to provide a similar combination of maintenance, interpretive, and ranger activities to ensure protection of both visitors and bears.

Question: Does the Service conduct any grizzly bear related research? What type?

Answer: The Service conducts or participates in interagency research on grizzly bears in Glacier, Yellowstone, and several of the Alaska National Park System areas. With respect to Glacier and Yellowstone, the research focuses on bear population dynamics, bear habitat characteristics, and bear-human interactions. Specific projects for fiscal 1986 include continuing the development of a reliable grizzly bear population monitoring technique, completing a study of the effects on bears of human recreational use of wilderness, participating in an investigation of what constitutes a minimum viable population size for the grizzly bear, and completing the first part of an analysis of long-term bear sighting data and human backcountry use statistics to determine trends and establish the probability of bear-human encounters at different locations in a park.

Question: Does the Service anticipate that the number of human-bear conflicts will increase as the bear population recovers?

Answer: There are no specific data from which to predict that human-bear conflicts will or will not increase as the bear population recovers. To the degree that improvements in management of human activities occur, such as closure of all sources of garbage to access by bears or the shifting of human recreational activities away from areas where the bears temporarily are concentrated, then the rate of human-bear conflicts perhaps will not increase as the bear population recovers. This conclusion is especially applicable for Glacier, because the grizzly bear population there is thought to be nearly at the natural carrying capacity now.

Question: Is the Service conducting, or do they know of any research being conducted, on repellants that could be used, for example, to protect overnight campsites?

Answer: The Service is aware of, and closely following the results of, research and demonstration projects being conducted by others on the topic of bear repellants and aversive conditioning. In addition, both Glacier and Yellowstone are considering whether to conduct small scale investigations dealing with either attack repellants such as cayenne pepper sprays or distracting noises, or aversive conditioners of basic bear behavior, such as plastic or rubber bullets or loud noises.

Question: What actions have been taken to reduce bear-human conflicts?

Answer: Prevention of human-bear encounters is absolutely the primary goal of bear management. The best way to achieve this goal is to eliminate the availability of unnatural--human-associated--foods to bears and to judiciously use temporary, localized area closures of park lands for human use, steering humans away from temporary, high density bear areas. Achieving these measures requires an intensive garbage handling program and dedication to maintenance and the use of a bear monitoring process. This process uses observations of bear activity and locations of seasonally abundant, natural foods for bears to predict areas of high probable concentrations of bears. In addition, there are structural methods that could be, but to date have not been, used for protection of permanent campsites. One such method would be use of heavy duty fencing, with human access over the fence provided by ladders. A second method would be to copy the traditional north woods cache design and build shelters on pilings with human access to the shelters by ladder.

Specific actions that are used to reduce human-bear interactions include, for developed areas, more frequent garbage pickups and more intensive campground and backcountry patrols than is usual in areas without bears; the requirement that backcountry users pack out all their garbage rather than bury it; the provision of, and requirement that, visitors use and secure food storage places in both developed and backcountry campgrounds; provision of informational materials and interpretive programs on how bears behave in their native habitats, on how humans should behave when in bear habitat, and on how to behave when suddenly confronted by a bear; development and routine use of a computer-supported bear sighting and incident information system; and continuation of ongoing bear population, behavior, and habitat research that is designed to provide information in support of management actions intended to reduce the probability of bear-human conflicts.

Question: How many camping areas have been closed? How many trails?

Answer: In 1984, of the 359 backcountry campsites in Yellowstone, a maximum of 16 percent were closed at any one time because of bear activity, an average of 14 percent were affected at one time or another during the 2-month period of greatest concern, and only an average of 3 percent were affected the remaining part of the camping year. Similarly, of the 1,200 miles of trails in Yellowstone, about 11 percent were closed during an 11-day critical period, and only about 6 percent or less were closed at any one time during the rest of the hiking year. In Glacier, out of a total of 61 backcountry campgrounds, there were 7 temporary closures which lasted an average of about 5 days each. Similarly, of a total of 727.5 miles of trail, there were 37 temporary closures in 1984, with each closure affecting an average of about 12 miles and lasting an average of about 5 days. The minimum closure period was 1 day and the maximum was 24 days. The backcountry visitor use season was about 90 days.

At Glacier, during the period 1977-1983, 155 miles of trails were closed permanently because of the probability of bear-human incidents. In 1984, an additional 20 miles of trail were closed for this reason. In 1983, 2 campgrounds were moved because of bear problems, and in 1984 there were site relocations within 5 other campgrounds. Also in 1984, the park installed 12 food poles in backcountry campgrounds and initiated an intensive study of whether to move some of the backcountry campsites. For those that should be moved, the study is examining alternative locations. One purpose of this study is to reduce the number of temporary closures required because of a high probability of bear-human conflicts.

Question: How many troublesome bears were moved out of, or into, park units last year?

Answer: In 1984, with respect to grizzly bears, Yellowstone conducted 8 actions that moved 7 bears within the park, 11 actions that moved 9 bears into the park, and 3 actions that moved 3 bears out of the park--2 went to zoos, the third was killed. Glacier conducted one action to relocate a bear within the park and one action that removed a bear from the park--it was killed.

Closing of Fishing Bridge

Question: What are the status and cost of the closing of Fishing Bridge in Yellowstone?

Answer: In February of this year, Yellowstone distributed a report on Fishing Bridge and the Yellowstone Ecosystem that was prepared late in 1984. This report presents data that permit evaluation, in ecological and management terms, of the removal of the Fishing Bridge development. The removal decision, itself, was developed in 1981, following discussions between the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service regarding possible jeopardy to the grizzly bear caused by the combination of development at Fishing Bridge and Grant Village. The 1984 report addresses the significance of the Fishing Bridge-Pelican Valley area both for its unusually high ecological diversity and its key role in grizzly bear dynamics. The report also shows that the last 20 years of scientific investigation has revealed much information about the natural resource significance of the area and about the human impact to that significant resource. The report further comments that this information did not exist when the original developments were built. In recent months, the Service was petitioned by the Wyoming Congressional delegation to prepare an environmental impact statement for the development closure action. The Service has agreed to prepare, and has started to work on, the requested environmental impact statement. This environmental impact statement, by request, will include information on about the socio-economic impact of the closure on adjacent communities outside the park, as well as information on economic and management-related issues. The current estimate of immediate costs is that the environmental impact statement will cost $100,000 or more and will take one or more years to complete.

Statue of Liberty

Question: I notice in your statement that you are "working closely with a variety of business and other organizations to develop alternatives to direct appropriations for financing special projects and programs." What kinds of projects would you put in that category?

Answer: Support in accomplishing special projects and programs comes from cooperating associations, concerned individuals, small businesses, large corporations, foundations, service clubs, and other private organizations. The kinds of support include cash donations, equipment, materials, lands, labor, and professional expertise. This support has enabled the National Park Service to accomplish many additional objectives at no additional cost to the general taxpayer. For example, donations of money, services, and real and personal property valued at almost $135 million were received from private sector sources during fiscal 1984. Of that amount, $115 million came through the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation fund raising campaign and $4 million through the campaign to rebuild the Filene Center at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts.

Question: Would you include in that category the efforts of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation? How is that relationship working out -- is the Foundation raising adequate amounts of funding to keep the rehabilitation of the Statue on schedule? Will the Statue be completed in time for its centennial celebration in October 1986?

Answer: The Foundation is a nonprofit organization set up to raise money for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island restoration project. It falls within the category of an organization established to develop alternatives to direct appropriations for financing special projects and programs. The Foundation's program has been very successful to date with a total of $155 million raised towards a goal of $230 million which is adequate to keep the rehabilitation of the Statue on schedule. The Statue will be complete for its Centennial celebration in October 1986.

Question: What is the estimated cost of the rehabilitation project for the Statue? How much has been raised to date for that project?

Answer: Total actual cost for the rehabilitation work is estimated to be $63 million and $150 million for the Statue and Ellis Island, respectively, plus a contingency of $22 million. Approximately $155 million in cash, pledges, and commitments has been raised.

Question: What will the Foundation do after the Statue project is completed? When will it cease operations?

Answer: The Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island projects are expected to be completed by 1992. The major activity of the Foundation is expected to be completed by 1987. At that time, the activities will wind down, and the Foundation is expected to cease operation in 1992.

Question: What is the current plan for Ellis Island? At one time a few years ago, the Service was considering an adaptive reuse project for some of the structures. What happened to that plan?

Answer: All options continue to be under study. No final decisions have been made yet.

Question: Has the Service taken a position on S. 487, a bill that would grant a Federal Charter to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation? If so, what is it?

Answer: The Service has recommended support of the legislation subject to some changes.

Question: As we read that bill, it would grant the Foundation a proprietary interest in the Statue. Is that correct? What authority does the Secretary currently have to do so? Does he have any authority to give the Foundation exclusive rights to raise money from commercial ventures for rehabilitating the Statue?

Answer: The bill would in effect grant the Foundation a proprietary interest in the Statue of Liberty "restoration effort," not the Statue itself. The Secretary currently has no specific authority to grant the Foundation a proprietary interest in the restoration effort although the Foundation may have such an interest under law generally applicable to such matters. The Secretary has authority, which he has exercised, to recognize the Foundation as the primary fundraiser for the project and not to accept donations generated by commercial solicitations from other sources.

Question: On February 7, 1985, the acting Director of the National Park Service had published in the Federal Register a notice establishing a new donations policy. The notice says that while the Service will accept private donations for restoration of the Statue, the Service will not accept donations generated as commercial solicitations. What is the legal basis for such a policy? If a company chooses to send the Service a cashier's check for $250,000 to be used for rehabbing the Statue, and if the company wants to advertise itself as a public minded company as evidenced by its donation, what will the Service do with that check? Has this situation actually happened?

Answer: The Secretary under 16 U.S.C. 6 and other authorities is authorized, "in his discretion," to accept property and money donated for the purposes of the National Park System. As the Secretary has discretion as to whether to accept such donations, he may choose not to accept donations from a particular source or generated in a particular manner. The February 7, 1985, Federal Register notice implements this discretionary authority with respect to Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island donations. Under this policy, the National Park Service will and has accepted donations directly from a business if the donation was not generated by commercial solicitation.

Question: Is there a minimum amount that a corporation must contribute before it could secure the Foundation's approval for an advertising tie-in with the Statue? Please describe.

Answer: It is our understanding that the Foundation negotiates advertising tie-ins with private corporations on a case-by-case basis.

Question: If the check is sent to the Foundation, how will the donor receive assurances that the contribution is actually to be used on the Statue? Are the Foundation's books open in the same manner and degree for inspection as the National Park Service's? Are their papers and materials subject to Freedom of Information Act requests? Is GAO eligible to review their operation?

Answer: The Foundation is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation in the State of Delaware and is subject to all applicable State laws with regard to nonprofit organizations. In addition, the Secretary's Memorandum of Agreement with the Foundation requires that funds received and expended by the Foundation from whatever source and for whatever purposes must be accounted for under a system of accounts and financial controls meeting accepted professional standards for nonprofit charitable organizations. Also, the Foundation must engage an annual audit by a qualified audit firm and must publish an annual report of its activities and finances. The Foundation, as a private nonprofit corporation, is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act. The General Accounting Office is eligible to review the Foundation's operations.

Question: One stated purpose of your donations policy is to protect potential donors or contributors from unscrupulous businesses. A company might solicit customers by a pledge of supporting rehabilitation of the Statue and then not do so. Would that type of fraud be illegal under current statutues? If so, why is additional protection needed?

Answer: One of our concerns is proper accounting for claimed commercial tie-ins. A larger concern is not so much for fraudulent activities, for example, where a company fails to make a promised donation, but, that the public may be led to believe that a larger portion of a purchase is going to be donated than actually is. A company may achieve this result without violating applicable criminal statutes and still successfully deceive the public.

Question: How does the Foundation propose to investigate commercial donation plans to determine legality? Why couldn't the Service do likewise?

Answer: The Foundation is able to enforce its contracts through usual judicial procedures. If the National Park Service had such contracts, it could do likewise. However, the National Park Service does not have adequate qualified personnel or funding to administer a program such as the Foundation's.

Question: Would enactment of S. 487 be precedent setting in that it grants an interest in a publicly-owned monument to a non-governmental entity? Have there been any other similar instances where the Government gives up control to a non-governmental entity in exchange for fundraising assistance? Under what terms and conditions should non-governmental entities be exclusively empowered to collect funds for governmental purposes?

Answer: S. 487 only grants a proprietary interest in the restoration effort, not the Statue itself. We do not believe that the effect of the bill would be to give up control to a nongovernmental entity in exchange for fundraising assistance. We believe that the terms and conditions of the Secretary's Memorandum of Agreement with the Foundation are adequate to protect the Government's interests in such circumstances.

Question: An article in the Los Angeles Times on March 20, 1985 states that the Foundation will incur an expense of $38 million in consultant fees, fundraising and management expenses that would not have been necessary if we had funded the project with direct appropriations. Is that correct?

Answer: Fundraising expenses of the Foundation would not be incurred if the restoration was paid for with appropriated funds.

Question: What is the status of the suit filed by the Foundation against the Anheuser-Busch company for its "Budweiser" ad depicting restoration efforts on the Statue?

Answer: The suit has been dismissed.

Construction

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Question: What is the status of the Boulder-Bullfrog Scenic Road environmental analysis provided for in the FY 1985 bill?

Answer: Work is continuing on the environmental analysis, and it is scheduled to be completed by the Congressional due date of July 1985. At the present time, it would be premature to state whether the findings of the assessment will show significant anticipated impact or no significant adverse impact from the proposed scenic road.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site

Question: Please provide a funding history for the Taft house and a statement outlining non-Federal funding and support. What is the total project cost?

Answer: From 1981 through the end of this fiscal year, $1.2 million has been expended on exterior restoration of the Taft Home. This includes planning as well as restoration costs. To date, there has not been massive non-Federal private support for this project. The Friends of Taft organization has been quite active in this regard during the past few years, and they expect to raise $200,000 in donations by the end of this year. The remaining work still to be funded at the Taft Home includes restoration of the interior and associated heating, cooling, fire alarm systems, and interior furnishings. The basement of the home will be converted to a visitor reception and exhibit area. The cost estimate for the remaining work is $1.7 million. Final plans are now underway for this work.

Reduction of Construction Program

Question: The Service initially requested $78 million for construction projects in 1986 but the OMB reduced the request to $49,456,000. Was this reduction tied to the overall PRIP program reduction? Could you provide for the record the list of projects that were proposed but not requested?

Answer: Yes, the Service's "Construction" appropriation has always been included as a part of the Park Restoration and Improvement Program, and the fiscal 1986 request reflects a reduction to the pre-Park Restoration and Improvement Program level of fiscal 1981.

A listing of projects that were proposed but not requested in fiscal 1986 is as follows:

Other Projects for Fiscal 1986 Line Item Program

Park Area	Package Number	Title	Amount ($000's)
Canaveral National Seashore	107	Comfort Station and Utilities Apollo Beach	940
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	263	Repair Unsafe Visitor Facilities, Utilities Roads	2,700
Denali National Park and Preserve	221	Visitor Access Center Center and Staging Area	2,000
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site	101	Connect Water and Sewer with Public Utility District	740
Fort McHenry National Monument	149	Rehabilitate 4,500 Linear Feet of Historic Seawall	800
Fossil Butte National Monument	110	Construct Permanent Visitor Center/ Headquarters	2,000
Grand Canyon National Park	352	Replace Power Distribution System, North Rim	3,600
Gulf Islands National Seashore	112	Construct Administration Building/ Visitor Center and Utilities, Naval Live Oaks	3,530
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	114	Construct Visitor Contact Station and Staging Area	800
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	114	Restore Historic Building, Phase III	1,620
Sitka National Historical Park	115	Complete Restoration of Russian Mission	740

Park Area	Package Number	Title	Amount ($000's)
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	180	Rehabilitate Utilities and Campsites, Platte River Campground	2,230
William Howard Taft National Historic Site	101	Complete Rehabilitation, Taft Home	1,700
		Additional Line Item Subtotal	23,400

-- Revised fiscal 1986 line item would be $37,456,000 in request now before Congress and an additional $23.4 million. 60,856

-- Additional project planning needed to support the 13 projects listed above and additional advance planning to maintain future year construction at current levels:

Advance Planning:	+$2,000,000
Project Planning:	+3,500,000
Subtotal	+5,500,000

14,500

New Planning Totals:	$5,500,000 (Advance Planning)
	9,000,000 (Project Planning)
Grand Total	14,500,000

-- Emergency and Unfunded Projects would remain at: 3,000

-- Grand Total "Construction" appropriation would become: 78,356

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

Question: Another project dropped was at Delaware Water Gap NRA, which would have rehabbed or replaced water and sewer lines, roads and parking, and other projects which are necessary to bring existing public use areas up to standard. Are some of these areas so badly in need of improvement that visitors are coming into contact with raw sewage?

Answer: On heavy visitor use days, the potential does exist.

Denali National Park and Preserve

Question: One of the projects dropped was a $2 million project at Denali NP for 7,000 square foot visitor/administration facility at Riley Creek. Is this facility called for in existing GMPs? How does it relate to the Committee's 1985 Directive to expand the new GMP to include the need for new facility development on the South side?

Answer: Yes, the Riley Creek information/transportation staging area is a facility called for in the current General Management Plan. Basically, the Riley Creek facility is totally independent from the various proposed developments on the south side of Denali National Park and Preserve.

Sitka National Historical Park

Question: Funds were not included to complete restoration of the Russian Bishop's House at Sitka, NHP, Alaska. Is that authorized? Please provide for the record a funding and authorization history for this project, including original cost estimates and current cost estimates.

Answer: The authorized development ceiling for Sitka National Historical Park has been increased twice in the last 10 years. The initial development ceiling of October 18, 1972, was $691,000. This ceiling was increased on November 10, 1978, to $1,571,000, and very recently, October 19, 1984, was increased again to $4 million.

The funding history, excluding maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation funds, is as follows:

	($000's)
Fiscal 1976	
--Stabilize Russian Mission (Emergency and Unscheduled Project funds)	95
Fiscal 1980	
--Stabilize Russian Mission (Emergency and Unscheduled Project funds)	40
Fiscal 1981	
--Historic Building Restoration, Russian Mission (Line Item Construction funds)	616
Fiscal 1982	
--Continuation of Restoration and Fire Detection/Suppression System, Russian Mission (Line Item Construction funds)	1,204
Total	1,955

The remaining restoration work at the Russian Bishop's House includes the completion of the interior and site work, which is estimated to cost $740,000. The full implementation of the proposed exhibit plan, including museum exhibits, diagrams, and collections would require an additional $600,000.

With regard to the original estimates, depending upon the stage of the planning for each phase of this restoration work, a large number of preliminary and final cost estimates have been prepared for each component of this project. It is impossible to identify a figure that would constitute a valid "original" cost estimate.

Alaska Facility Needs

Question: Last year, the Committee directed the NPS, FWS, and BLM to coordinate Alaska facility needs and to report to Congress on savings that could be achieved through colocation. Where is this report?

Answer: In response to the continued interest of some members of Congress in the potential for development of facilities to be shared by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service in Alaska, representatives of the two agencies met on October 9, 1984, to identify areas where such sharing would be mutually beneficial and less expensive to the Government as a whole. The following is a listing showing locations and kinds of facilities where such sharing might be practical:

Conservation Units	Possible Facility Types	Comments	Fiscal 1985 Funding
Kotzebue, Alaska Selawik National Wildlife Refuge Cape Krusenstern National Monument Kobuk Valley National Park Noatak National Preserve	Aircraft hangar; Administrative building/ visitor contact station; Workshop/storage; Housing	The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities of the State of Alaska has shown interest in the development of hangar space for FWS and NPS. It may be willing to assist in obtaining the necessary land lease and developing the site.	NPS has programmed $74,000 in fiscal 1985 for planning facilities in Kotzebue. No funding is anticipated in fiscal 1985 by the FWS for facilities at this location, but the budget includes $443,000 for design and construction of a bunkhouse at the village of Selawik, 75 miles to the east.
Bettles, Alaska Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Aircraft hangar; Administrative building/ visitor contact station; Workshop/storage; Housing	The Bureau of Land Management may also be interested in a joint use facility in Bettles.	The FWS fiscal 1986 budget includes $761,000 for design and construction of a bunkhouse in Bettles. The NPS has no funding at this location in fiscal 1985.
Coldfoot, Alaska Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Visitor contact station; Housing	The Bureau of Land Management may also be interested in sharing this facility.	The NPS has programmed $101,000 in fiscal 1985 for planning facilities in Coldfoot. No funding has been included in the FWS budget for facilities at this location.

Conservation Units	Possible Facility Types	Comments	Fiscal 1985 Funding
Fairbanks, Alaska Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Aircraft hangar; Workshop/storage	Bureau of Land Management (Alaska Fire Service) may also be interested in a joint use facility in Fairbanks.	
King Salmon, Alaska Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge Katmai National Park and Preserve Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	Aircraft hangar; Administrative building/ visitor contact station; Housing		The NPS has programmed $150,000 for planning facilities in King Salmon.
Circle, Alaska Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Administrative building/ visitor contact station; Workshop/storage; Boat dock; Housing		

Purchase or lease of land will be required for some of these facilities. A decision to construct new facilities will be made only after available existing facilities have been examined and found inadequate.

The previously stated information constitutes the extent of the report which has been prepared.

Employee Housing--Alaska Areas

Question: Your 1986 proposal includes $540,000 to provide employee housing at Kotzebue, Alaska and $1,870,000 to provide employee housing at Bettles, Alaska. What is the cost per square foot for these estimtes? How do these fit with ongoing FWS construction in these areas?

Answer: The costs for the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve employee housing project will be approximately $290 per square foot. Storage and garage facility construction will be about $136 per square foot. At Kotzebue, housing costs will be approximately $136 per square foot. The cost estimates for these facilities are comparable and, in some cases, slightly lower than ongoing Fish and Wildlife Service housing at a similarly remote area. The Gates of Arctic National Park and Preserve housing project at Anaktuvuk will be in a joint housing area with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Question: What is the Service's 5 year facility construction plan for Alaska, by park unit and function (housing; visitor use; campgrounds; roads; etc)?

Answer: The Service's current 5-year Servicewide priority listing includes the following projects for Alaska park areas. These projects represent work which may be requested during the next 5 years.

Housing

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	106 - Employee Housing Point Alsworth
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	113 - Employee Housing, Chitina
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	115 - Seasonal Quarters, Slana

Development and Visitor Services

Denali National Park and Preserve	221 - Construct Visitor Access/Information Center
Katmai National Park and Preserve	140 - Headquarters Expansion, King Salmon

Kenai Fjords National Park	100 - Construct Exit Glacier Development
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	114 - Restoration and Adaptive Use of Historic Structures
Sitka National Historic Site	115 - Restoration of Russian Bishop's House

Water and Sewer Projects

Denali National Park and Preserve	234 - Reconstruct Sewer System, Headquarters
Denali National Park and Preserve	101 - Construct Polychrome Pass Comfort Station

Administrative and Infrastructural Development

Glacier Bay National Park	155 - Construct Administrative Building, Bartlett Cove
Glacier Bay National Park	111 - Relocate and Construct Maintenance Facility
Glacier Bay National Park	151 - Construct Ranger Barges, Tarr Inlet and Dundas Bay
Katmai National Park and Preserve	112 - Construct Shop Building

Roads and Bridges

Denali National Park and Preserve	221 - Roads and Parking for Visitor Access Center
Denali National Park and Preserve	229 - Replace Toklat Bridges 1 and 2
Denali National Park and Preserve	257 - Rehabilitate Denali Road, Mile 10 to Savage River Bridge
Glacier Bay National Park	170 - Reconstruct Main Park Road

Alaska Areas

Question: Please provide background papers and a NPS needs assessment for the following Alaska park issues: increased tourism at Denali, Katmai, and Klondike Gold Rush; float trip usage and capacity; state disposal of land for homesite development in NPS units; state for Federal land exchanges in NPS units; state road construction plans and their impact on NPS units; mining and minerals program workload and NPS resources availability; other real estate or commercial development in NPS units; adjudication of Native allotment applications; natural and cultural resource inventory needs and available resources; GMP or comprehensive plan development deadlines and current schedules; cuts in operating budgets from initial allotments.

Answer: The following briefing statements provide the information requested:

Fiscal 1986 Budget Briefing Statement

Issue: Increase Tourism at Denali National Park and Preserve

Background: Recreation use has increased from 44,500 visitors in 1972 to nearly 396,000 in 1984. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 tripled the size of the park to over 6 million acres. This has added an additional workload while staff and funding resources have remained essentially unchanged. There is also a need to implement basic resource management programs to monitor visitor impacts and protect native plant and animal species in remote areas of the preserve.

Current Status: With the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and a continuing trend toward higher visitation, the workload of the park has increased. Park funding, personnel, and equipment inventories are sufficient to patrol and maintain the older developed areas and along the 87-mile tour road through the original Mount McKinley National Park acreage. The southern preserve area is subject to increasing commercial licensee use, poaching, and unsupervised recreational activities that, left unattended, will result in damaged resources and decreases in indigenous animal populations. A Natural Resources Management Plan addressing ways to protect park resources from increased use of the Southern District was completed in 1983. In addition, the State of Alaska is planning extensive development of adjacent lands in the Southern District area that could adversely affect the quality of resources and recreation.

Requirements: Funding to be included in future budget requests will be to:

Establish a South District operations and protection unit;

Establish a comprehensive Natural Resources Management Program;

Establish an Aerial Patrol Program; and

Replace aging fire truck and ambulance

Issue: Increased Tourism at Katmai National Park and Preserve

Background: Visitation to Katmai National Park and Preserve has nearly doubled since passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. Additional lands added are almost all wilderness and include the largest protected sanctuary for the Alaskan brown bear in existence. The park also includes a number of areas listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Current Status: The park's growing popularity as an area that provides good accessibility, lodging, visitor programs and wilderness experiences is the primary reason for the increased visitation. In addition, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act allows both sport and subsistence hunting and fishing in the preserve area, making it difficult for current park staff to monitor use and compliance with Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act provisions. More than 30 species of land mammals are indigenous to the preserve, including one of the largest Alaskan Brown Bear populations in the State. Remote areas of the park are without any park employee overview or facilities.

Requirements: Additional requirements to be requested in future years' budget proposals will focus on:

Improving daily operations staff levels to accommodate increased visitation and park use;

Establishing an aerial patrol program; and

Improving facility support (five employee housing units, administrative/maintenance/public use complex at King Salmon headquarters area).

Issue: Increased Tourism at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

Background: In the past 3 years, there has been a 23.5 percent increase in visitors to the park because of more cruise ships docking at Skagway, heavier use of the Klondike Highway, and more tourists in the Chilkoot Trail unit. In the next 3 years, restoration work should be completed on 11 historical buildings within the Skagway historic district of the park, 3 of which will be open to the public. The economy of Skagway has been depressed since the closure of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad route in 1982; however, tourism, with the assistance and support of the park, has recently become a viable economic resource in the community.

Current Status: The city of Skagway is projecting a 30 percent increase in cruise ship passengers in 1986 compared to 1984. The Governor of Alaska is currently studying a proposal to keep the highway to the Yukon open all year which would result in more winter use of park facilities. By the end of fiscal 1987, the park will have 11 additional historical buildings restored, four of which will be completely maintained by the park. The remaining seven historical buildings are to be leased back to the private sector for commercial operations accommodating increased visitation. The park museum collection maintains over 10,000 artifacts. Because of archeological work being performed on a continual basis, the collection is anticipated to grow to over 30,000 artifacts by 1987.

Requirements: Additional funds would be used to improve work on preserving, cataloging, and displaying artifacts from the Klondike Gold Rush threatened by loss from increased visitation. Buildings currently being restored would be opened to the public to view interpretive displays and period furnishings. Additional personnel would be utilized to maintain historical buildings and provide information to park visitors as well as visitor assistance and protection.

Issue: Float Trip Usage and Capacity in Alaska Parks

Background: Since the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980, subjective informal observations and reports from about 60 National Park Service permitted commercial guides suggest that river float trip usage in National Park Service areas in Alaska has been steadily increasing. However, little concrete data on float trip use on these rivers exists. Information on use and carrying capacities is necessary if these rivers are to be managed effectively.

Current Status: Park staffs are inadequate and have little time to monitor float trip use except as a peripheral function while engaged in other activities. Carrying capacity and river use studies have not been conducted. However, in 1986 or 1987, after completion of General Management Plans, these studies will be initiated. Until then, little information will be available on which to base management decisions.

Requirements: The National Park Service will initiate river use studies in 1986 or 1987 following completion of the General Management Plans. The Service believes that additional seasonal staff are needed to properly monitor and manage river use and resources. A high priority for future years' budget request will be to acquire seasonal personnel for this purpose.

Issue: State Disposal of Land for Homesite Development in Alaska Parks

Background: Disposal and/or development of these lands are a major concern of the National Park Service. Excessive human intrusion and associated activities, degradation of wildlife habitat, and other park resources and major changes in the existing character of the parks are contrary to the purposes for which the parks have been created. Alaska has an ongoing program to dispose of suitable State lands for development by private owners.

Current Status: State-owned lands, privately owned lands, and lands selected by the State for development consist of the following acreages within park units:

> Privately owned lands and temporarily approved lands for disposal -- 139,968 acres
>
> Lands selected by the State for conveyance to them -- 48,194 acres
>
> Lands claimed by both the State and native corporations -- 2,398 acres

As oil revenues have begun to decline, economic considerations compel the State of Alaska to explore supplemental sources of income which include disposal and/or development of State-owned real property. If revenue from oil reserves continue to decline, pressure will be ever-mounting to develop a new or supplemental revenue source from State lands. Major selloff or development of State lands within national park units would be devastating to the resources for which the Park Service has management responsibility.

In 1983, Alaska sold more than 200 lots in the Fireweed Mountain subdivision near McCarthy in the heart of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. Alaska has considered other disposals at Kenai Fjords, Katmai, Klondike Gold Rush, and immediately adjacent to Gates of Arctic, but by policy or other reasons has not proceeded to sell at these areas. Sales have been held on lands adjacent to Denali National Park and Preserve.

With major residential and commercial development, particularly in heretofore remote, undeveloped areas, comes the need for increased transportation facilities/systems to provide ingress and egress. Numerous easements will need to be planned and transacted to provide access to such developments. Many additional easements will be required to provide access to remaining public lands, State and Federal.

Systematic planning and development of appropriate easements, environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, appraisals, cadastral surveys, engineering studies, public hearings, and legal negotiations will require additional personnel and funding.

It is recognized that a mutually acceptable plan between the State of Alaska and the National Park Service should be developed and implemented, which will balance the needs of both entities.

Requirements: Since disposal of land within the National Park System for commercial or residential development is in direct conflict with the purposes for which the parks have been created, the Service will actively participate in planning, development, and/or legislation with the State of Alaska. Funding to promote exchange or acquisition will be a high priority of future National Park Service budget requests.

Issue: State of Alaska - Federal Land Exchanges in or Adjacent to Alaska Parks

Background: The State of Alaska owns approximately 139,968 acres inside the Park System in Alaska and has selected an additional 48,194 acres under provisions of Public Law 96-487, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. Much of this land may be disposed of or developed by the State. Any such action could produce significant negative impacts upon Park System resources. The State of Alaska has indicated a willingness to consider exchange of certain lands owned by the State in or adjacent to the Park System for other Federal lands.

Current Status: Two land exchanges are currently underway between the National Park Service and the State of Alaska. At Denali National Park, the Dunkle Mine area would go to the State of Alaska allowing exploration and possible development of minerals in the area while the United States would receive lands in the "Wolf Township" at the northeastern corner of the park. These lands contain habitats used by caribou, moose, wolves, bear, and Dall sheep. At Katmai, the Service desires to acquire State lands bordering Kamishak Bay and between the park and the State's McNeil River Game Sanctuary. These lands are important to the well-being and protection of the brown bear in this area. Available and suitable Federal lands are needed to effect the exchange.

Requirements: Future exchanges that will be sought involve State lands in or adjacent to Aniakchak, Bering Land Bridge, Gates of the Arctic, Klondike Gold Rush, Lake Clark, Noatak, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Yukon-Charley Rivers. Acquisition of these State lands will complete watersheds in some instances, assure long-term protection and resource values, acquire significant resource lands, provide for better unit management boundaries, and preclude subdivision sales or other adverse uses. Some park lands are available for these proposed exchanges, but the majority of the acreage must come from other public domain lands if the integrity of the park's natural boundaries is to remain intact.

Lands within the Park System in Alaska, which may be available for disposal in exchange transactions, are miniscule in comparison to the State-owned properties. Those lands which have been determined to be available have been reviewed by the State and with little exception have been determined to be undesirable for State land management purposes. Without a land base from which to develop mutually acceptable exchange transactions, little progress will likely be made.

Both sides are interested in consolidating the landownership patterns to improve management of resources. If other Federal lands can be identified, which could be utilized and made available for exchange purposes, significant progress would be realized without adversely affecting the State's overall net worth in land value and utilization. If such lands cannot be made available, land exchange is not a highly viable tool to adjust landownership patterns or protect and preserve Park System resources.

Additional funding could be utilized to manage the Federal Land Exchange Program for Alaska parks.

Issue: State Road Construction Plans and Their Impact on Alaska Parks

Background: The State of Alaska is aggressively extending and improving its road access to rural areas. New routes are planned through and adjacent to National Park Service units. Within the national parks, existing highways are being redesigned and reconstructed, historic trails are being claimed as legal rights-of-way, and access routes are being established to mining claims and other inholdings.

State road planning will have a fundamental and determinative effect on the future of the National Park Service units in Alaska. To maintain park values and assert Federal interests require an ongoing effort by the National Park Service in Alaska to work with State personnel at both the park and at a Regional level.

Current Status: Examples of current State road construction plans affecting National Park Service units are as follows:

> Section RS 2477 of the 1866 mining law granted to States and territories free rights-of-way over unreserved public land for highway purposes. The object of the grant was to enable citizens to construct roads across public domain. In Alaska, such routes were used for postal service, freight hauling, and access to mining claims as well as for other commercial and general travel. Most park units have numerous routes of this type.
>
> The State has put the Service on notice that it may assert that many RS 2477's are legal rights-of-way. As this occurs, the National Park Service staff will be needed to work with the State and other claimants in evaluating such claims.
>
> The State's long-range road planning includes a major intrastate highway extending from Prospect through Bettles, into the Kobuk Valley. In addition, railroad access from Ambler across the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve to Fairbanks is under consideration. Another road into or through the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve has been proposed. These developments would have a major impact on the use and nature of the affected parks.
>
> The Sate has selected land in the corridor of the haul road extending to Prudhoe Bay. State selections appear to be located to provide for spur roads connecting with potential RS 2477 rights-of-way through the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve.
>
> The Alaska State Legislature is currently considering a bill (S.B. 49) that would appropriate $500,000 for a State

feasibility study of three alternative routes that would connect from the Fairbanks-Anchorage highway to Kantishna within Denali National Park and Preserve. If the State proceeds with this study, the National Park Service must participate in the extensive cooperative process of analysis and consideration defined under title XI of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, National Environment Protection Agency requirements must also be met.

If the Cape Krusenstern National Monument land exchange is consummated, the National Park Service will have responsibilities for monitoring the design and construction of the highway from the coast into the Red Dog Mine.

The National Park Service has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, the Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Natural Resources for the planning and management of the McCarthy Road corridor in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.

Along the Nabesna Road, also within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, the State is planning to locate drainage ditches outside of the right-of-way on park land. Proper surveillance and permitting procedures for this development would involve field inspections of dozens of sites. Currently, the Service has neither the manpower nor the expertise to work with the State to accomplish this project.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act grants mining claimants and inholders a right of access to their properties within the parks. The Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, for example, normally receives several such requests each week. Park staff must review each plan for access to assure that environmental damage is minimized.

Requirements: Since access and highway development have a critical impact on national park values, the Service will work with the State to ensure that State road developments are accomplished in a manner that prevents or minimizes detrimental impacts on national parks in Alaska. The Alaska Region will actively participate in State highway and access planning.

Issue: Mining and Minerals Program Workload and National Park Service Resource Availability

Background: There are approximately 2,170 mining claims in national park units in Alaska, of which 585 are patented. This totals to 82 percent of all mining claims within park units of the United States. Mineral exams will need to be conducted on most of these unpatented claims, and mining plans will need to be evaluated and monitored on proposed projects. There were 37 plans of operations within park units in 1984.

Current Status: It is anticipated that the level of mining activity for 1985 will be similar to that for 1984. However, if the price for metals, mainly gold, were to rise substantially, mining interest and activity would rise accordingly. Currently, there are four professional positions in Alaska conducting mineral exams and managing mining activities. Mineral examinations are completed on a priority basis.

Requirements: Several minerals management functions need more attention. These include mineral exams, verification of mining claim location, environmental analysis preparation, Mineral Management Plans, Plan of Operations review, and monitoring, bonding, and reclamation compliance.

The Service could utilize additional positions in the Mineral Management Program. These positions would be stationed in the parks where the activities are occuring and in the Regional Office to provide Regionwide coordination and support.

Issue: Other Real Estate or Commercial Development in Alaska Parks

Background: Demand for commercial and residential development of lands within Alaska parks is increasing. The decline of oil revenues is a significant concern of numerous native communities. They are compelled to explore new ways to generate income from their lands. An increased interest by many others to generate more income from rising tourism, sport hunting and fishing, commercial development, subdivision, and other economic speculation is evident in many locations. Major concerns regarding development of subdivisions and commercial activities center around Denali, Lake Clark, Wrangell-St. Elias, Glacier Bay, Gates of the Arctic, and Cape Krusenstern.

Current Status: Seven Alaska parks are currently experiencing the initial planning and development stages of commercial and residential use of lands within authorized park boundaries.

Cape Krusenstern National Monument--Development of the Red Dog Mine northeast of the monument requires construction of a road from the mine site to the coast and a port site where ore concentrates would be transferred to ocean going vessels. The preferred route from an environmental analysis is across to the north end of the monument to the preferred port site location in the northwestern corners of the monument on private lands. This construction is proposed to take place during the next several years.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve--A lodge at Walker Lake providing visitor accommodations, seeking additional firewood supplies, and developing a pier into the lake may be creating a situation adverse to long-term protection and maintenance of Walker Lake and its environs in their natural state. Tree growth in this area may not be sufficient to provide a sustained yield of firewood without altering the character of this natural landmark.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve--Redevelopment of the Nebesna Mine is underway. This is expected to create new jobs in the area, a demand for housing and generally increased activity and traffic in the Nebesna area.

Denali National Park and Preserve--Several placer mining operations are functioning at the Kantishna Hills altering riparian and acquatic habitats. Eighteen patented mining claims have been placed on the market for sale. Besides the possibility of mineral development, there is concern that new owners might develop some of the surface estate for recreation with cabins and additional roads. This would add undesirable private vehicle traffic to the park road, affecting wildlife viewing opportunities negatively.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve--Recreational expansion--rafting, hiking, and associated facilities--and logging road developments have been proposed.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve--Nondalton Village has subdivided some of its land in lower Lake Clark at Keyes Point. Lots are being sold for second homes or recreational sites. Additional lands could be sold if this venture is successful. Eventually, the roads and building in this area will comprise a substantial intrusion into what had been largely a pristine area creating considerable additional use by people, aircraft, and boats.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve--Several tracts have been subdivided with lots for sale. They are scattered along the Chitina Valley. Development of sold lots will greatly add to the impact on preserve resources. Limitation will be applied to resource use or development as provided by law and regulation.

Several transportation corridors are presently being considered by the State of Alaska and major developers. Those proposed cross Park System lands.

Mining operations must be controlled to the extent practical through plans of operations to prevent or mitigate effects on park resources. Lands to be subdivided and sold should be acquired, if at all possible, to preclude subdivision. If these lands cannot be acquired, the Service will work to get the owner to make subdivision more compatible with park values. The Service will actively participate with planning units of the State and private developers to locate transportation facilities, systems, and corridors in the most desirable locations to minimize impacts on Park System resources.

Requirements: Additional funding for land acquisition could be utilized to deter opportunistic sales in critical resource areas. Many landowners are not interested in land exchange. Some have come forward with bona fide hardship cases.

Issue: Adjudication of Native Allotment Applications on National Parklands in Alaska

Background: The Alaska Native Allotment Program has been termed the Native Homestead Program. For most of the 65 years that the Alaska Native Allotment Act was on the books, it was largely ignored. Only in the days when its repeal by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was imminent did it become active. Of the more than 9,000 applications that have been filed under the act, 92 percent came in the 19 months before repeal.

The operative section of the 1906 act provides that:

> "The Secretary of Interior is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion and under such rules as he may prescribe, to allot not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of non-mineral land in the district of Alaska to any Indian or Eskimo of full or mixed blood who resides and is a Native of said district, and who is the head of a family or twenty-one years of age and the land so allotted shall be deemed the homestead of the allottee and his heirs in perpetuity, and shall be inalienable and nontaxable until otherwise provided by Congress. Any person qualified for an allotment as aforesaid shall have the preference right to secure

by allotment the non-mineral land occupied by him not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres."

In recent months, the National Park Service has become concerned that the Bureau of Land Management procedures being applied to Native Allotment Applications within units of the National Park System in Alaska do not adequately protect the public interest. National Park Service personnel reviewed 653 applicant casefiles and identified 104 in which a number of issues are unresolved.

Current Status: The National Park Service is endeavoring to ascertain which cases are bona fide and legitimate to be allotted under the 1906 law and amendments. In doing so, the National Park Service detailed to Alaska 18 employees for 2 weeks in December 1984 and for 6 weeks commencing the end of January 1985 in order to review these case files. The 104 files were set aside pending the receipt of further information or to be referred to the Interior Board of Land Appeals with a request that the decisions by the Bureau of Land Management be set aside and a factual hearing held.

Requirements: The National Park Service plans to continue its review of allotment cases as follows:

> On cases approved by the Bureau of Land Management which appear to have serious mistakes in the adjudication process, file a petition for contest with the Interior Board of Land Appeals.
>
> On cases that are still pending continue with the review process and gathering of factual information. Any such information will be provided to the Bureau of Land Management or to the Interior Board of Land Appeals as the needs of the case dictate.

To the extent staff is available, the National Park Service will assign a case officer to each case that will go to a factual hearing to work with the Solicitor to present the case.

Additional staff positions could be utilized to process, monitor, and track the Native Allotment Program on parklands.

Issue: Natural Resource Management Needs

Background: The vast National Park Service administered areas in Alaska are mostly open to sport and/or subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and other consumptive uses. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act mandates that natural and healthy fish and wildlife populations shall be maintained in parks and monuments healthy in preserves. Visitation, while light, easily impacts fragile northern ecosystems. The Service, therefore, is required to provide special inventory, monitoring, and management to ensure protection of natural resources in Alaska.

Current Status: A field staff of four professional ecologists and biologists housed in the Regional Office of Natural Resources and Science is actively involved in conducting, supervising, coordinating, and administering surveys and studies, supplemented by Resources Management Specialists in many field areas. The Office of Natural Resources and Science provides funding and manpower for scientific projects and periodic, expensive, parkwide surveys. The Resources Management Specialists fulfill year-to-year resource monitoring and management needs with park base funds. Much of the Office of Natural Resources and Science workload is accomplished through contracts and agreements with universities and other agencies.

Requirements: The Service believes that its highest priority need in the area of Natural Resources Management is for additional field personnel and related support funding. In particular, a wildlife biologist position is required at Denali National Park and Preserve to carry out research and monitoring on wildlife populations to determine the impacts of subsistence uses, visitation, and sport hunting and fishing. Other staff would be assigned to the Regional Office to conduct projects, monitor contract research, improve laboratory operations, and manage the recently developed Geographic Information System. The Service intends to place the requirement at a high priority in future budget requests.

Issue: Cultural Resources Inventory

Background: The National Historic Preservation Act requires the National Park Service to locate, describe, and evaluate all properties it owns or controls that appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act added more than 43 million acres of land to the National Park System, few of which had been inventoried for cultural resources. This inventory must take place before other actions, such as approval of mining plans of operations, land exchanges, subsistence activities, transportation corridor rights-of-way, and development projects, can occur.

Current Status: The Service has developed a 5-year plan to inventory cultural resources and produce data packages for future resource management needs in each park. This work is to be accomplished by seasonal employees using project dollars from the Servicewide Cultural Resource Preservation Fund. The projects range in cost from a 2-year, $35,000 Historic Resources Study at Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve to a 4-year, $165,000 per year, multi-disciplinary inventory at Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. Of the 13 park areas added to the National Park System by Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, only Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, and Bering Land Bridge National Preserve have received funds to start work on the cultural resource inventory, and none have received sufficient funds to complete a database.

Actions by the Service that require cultural resource information for compliance with existing laws are managed piecemeal on a project-by-project basis rather than through a comprehensive study. This approach can result in project delays while gathering the data necessary for assessing impacts on cultural resources.

Requirements: To establish a comprehensive cultural resource inventory in accordance with its approved 5-year plan, recurring support funds could be utilized to accomplish a minimum of three projects annually.

Issue: General Management Plan Deadlines

Background: Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487, section 1301, requires the National Park Service to complete management plans for the Alaska parks by December 2, 1985.

Current Status: Four of the General Management Plans have been completed, and the public reviews of the remaining nine will end by mid-July. The planning work necessary to complete these plans should be accomplished during fiscal 1985 with printing in fiscal 1986.

With completion of the General Management Plans, the National Park Service will undertake the other mandated plans, such as wilderness recommendations--due to Congress December 2, 1987--natural and cultural resource management plans, development plans for the southside of Denali, and river use studies.

Requirements: No additional requirements.

Issue: Cuts in Operating Budgets from Initial Allotments

Background: Since the enactment of Public Law 98-473, providing funding for the operation of National Park System areas for fiscal 1985, a number of adjustments have been made which either increase operating costs or reduce amounts available for obligation. The specific figures applicable to the Alaska Region are shown below:

	Park Management ($000's)
Fiscal 1985 Park Management "base"	$18,862
Less 2 percent across-the-board reduction enacted in Public Law 98-473	-370
Less assessment to cover deficiency in unemployment compensation funds	-234
Less proposed rescission pursuant to section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act	-206
Less savings from improved position management	-20
Less transfer to the Office of the Secretary, Office of Aircraft Services	-61
Total fiscal 1985 allocation	17,791

The above list does not include $283,000 in increased pay costs for which a supplemental appropriation has been requested.

Current Status: The 1985 assessments and budget cuts have impacted all programs in the Alaska Region.

Some impacts upon programs include: deferral of equipment replacement and procurement; reduction of cyclic and regular maintenance programs; postponement and curtailment of seasonal interpretive, resource management, and law enforcement programs; and reduction of patrols to monitor hunting in restricted areas.

Requirements: No additional requirements.

Construction Appropriation

Savings/Deficits

Question: What happens to planning and construction savings? Are savings from lower than anticipated costs reprogrammed to other projects? Are they used for other purposes? If so, please elaborate. Also, provide for the record a multi-year analysis of all completed advanced planning projects and construction projects with a listing of savings/deficits from amounts appropriated and an explanation of the use of those funds.

Answer: With regard to construction savings, savings derived from construction projects are used primarily to cover costs of low bids, change orders, and claims for other approved projects which exceed the original availability. Occasionally, savings are reprogrammed, with Appropriations Subcommittee's concurrence, to fund new construction projects required in advance of the regular appropriation process. In addition, utilizing authority provided in appropriation acts, to use any funds available for such purposes, savings from construction projects are used to fund law enforcement costs and emergency reconstruction of fire or storm damaged facilities. No construction or planning savings are used to offset base-funded operating or personnel costs. It should be noted that savings are often cyclical, reflecting the state of the economy and are difficult to predict.

A listing of completed construction projects programmed since fiscal 1980 follows. Included also is a summary page indicating how the surpluses cited in the listing were used.

With regard to the Advance and Project Planning Program, in contrast to the Construction Program, planning projects are reprogrammed on a rather frequent basis among the approximately 700 project components that are actively underway in the course of a fiscal year. The planning components required for a single line item construction project can number 8 to 10. Since this is the case, it is only possible to speak about the savings or deficits on an overall program basis. The aforementioned volatility in planning cost estimates is understood as being intrinsic to this type of work, which is essentially exploratory in nature. That is, until a project is nearing completion, it would be very hard to predict the exact scope of work and the monetary and personnel resources required to accomplish the given work. If this situation was otherwise, then the planning and studies would probably be unnecessary. An example of this could be a hypothetical water system which does not meet current health codes. The initial projected scope of this project might be to add more chlorinators, which could be accomplished at low cost and with minimal planning and design. However, when engineers accomplish an onsite analysis, it may be discovered that the fundamental problem is infiltration into the water distribution lines. This new information might mean a ten-fold increase in planning requirements. If one considers that many hundreds of such projects, each with its own set of unknowns, are worked on each year, it becomes clear why cost estimates and schedules change.

The following summary sheet and itemized project lists reflect the advance planning and project planning obligations for fiscal years 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and our current projections for fiscal 1985. The summary sheet shows the grand total availability, obligations, and year-end balances for each year. The itemized project listings for each year are separated into the Advance Planning and Project Planning Programs. These detailed project lists do not quite reflect 100 percent of the final year-end actual obligations. The main omission consists of those obligations incurred on projects which were performed for the National Park Service by other agencies, such as the Federal Highway Administration, on a reimbursable basis.

The summary data shows that in recent years, the Service's obligation rate has been improving steadily, from a 51 percent obligation rate in fiscal 1981 to a 70 percent obligation rate in fiscal 1984. We believe that the institution of the 5-year Servicewide priority program concept in 1982 is at least partially responsible for this improvement. The projected obligation rate for fiscal 1985 is estimated at 85 percent, which would mean that $3.5 million would carry over from fiscal 1985 into fiscal 1986. While the Service does believe that the amount budgeted for a given activity should be as close as possible to the anticipated obligations, the planning area is truly an exception.

Some of the factors which explain why final planning obligations may be lower than anticipated are the following:

> The work is exploratory in nature; the scope of work can only be roughly defined.
>
> Available manpower and fiscal resources must be reallocated in response to unanticipated emergency project needs or in response to revised Regional or Washington Office priorities.
>
> The National Park Service also dedicates significant resources to planning work which cannot be easily predicted, such as planning and design done on a reimbursable basis for other Federal agencies and congressional add-on projects.

We believe that the Service's projected obligation rate of 85 percent for fiscal 1985, if accomplished, would be a very good obligation rate for this type of work.

It is important to realize that any carryover funds do not represent "savings" but balances on a project-by-project basis, which will be used in the next fiscal year to continue work on these projects, most of which take 2 or 3 years to complete.

Summary (in thousands of dollars)

	Surplus[1]	Deficit	Difference
Listing of Completed Construction Projects Programmed Since Fiscal 1980			
Completed Projects			
Programmed Fiscal 1980-1983 ($286 million appropriated for line item construction projects, fiscal 1980-1983)	$14,139	$5,584	$8,555
Application of Surpluses			
--Formal Reprogrammings			
a. Grant Village Concessioner Support Facilities, Package 137, Yellowstone National Park	-3,100	Indicated in Attached Listing (Page 16)	
b. Rehabilitate Building Number 3, Package 110, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	-263	Indicated in Attached Listing (Page 5)	
--Other Adjustments			
a. Minor Adjustments Within Total Construction Program to Offset Deficit Shown in Column 2	-5,584		
b. Transfers of Surplus Funds from Completed Projects to Ongoing Projects Within Same Park	-1,117	Indicated in Attached Listing (Page 12)	
--Law Enforcement Costs (National Park Service Authority Contained in Administrative Provisions of Each Year's Appropriation Act)	-2,125		
--Emergency Reconstruction (Secretary's Section 101, 102 Authority) - High Water (Colorado River) Damage Repairs, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area/Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Portion Underway	-653[2]	Indicated in Attached Listing (Pages 6, 8, 12, 15)	
Portion of Overton Beach Repairs, Lake Mead Scheduled June 1985	-500[2]		
Balance reserved for partial funding of emergency reconstruction of storm damaged facilities, Yosemite National Park (Total requirement: $1.5 million. Request is pending for Secretary's section 101, 102 authority)	797		

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[1] Excess to needs of specific completed line item construction projects

[2] In addition to these amounts, funds have been earmarked for high water damage repairs utilizing potential savings from projects still underway and actual savings from projects programmed prior to fiscal 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Construction Appropriation

Listing of Construction Projects Appropriated Between Fiscal 1980 and 1983, Which Have Been Completed

Park and Project Title	Appropriated Amount ($ in Thousands)	Final Cost ($ in Thousands)	Difference
FISCAL 1980			
Acadia NP			
Ocean Drive			
Replace Comfort Station and Water Line (113) (FY 80)	$ 113	$ 155	$ - 42
Andrew Johnson NHS			
Park General			
Rehabilitate House and Install Exhibits (103) (FY 80)	155	133	+ 22
Biscayne NM			
Elliott Key			
Construct Maintenance Building and Residences (105) (FY 80)	446	484	- 38
Bryce Canyon NP			
Rainbow Point			
Rehabilitate Water Syst. (108) (FY 80)	214 B&U 64 R&T	242	+ 36
C & O Canal NHP			
Allegheny District			
Stabilize Paw Paw Tunnel (153) (FY 80)	223	193	+ 30
C & O Canal NHP			
Palisades District			
Preserve Seneca Creek Aqueduct & Lock 24 (049) (FY 80)	328	384	- 56

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
C & O Canal NHP			
Palisades District			
Repair Masonry Walls and Locks, Georgetown (246) (FY 80)	$ 1,951	$ 937	$ + 1,014
Catoctin Mountain Park			
Park General			
Replace Camp Round Meadow Buildings (125) (FY 80)	218	184	+ 34
Colonial NHP			
Park General			
Replace 1 and Rehabilitate 3 Bridges, and Repair Pavement (250) (FY 80)	4,000	3,694	+ 306
Cowpens NB			
Park General			
Construct Visitor Center, Maintenance, and Picnic Facilities (103) (FY 80)	724 B&U 366 R&T	784	+ 306
Glen Canyon NRA			
Hite (Utah)			
Improve Water System (289) (FY 80)	249	287	- 38

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Fire Island NS			
William Floyd Estate (174) (FY 80)	$ 223	$ 191	$ + 32
Fort Union NM			
Park General			
Preserve Historic Third Fort (122) (FY 80)	98	83	+ 15
Fort Vancouver NHS			
Park General			
Reconstruction, Fort Vancouver, Phase III (112) (FY 80)	590	580	+ 10
Gateway NRA			
Breezy Point			
Structure Obliteration, East Rockaway Point (112) (FY 80)	655	756	- 101
Gateway NRA			
Breezy Point			
Resurface Roads and Parking - Rehabilitate Buildings and Grounds (109) (FY 80)	2,421 B&U 1,093 R&T	(3,199 (	+ 315
Glacier Bay NM			
Bartlett Cove			
Construct Water Collection/Intake System (134) (FY 80)	891	(1,279	- 165
Glacier Bay NM			
Bartlett Cove			
Construct Sewage System Extension (136) (FY 80)	223	(	
Glacier NP			
Park General			
Drill Wells and Install Chlorinators (257) (FY 80)	660	695	- 35

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Glen Canyon NRA			
Dangling Rope (Utah)			
Visitor and Support Facs (281) (FY 80)	$ 331 B&U 575 R&T	$ 457 532	$ - 126 + 43
Grand Canyon NP			
Phantom Ranch Area			
Construct Sewage Facilities and Comfort Station (102) (FY 80)	2,751	2,439	+ 312
Guadalupe Mountains NP			
Park General			
Construct Trail Syst. (110) (FY 80)	648	614	+ 34
Haleakala NP			
Park General			
Construct Water Syst. and Comfort Station (130) (FY 80)	2,188	2,241	- 53
Harpers Ferry NHP			
Park General			
Rehabilitate Buildings (110) (FY 80)	1,210	1,136 *	+ 74
Jefferson NEM NHS			
Park General			
Rehabilitate Exterior of Old Courthouse (201) (FY 80)	408	422	- 14
Lake Mead NRA			
Overton Beach			
Construct Sewer System (118) (FY 80)	943	(	
Construct Water System (202) (FY 80)	1,507	(2,654	- 204

* Includes $263 thousand reprogrammed for Bldg. No. 3, same park.

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Lehman Caves NM			
Park General			
Construct Water Reservoir (112) (FY 80)	$ 146	($ 140	$ + 49
Upgrade Water System (118) (FY 80)	43	(	
National Visitor Center			
Park General			
Repair Roof (101) (FY 80)	2,160	2,247	- 87
NCP-East			
Frederick Douglass Home			
Visitor Services Facs (244) (FY 80)	FY 80 318	(661	+ 57
	FY 79 400	(	
Olympic NP			
Park General			
Replace Road and Bridges (105) (FY 80)	590	616	- 26
Perry's Victory & IPM			
Park General			
Memorial Column Rehabilitation (101) (FY 80)	2,370	2,781	- 411
Piscataway Park			
Park General			
Construct Facility, National Colonial Farm (470) (FY 80)	175	237	- 62
Prince William Forest Park			
Park General			
Rehabilitate Cabin Camp No. 1 (135) (FY 80)	105	131	- 26
San Juan NHS			
Park General			
Structure Stabilization and Breakwater Stabilization to St. Elena (127) (FY 80)	2,569	2,294	+ 275
Natural Bridges NM			
Headquarters			
Rehabilitate Water System (132) (FY 80)	437	298	+ 139 -Difference applied to high water damage repairs, Glen Canyon/Lake Mead ($100 thousand), with remaining balance returned to contingency.

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Redwood NP			
Visitor Information Center (206) (FY 80) (Project added through reprogramming)	$ 1,200	$ 1,730	$ - 530
Sewall-Belmont House NHS			
Park General			
Rehabilitate House (402) (FY 80)	150	150	--
Statue of Liberty NM			
Ellis Island			
Rehabilitate Main Building (107) (FY 80)	2,550	2,170	+ 380
Liberty Island			
Seawall and Walk Rehabilitation (102) (FY 80)	1,873 B&U 216 R&T	(1,566 ((	+ 523
Theodore Roosevelt NP			
Park General			
Emergency Repair of Buck Hill Slide (185) (FY 80)	514	763	- 249
Wilson's Creek NB			
Park General			
Construct Headquarters Visitor Center and Maintenance Area (104) (FY 80)	1,310	1,456	- 146
Wolf Trap Farm Park			
Park General			
Repair Filene Center Structure (127) (FY 80)	393	438	- 45
Yellowstone NP			
Grant Village			
Construct Water Treatment System (142) (FY 80)	1,871	1,553	+ 318
Lake			
Construct Additional Water Storage (138) (FY 80)	2,376	2,224	+ 152

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Yellowstone NP Madison Junction Improve Water System and Construct Fence (427) (FY 80)	$ 431	$ 312	$ + 119
Yellowstone NP Norris Improve Water System (429) (FY 80)	946	687	+ 259 -Difference applied to high water damage repairs, Glen Canyon/Lake Mead ($130 thousand), with remaining balance returned to contingency ($129 thousand).
Yellowstone NP Old Faithful Construct Water Treatment/Storage System (140) (FY 80)	2,714	2,016	+ 698
Yellowstone NP Park General Purchase Yellowstone Park Company (618) (FY 80)	15,000 4,900 Added through Reprogramming	19,900	--
Yellowstone NP Park General Rehabilitate Purchased Concessioner's Facs. (620) (FY 80)	2,000	1,973	+ 27
Yellowstone NP Reconstruct Tower Falls/Tower Junction Water Systems (488) (FY 80)	1,630	1,281	+ 349
Yosemite NP El Portal Develop Well System (223) (FY 80)	520	590	- 70

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
FISCAL 1981			
Allegheny Portage RR NHS			
Summit Level			
Adapt and Restore Historic Lemon House (102) (FY 81)	$ 340	$ 379	$ - 31
Big Bend NP			
Chisos Basin			
Provide Utilities and Other Facilities for New Concessioner Developments (102) (FY 81)	539	577	- 38
C & O Canal NHP			
Park General			
Replacement of Signs (24) (FY 81)	20	20	--
Carlsbad Caverns NP			
Caverns Vicinity			
Relocate Utility Lines From Elevator Shaft (132) (FY 81)	655	516	+ 139
Coulee Dam RA			
Park General			
Up-Grade Water Systems to PH Standard (182) (FY 81)	478	324	+ 154
Cuyahoga Valley NRA			
Park General			
Construct Trails (Hiking, Biking, and Skiing) (127) (FY 81)	100	303	+ 22
Construct Open Field Recreation Facs., Oak Hill Road (126) (FY 81)	225		

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Fort McHenry NM & HS			
Park General			
Replace Electrical System in Historic Fort Buildings (145) (FY 81)	$ 101	$ 127	$ - 26
Glen Canyon NRA			
Lees Ferry			
Construct Comfort Station for River Users (148) (FY 81)	110	154	- 44
Great Sand Dunes NM			
Headquarters			
Reconstruct Picnic Area Sewage Syst. and Construct Comfort Station (108) (FY 81)	130	117	+ 13
Hampton NHS			
Park General			
Restore Mansion Exterior (102) (FY 81)	439	586	- 147
Hopewell Village NHS			
Park General			
Intrusion and Fire Alarm Systems, 15 Buildings (125) (FY 81)	195	129	+ 66
John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway			
Park General			
Purchase Concession to Eliminate Pollution (130) (FY 81)	490	490	--

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Katmai NM			
King Salmon			
Construct Sewage Treatment System (141) (FY 81)	$ 79	$ 81	$ - 2
Lake Mead NRA			
Katherine			
Construct Sewage Treatment System (121) (FY 81)	1,349	1,198	+ 151
Lowell NHP			
Park General			
Construct NPS Portion of Lowell Mfg. Co. (107) (FY 81)	1,500	1,489	+ 11
Natchez Trace Parkway			
Natchez Subdistrict			
Section 3V, including Bridges (114) (FY 81)	7,100	7,461	- 361
Olympic NP			
Lake Crescent			
Construct Sewer System, Log Cabin Lodge (260) (FY 81)	631	622	+ 9
Padre Island NS			
Park General			
Equipment Storage Building (153) (FY 81)	94	86	+ 8
Rock Creek Park			
Park General			
Reconstruct L Street Bridge (105) (FY 81)	FY 81 2,882 FY 78 1,048	4,151	- 221

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Roger Williams NMEM			
Park General			
Adapt Gray House and Landscape for Visitor Use (103) (FY 81)	$ 440	$ 490	$ - 50
Sitka NHP			
Park General			
Sewage System Modification, Visitor Center (102) (FY 81)	105	75	+ 30
Historic Building Restoration, Russian Mission (115) (FY 81)	616	603	+ 13
Virgin Islands NP			
Trunk Bay, St. John			
Reconstruct Water and Sewer Systems (103) (FY 81)	134	149	- 15
Yellowstone NP			
Old Faithful			
Construct Water Treatment - Storage System (140) (FY 81)	2,904	1,514	+ 1,390 -Difference is being applied to ongoing PKG 620, FY 83-84, and PKG 637, FY 83, Yellostone ($1,117 thousand); and to high water damage repairs, Glen Canyon/Lake Mead ($273 thousand).

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
FISCAL 1982			
Big Bend NP			
Chisos Basin			
Install Additional Water Reservoir (184) (FY 82)	$ 493	$ 430	$ + 63
Blue Ridge Parkway			
Park General			
Section 2H - Grading, 1.3 Miles (105) (FY 82)	1,900 *	2,094	- 194
Chaco Culture NHP			
Park General			
Reconstruct Gallo Entrance Road (114) (FY 82)	2,138	1,860	+ 278
Crater Lake NP			
Park General			
Repave and Widen Route 7 (124) (FY 82)	976	679	+ 297
Fort Sumter NM			
Park General			
Connect Water System to Mainland (125) (FY 82)	852	413	+ 439

* Amount reflects reduction of $640 thousand reprogrammed for trails construction in same park; and $882 thousand reprogrammed for two projects in Rock Creek Park, Dist. of Columbia.

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Gateway NRA Sandy Hook Hydraulic Fill (Project added, 2nd Supple., Fiscal 1982)	$ 6,000	$ 6,000	$ --
Grand Portage NM Park General Construct Water Storage Reservoir (125) (FY 82)	506	521	- 15
Great Smoky Mountains NP Oconaluftee Replace Bridge (282) (FY 82)	1,034	718	+ 316
Gulf Islands NS Davis Bayou Entrance Road (120) (FY 82)	3,266	2,659	+ 607
Lowell NHP Park General Develop Dutton Street Parking Lot (107) (FY 82)	691	829	- 138
Mount Rainier NP Paradise Sewage Treatment Plant Flow Equalization (218) (FY 82)	755	712	+ 43
Mount Rainier NP Park General Repair Backbone Ridge Bridge (212) (FY 82)	1,208	1,067	+ 141

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Mount Rushmore NMEM			
Headquarters			
Construct Water Line from Tank to Existing Line (117) (FY 82)	$ 181	$ 145	$ + 36
Natchez Trace Parkway			
Ridgeland Sub-division			
Repair Abutment of Bridge Over Highway 467, Section 303 (231) (FY 82)	484	315	+ 169
NCP - East			
Meridian Hill			
Restore Aggregate Walls and Walks (413) (FY 82)	405	433	- 28
Fort Washington			
Sewage System (103) (FY 82)	1,246	1,008	+ 238 -Difference applied to high water damage repairs, Glen Canyon/Lake Mead ($150 thousand), with remaining balance returned to contingency ($88 thousand).
Rock Creek Park			
Park General			
Therapeutic Riding Center and Rehabilitate Edgewater Stables (105) (FY 82 - Project Added Through Reprogramming)	882	843	+ 39
Statue of Liberty NM			
Ellis Island			
Rehabilitate Main Building and Seawall (107) (FY 82)	1,840	1,965	- 125
Yellowstone NP			
Mammoth			
Reconstruct Water System (Phase III of IV) (113) (FY 82)	1,160	1,474	- 314

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
Yellowstone NP Mammoth Reconstruct Water System (Phase IV) (113) (FY 82)	$ 1,935	$ 576	$ + 1,359 -Difference reprogrammed for Concessioner Support Facilities Project, Grant Village, Yellowstone NP ($1,359 thousand).
Yellowstone NP Canyon Construct Water Treatment System (Completion) (141) (FY 82)	4,285	2,325	+ 1,960 -Difference reprogrammed for Concessioner Support Facilities Project, Grant Village, Yellowstone NP ($1,741 thousand), with remaining balance returned to contingency ($219 thousand).
Yosemite NP El Portal Final Effluent Disposal System (347) (FY 82)	4,579	5,590	- 1,011

Park and Project Title	Appropriation Amount	Final Cost	Difference
FISCAL 1983 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM			
Amistad NRA			
Pecos Canyon			
Upgrade Utility System (124) (FY 83)	$ 876	$ 899	$ - 23
Gateway NRA			
Sandy Hook			
Beach Nourishment (142) (FY 83)	6,000	6,013	- 13
Glacier Bay NP and Preserve			
Bartlett Cove			
Rehabilitate Dock (106) (FY 83)	1,170	1,434	- 264
Indiana Dunes NL			
Bailly Unit			
Sewer Line to Connect to Porter County Sewer System (286) (FY 83)	419	290	+ 129
Montezuma Castle NM			
Park General			
Relocate Sewage Lagoon (124) (FY 83)	393	321	+ 72
Petrified Forest NP			
Protect Water System and Park Road (150) (FY 83)	295	293	+ 2
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River			
Park General			
Rehabilitate Headquarters (109) (FY 83)	$ 100	$ 88	+ 12
Construct Radio Tower (108) (FY 83)	45	40	$ + 5

Summary of Advance and Project Planning Obligations, Fiscal 1981-1985 (Dollars in thousands)

	Total Available[1]	Obligated During FY	End-of-Year Unobligated Balance	Percentage Obligated
Fiscal 1981	$27,834	$14,129	$13,705	51
Fiscal 1982	27,242	16,534	10,708	61
Fiscal 1983	25,817	16,436	9,381	64
Fiscal 1984	24,845	17,295	7,550	70
Fiscal 1985	23,408	19,870 (Projected)	3,538[2] (Projected)	85 (Projected)

[1] Total availability consists of appropriated funds and unobligated carryover from prior years. For example, fiscal 1985 availability includes $13,350,000 request plus $2,508,000 add-ons plus $7,550,000 prior year unobligated.

[2] Unobligated balances do not represent "savings." Funds carried over into the next fiscal year correspond to balances on individual projects which will continue during the next year. Fiscal 1985 unobligated carryover includes $600,000 remaining unobligated balances from fiscal 1985 Congressional add-ons.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FY-81 ADVANCE PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
ACADIA NP	THOMPSON ISLAND	133	CONSTRUCT INFORMATION ST ATION & RESTROOMS	9,313
ACADIA NP	THOMPSON ISLAND	133	CONSTRUCT INFORMATION ST ATION & RESTROOMS	2,894
ACADIA NP	THOMPSON ISLAND	133	CONSTRUCT INFORMATION ST ATION & RESTROOMS	9,665
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	134	REPLACE COMFORT STATION AND 350OFT WATER LINE	4,223
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	CONST RESTROOMS/SEWER AT JORDAN POND AREA	12,548
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	CONST RESTROOMS/SEWER AT JORDAN POND AREA	23
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	PARK GENERAL	2	JOHNSTOWN FLOOD	934
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	115	CONSTR MAINT FACILITY UTILITIES, ETC.	443
AMISTAD RA	PECOS CANYON	124	AREA UTILITY SYSTEMS	5,163
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	PARK GENERAL	122	DCP FINAL	1,105
ANDREW JOHNSON NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	1831 HOUSE	716
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	9,821
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	8,708
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	147	UTILITY SYSTEMS / PARKIN G AREAS / ACCESS ROAD	1,703
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	147	UTILITY SYSTEMS / PARKIN G AREAS / ACCESS ROAD	750
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	INSTL BURG/FIRE ALARM & FIRE SUPPR SYS-17 BLDGS	10,608
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	INSTL BURG/FIRE ALARM & FIRE SUPPR SYS-17 BLDGS	24,052
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	PARK GENERAL	144	CONNECT PARK WATER SYS. TO TOWN OF APPOMATTOX	8,453
ARCHES NP	HEADQUARTERS	109	RECONSTRUCT WATER AND SE WER SYSTEMS	118
BADLANDS NP	CEDAR PASS	115	EA & DCP CEDAR PASS	445
BADLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	174	INTERPRETIVE REHABILITA TION	1,068
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	146	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	1,431
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	231	DCP/EA VARIOUS DCPS	19,948
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	102	PROVIDE UTILITIES &OTHER FACILS.FOR NEW CONCS.DEV	24,508
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	180	PLANNING & PRELIM DESIGN	257
BIG CYPRESS NAT PRES	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP/EA .	9,851
BIGHORN CANYON NRA	BARRYS LANDING (MONT)	102	HOUGH CREEK AND BARRY'S LANDING	5,891
BLACK CANYON OTG NM	NORTH RIM	117	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	10,135
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	MOSES H. CONE	22	DEVELOPMENT USE PLAN & I NTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	1,219
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PARKWAY GENERAL	370	PLAN OF ACCESS	13,383
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PARKWAY GENERAL	379	EA FOR TRANSMISSION LINE	79,118
BOSTON NHP		102	DCP	12,635
BOSTON NHP	NAVY YARD (CHARLESTOWN)	103	13 STRUCTURES INCLUDING GROUNDS	4,420
BOSTON NHP		103	OLD NORTH CHURCH	126
BRYCE CANYON NP	HEADQUARTERS	102	RECONSTRUCT COMFORT STN. SUNSET POINT	1,000
BRYCE CANYON NP	HEADQUARTERS	102	RECONSTRUCT COMFORT STAT ION SUNSET POINT	1,090
BRYCE CANYON NP	PARK GENERAL	120	COMPLETE IP	1,520
BRYCE CANYON NP	PARK GENERAL	120	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	2,943
BUCK ISLAND REEF NM	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP/DES	3,293
BUFFALO NR	TYLER BEND	107	DCP-EA	6,815
BUFFALO NR	PRUITT	108	DCP/EA	226
BUFFALO NR	STEEL CREEK-LOST VALLEY	112	DCP/EA	7,578
BUFFALO NR	BUFFALO POINT	139	DCP/EA	2,490
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	156	PRESERVE FOUR CULVERTS-P ALISADES DISTRICT	5,495
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	156	PRESERVE FOUR CULVERTS-P ALISADES DISTRICT	488
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	157	PRESERVE FOUR CULVERTS-P IEDMONT DISTRICT	335
C & O CANAL NHP	ALLEGHNEY DISTRICT	234	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-NORTH BRANCH	4,250
C & O CANAL NHP	ALLEGHNEY DISTRICT	234	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-NORTH BRANCH	371
C & O CANAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	235	PREPARE DCP WILLIAMSPORT	31,293
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	238	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-GREAT FALLS MD	7,870
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	1	HIST RESOURCE STUDY	3,883
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	15	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	13,906
CANAVERAL NS	NORTH BEACH	197	CONST COMFORT FAC,ACCESS ROAD & PARKING	7,990

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
CANAVERAL NS	TURTLE MOUND	109	CONST VIS CONTACT,MAINT FACIL, FARKING & ROADS	26
CANAVERAL NS	TURTLE MOUND	109	CONST VIS CONTACT,MAINT FACIL, PARKING & ROADS	7,671
CANYON DE CHELLY NM	HEADQUARTERS	117	REVISE DCP	996
CAPE COD NS	PARK GENERAL	138	DEVELOP NAUSET LIGHT BEACH COMPLEX	1,193
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	DEVELOPMENT OF NAUSET LI GHT BEACH COMPLEX	635
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	DEVELOPMENT NAUSET LIGHT BEACH COMPLEX	27,642
CAPE HATTERAS NS	BUXTON LIGHT	175	STABILIZE CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE	3,225
CAPE HATTERAS NS	PARK GENERAL	179	SOLID WASTE STUDY	121
CAPE HATTERAS NS	PARK GENERAL	186	GMP/DCP/EA	48,920
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	HEADQUARTERS	11	GMP/DCP/FES	428
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	PARK GENERAL	11	HIST RES STUDY FOR DCP	15,208
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	PARK GENERAL	14	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	2,186
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	CAPE LOOKOUT	017	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	11,701
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	CAVERNS VICINITY	153	VISITOR CENTER SOLAR HEATING & HOT WATER SYS.	19,147
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	125	BLDG REPLACEMENT CAMP RO UND MEADOW	5,231
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER NRA	PARK GENERAL	76	INVESTIGATE AREAS TO IDENTIFY DEVELOPMT SITES	10,288
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	150	DCP/FES	2,520
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT PARK ROADS (APPROXIMATELY 9 MILES)	15,141
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT PARK ROADS (APPROXIMATELY 9 MILES)	12,966
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD	121	REHAB BATTFLD	1,873
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	142	PROTECTIVE SHELTER POTTER PLACE YORKTOWN	7,235
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	242	COMPLETE ARCHLGY INVEST POOR POTTERS KILN	1,486
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	242	COMPLETE ARCHLGY INVEST POOR POTTERS KILN	150
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	246	CONST CONSER-PRESER PAV. POOR POTTERS PLACE	2,751
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	133	CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY- WATER USE	296
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	182	UP-GRADE WATER SYSTEMS TO PH STANDARD	225
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	182	UP-GRADE WATER SYSTEMS TO PH STANDARD	9,021
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	148	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS- UPDATE	204
CRATER LAKE NP	LOST CREEK	171	UP-GRADE WATER SYSTEM TO PH STANDARD	6,298
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	220	STUDY OF LODGE AND PREPARATION OF ALTERNATE	40,397
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	REHABILITATE LODGE	38,114
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	REHABILITATE LODGE	83,149
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/FES/WILD/FINAL	23,897
DEATH VALLEY NM	PARK GENERAL	825	PRINTING	47,357
DEATH VALLEY NM	PARK GENERAL	827	MINING PLAN OF OPERATION	19,855
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 25 PICNIC SITES UTILS	1,633
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA		129	HSR-PEIRCE HSE	150
DENALI NAT PK PRESERVE	HEADQUARTERS	217	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR CONVERTING STEAM PLANT	161,453
DENALI NAT PK PRESERVE	PARK GENERAL	232	PARK ROAD CORRIDOR DCP	57,442
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		6	BRIDGE SAFETY INSPECTION AND RE. INVENTORY PROGRM	9,028
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		82	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 10-238 FORMS-RM/MW	408
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		83	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-NA/MA	15,026
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		85	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-SE/SW	2,831
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		103	INTEGRATED TRAIL SYSTEMS	3,033
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		104	REVIEW OF NON-DSC PLANS	20,722
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		105	SERVICEWIDE ASSISTANCE E STIMATING 10-238	91,203
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		122	PLAN & SUPER-NPS PORT'N IN FHWA ADMIN ERFO PRJS	5,490
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		125	ACCESS OF HIST. STRUCT. TO ELDERLY & DISABLED	65
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		153	REPAIRS TO MARBLE FASCIA	9,390
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		169	TRAVELERS INFORMATION STATION INSTALLATIONS	540
EBEY'S LANDING NHRES	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT PULLOFFS AND WAYSIDE INTERP EXHIBITS	8,217
FIRE ISLAND NS	WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE	174	REHABILITATION AND PRESE RVATION	36,335
FIRE ISLAND NS	WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE	174	STUDY & PRESERVATION WIL LIAM FLOYD ESTATE	3,198

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
FLORISSANT FOSS BEDS NM	PARK GENERAL	109	PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEYS SITE SELECTION VC/ADMIN.	15,995
FORT DAVIS NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	RESTORE SQUADROOM, EM'S BARRACKS	1,000
FORT DONELSON NMP	PARK GENERAL	102	REHABILITATE HISTORIC DOVER HOTEL	3,118
FORT JEFFERSON NM	PARK GENERAL	1	GMP/DCP/WILD/EA	6,430
FORT LARAMIE NHS	PARK GENERAL	150	DEVELOPED AREA PLAN (SIT E PLAN)	1,686
FORT LARAMIE NHS	PARK GENERAL	150	DEVELOPED AREA PLAN (SIT E PLAN)	5,039
FORT MATANZAS NM	PARK GENERAL	142	DA CONCEPT PLAN, ANASTAS IA ISLAND	134
FORT MATANZAS NM	PARK GENERAL	142	GMP/DCP/EA DCP/EA	8,096
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	145	REPAIR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM STAR FORT	8,146
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	145	REPAIR ELECTRICAL SYSTEM STAR FORT	3,328
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	145	REPLACE ELEC SYSTEM IN HISTORIC FORT BLDGS	8,626
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	150	ARCHEO RESEARCH FOR HIST STRUCTURES VARIOUS SITES	11
FORT PULASKI NM	PARK GENERAL	141	HISTORY PORTION	23
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	102	RESTORE COURTHOUSE/JAIL, INSTALL VC/ADMIN OFFICES	4,792
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	102	RESTORE COURTHOUSE/JAIL, INSTALL VC/ADMIN OFFICES	70
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	934
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	943
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	536
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	271
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	118	PREPARE NEW PLANS	8,957
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	101	STABILIZATION & PROTECT STRUCTURE-HISTORY PORT	3,941
FORT SUMTER NM		105	CONST CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FACILITY	64,376
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FAC	255,116
FORT UNION NM	PARK GENERAL	114	BASIC DATA ON STRUCTURES FOR PRESERVATION	14,313
FORT UNION TRAD POST	PARK GENERAL (MONT-N.DAK)	116	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR FORT RECONSTRUCTION	1,982
FORT UNION TRAD POST	PARK GENERAL (MONT-N.DAK)	116	FEASIBILTIY OF FORT RECONSTRUCTION	4,952
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	112	FORT VANCOUVER RECONSTRU CTION - PHASE 3	5,518
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	PARK GENERAL	128	ENTIRE AREA - INPUT FOR GMP	409
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	1	ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL	6,030
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	120	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	1,403
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	120	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	2,846
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	120	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	196
FRED SPOT NMP	PARK GENERAL	164	LACY HOUSE STABILIZATION (FRED-SPOTS)	1,255
GATEWAY NRA			AQUARIUM STUDY	390
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	17,485
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	2,250
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	110	DEVELOP VISITOR FACILITI ES, SANDY HOOK	2,346
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	110	DEVELOP VISITOR FACILITI ES, SANDY HOOK	1,680
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	141	DCP'S AND IP'S	35,040
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	141	DCP'S AND IP'S	39,859
GATEWAY NRA	JAMAICA BAY	141	DCP'S AND IP'S	35,630
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	141		158
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	141	DCP'S AND IP'S	2,648
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	34,779
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	150	REHABILITATE ROAD SYSTEM	64,597
GEO WASH CARVER NM	PARK GENERAL	103	ENTIRE AREA	4,373
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	195	COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT CON CEPT PLAN	52,539
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	456	ALEXANDRIA WATERFRONT	45,502
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	502	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND DEV CONCEPT PLAN	5,103
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCT URES REPORT	54,202
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCT URES REPORT	5,126
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	510	PREPARE STRUCTURAL STUDY -GLEN ECHO	52,211
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL		TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES	1,371

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	GETTYSBURG & EISENHOWER FINALIZING, EDIT,	422
GLACIER BAY NP & PRESER	BARTLETT COVE	106	BARTLETT COVE DOCK EXPANSION	18,500
GLACIER BAY NP & PRESER	BARTLETT COVE	134	CONSTRUCT WATER COLLECT-ION/INTAKE SYSTEM	233
GLACIER BAY NP & PRESER	BARTLETT COVE	136	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM EXTENSION	14,348
GLACIER NP	GOAT HAUNT (WATERTON)	201	RECONSTRUCT FUEL SYSTEMS	2,566
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	210	HISTORIC RESOURCES STUDY PART 2	996
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	225	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN -- HCGRS & APGAR	30,865
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	225	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN -- HCGRS & APGAR	251
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	SPERRY & GRANITE PARK CH ALETS SEWAGE STUDY	5,030
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	269	ENTIRE AREA	3,335
GLEN CANYON NRA	LONE ROCK (UTAH)	234	CONSTRUCT LAUNCH RAMP & PARKING AREA	85
GLEN CANYON NRA	LONE ROCK (UTAH)	234	CONSTRUCT LAUNCH RAMP & PARKING AREA	945
GLEN CANYON NRA	LONE ROCK (UTAH)	234	CONSTRUCT LAUNCH RAMP & PARKING AREA	1,206
GLEN CANYON NRA	LONE ROCK (UTAH)	234	CONSTRUCT ENTRANCE ROAD AND MARINA FACILITIES	3,334
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	249	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN , WAHWEAP-WARM CREEK	7,704
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	249	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN , WAHWEAP-WARM CREEK	36,699
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	305	LAKE CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY	54,246
GRAND PORTAGE NM	PARK GENERAL		ENTIRE AREA	4,989
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	239	REHAB HIGHLANDS WATER,SE WER SYS TO MEET STANDARD	37,899
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	239	REHAB.HIGHLANDS WATER,SE WER SYS.TO MEET STANDRDS	55
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	239	REHAB.HIGHLANDS WATER,SE WER SYS.TO MEET STANDRDS	3,082
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	47,767
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	1,645
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	11,460
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	RESTORE RANCHHOUSE & OUT BUILDINGS	28
GREAT SAND DUNES NM	PARK GENERAL	121	ENTIRE AREA	3,531
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	PARK GENERAL	254	GMP/DCP/FES	48,019
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	CONSTRUCT INTREPRETIVE CENTER,PICNIC AREA,ROADS	1,415
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	DCP/EA	12,285
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	CONST INTEPP CENTER,PICN IC AREA,ROADS & UTILS	59,192
GREENBELT PARK	PARK GENERAL		ENTIRE AREA	8,368
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL		SOLAR ENERGY STUDY	1,885
GULF ISLANDS NS	FORT PICKENS	101	FT PICKENS & MISC BATTERIES-HIST PORTION	6,396
GULF ISLANDS NS	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	112	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	1,526
GULF ISLANDS NS	SHIP ISLAND	177	HIST PORTION - HSR	496
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	RESTORE MANSION EXTERIOR	17,787
HARPERS FERRY CENTER	SERVICEWIDE PROJECTS	128	INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER	1,078
HARPERS FERRY CENTER	SERVICEWIDE PROJECTS	128	CONST LAB & SHOP COMPLEX	751
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	TOWN HOUSE RESTORATION	19,237
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHAB BLDGS 3 37 38 40 + 43	540
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS 3 ,37,38,40 & 43	38,782
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	3,496
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	11,981
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	CONSTRUCT FOOT BRIDGE	306
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	KILAUEA	110	WIDEN & RESURFACE 4 MILE S OF PARK ROAD	215
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	PARK GENERAL	174	REHABILITATE AND EXPAND OBSERVATORY -USGS	791
HOME OF FDR NHS	PARK GENERAL	122	HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND GROUNDS RPT	2,926
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	125	INTRUSION AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS 15 BLDGS	14,358
HUBBELL TRAD POST NHS	PARK GENERAL	132	SURFACE ENTRANCE ROAD & PARKING AREA FOR SAFETY	5,436
HUBBELL TRAD POST NHS	PARK GENERAL	138	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	1,960
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	114	COMPLETE INTERSTATE UNIT	328
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	114	COMPLETE INTERSTATE UNIT WAYSIDE PLANNING	1,520
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	120	ENTIRE NINE UNITS	2,440

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	FIRST BANK OF THE U.S.	4,556
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	FRANKLIN COURT HISTORY	2,400
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	FRANKLIN COURT ARCHITECTURE	451
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	AREA F-REHAB HIST FULTON HSE & GRNDS IMPROVEMENT	4,208
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	129	DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE	655
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	101	GARY MARINA FEASIBILITY STUDY	131,369
ISLE ROYALE NP	WINDIGO	185	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTE M	420
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL		HISTORY OF FORTIFICATION	15,281
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	REHABILITATE EXTERIOR OF OLD COURTHOUSE	12,105
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	224	OLD COURTHOUSE EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	24,295
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	124	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT SOUTH FORK DAM	171
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	124	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT SOUTH FORK DAM	330
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	124	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT SOUTH FORK DAM	943
JOSHUA TREE NM	PARK GENERAL	110	SURVEYS FOR PKG #110, #111, AND #142	496
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NHP	PARK GENERAL		DESIGN GUIDELINES	4,895
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NHP		104	ARCHITECTURAL SECTION	8,463
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	PRESERVATION OF TRAIL ARTIFACTS	5,911
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION OF DEPOT INCLDS ADAPTIVE USE	9,173
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION OF DEPOT INCLDS ADAPTIVE USE	35
KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	115	RESTORE MASCOT SALOON	24,510
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL		ALTERNATIVES FOR MITIGATION OF FLOOD HAZ.	1,043
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL		FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT/ MITIGATION REPORT	25,007
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL		FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT REPORT.	6,000
LAKE MEAD NRA	WILLOW BEACH (ARIZ.)	298	FLOOD PROTECTION COMPLETE BOTH DES & FES.	86,128
LAKE MEAD NRA	WILLOW BEACH (ARIZ.)	298	FLOOD PROTECTION	518
LAKE MEAD NRA	BOULDER BEACH (NEV.)	327	PROTECTIVE CAUSEWAY IMPR OVEMENT	436
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL	816	CARRYING CAPACITY	36
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	101	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM & COMMERCIAL POWER	1,666
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	PARK GENERAL	136	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	8,913
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	MANZANITA LAKE	137	WATER RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS	3,500
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	263	CORRECT RETAINING WALL AND COULVERT FAILURES	885
LINCOLN HOME NHS		189	STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF L INCOLN HOME	10,585
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	LOWELL MANUFACTURING CO.	16,380
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	109	NORTHERN CANAL AND FRANCIS LOCKS	1,660
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB LUCKS NORTHERN CAN AL	11,438
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	122	GENERAL PLAN FOR PARK	1,463
LOWER SAINT CROIX RIVER	PARK GENERAL	150	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	12,420
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	JOHNSON CITY	134	VISITOR SITE	1,485
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	JOHNSON CITY	134	VISITOR SITE	8,208
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	LBJ RANCH AREA	135	OPERATIONS CENTER	1,010
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	LBJ RANCH AREA	150	RANCH COMPLEX	171
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	134	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	1,168
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	141	PARK SEWER SYSTEM DEVEL	1,233
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	152	UNION CITY STAGING AREA /MASTER PLAN	3,105
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	159	PARKWIDE TRAIL SYSTEM	3,148
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	LINDENWALD	11
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	3,803
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	28,842
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT LANDSLIDE PREVENTION FACILITIES	61,906
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	221	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	5,869
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL		EMERGENCY PLAN FOR FLOOD DAMAGED SEWAGE LAGOON	12,098
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	RELOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON	4,858
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	RELOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON	10,810

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	RELOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON	1,666
MOUNT RAINIER NP			UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	1,076
MOUNT RAINIER NP			CONSTRUCT DEDICATED FIRWATER MAIN/SPRINKLER	1,101
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	304	REHABILITATE VISITOR USE BUILDING	41,654
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	84	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 0-238 FORMS NCR	1,890
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	099	COMPLETE CONCESSION/MARI NA STUDIES	1,190
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	104	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT PLAN -GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT	836
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	125	US PARK POLICE FACILITY NEED	53,661
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	501	SPECIAL HIGHWAY STUDIES	3,361
NATIONAL MALL		100	LINCOLN CIRCLE STUDY	21,043
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF - PHASE II	465
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	200	CAPITOL STEAM HOOKUP	5,598
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	100	COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT CON CEPT PLAN	28,185
NCP-CENTRAL	WASHINGTON MONUMENT	101	DCP WASH MON GRDS	36,104
NCP-CENTRAL	THE MALL	400	ENTIRE AREA	1,888
NCP-CENTRAL	PARK GENERAL	403	ENLARGE WASHINGTON MONUM ENT WINDOWS	28
NCP-CENTRAL	PARK GENERAL	407	PRELIMINARY ON CONDITION OF SEAWALLS;EAST & WEST	8,500
NCP-EAST	FC , WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	1,135
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	2,530
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	268	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-MARSHALL HALL	1,498
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	268	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-MARSHALL HALL	36,795
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	271	PREPARE HISTORIC STRUCTU RES REPORT-MARSHALL HALL	16,727
NCP-EAST	MERIDIAN HILL	413	RESTORE AGGREGATE WALLS AND WALKS	2,931
NCP-EAST	MERIDIAN HILL	413	RESTORE AGGREGATE WALLS AND WALKS	19,628
NORTH CASCADES NP	PARK GENERAL	114	FIELD'S POINT DCP	18,290
NORTH CASCADES NP	STEHEKIN VALLEY	114	ALT.FORM.PHASE	18,917
NORTH CASCADES NP	LAKE CHELAN	147	FIELD'S POINT DOCKING, PARKING & INFO SERVICES	4,043
NORTH CASCADES NP	DIABLO LAKE	269	REHABILITATE & IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM - RESORT	2,586
NORTH CASCADES NP	DIABLO LAKE	269	IMPROVE RESORT WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	12,061
NORTH CASCADES NP	HOZOMEEN	297	DEVELOP GROUND WATER SOURCE	9,498
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	298	REHABILITATE & UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM	15,520
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	298	REHABILITATE & UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM	2,488
OCMULGEE NM		153	GMP/DCP/EA	17,303
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT	17,947
OZARK NSR	PARK GENERAL	162	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN - MINOR AREAS	68,666
OZARK NSR	PARK GENERAL	178	TEST WELLS	1,984
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT SECTION OF MAIN ROAD	17,488
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONST DETERIORATED,UNS AFE SECTION OF MAIN ROAD	2,340
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	161	DCP/GMP REVISIONS	71,134
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	DCP/EA/COMP DESIGN	15,318
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN /INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	4,615
PETERSBURG NB	PARK GENERAL	118	REVISE HISTORIC BASE MAP AND DOCUMENTATION	20,505
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER TREAT MENT FACILITY	41
PINNACLES NM	PARK GENERAL		RELOCATE FACILITIES; ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANCE	778
PRESIDENT.S PARK	PARK GENERAL	2	INSTALL REDESIGNED GATE MECH.	265
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHABILITATE CABIN CAMP 1	5,326
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	159	HIGHWAY RELOCATION AND SCENIC CORRIDOR STUDY	36,232
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	159	101 BY-PASS STUDY	34,319
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	213	FOOT AND BIKE TRAIL BRIDGES	22,298
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	213	OT & BIKE TRLS-BRIDGES R OCK CRK PK	80
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	197	TRAIL SYSTEM ANALYSIS	69,066
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (BL, GM, MP)	1,213
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	BEAR LAKE	235	DEVELOPED AREA PLAN--BEA R LAKE	11,993

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	BEAR LAKE	235	DEVELOPED AREA PLAN--BEA R LAKE	4,542
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	REGIONWIDE PROJECTS	143	COMPLETE VARIOUS DCP'S	368
ROGER WILLIAMS NMEM	PARK GENERAL	103	INTERIM FACILITIES	7,000
ROGER WILLIAMS NMEM	PARK GENERAL	103	INTERIM FACILITIES	10,031
SAINT-GAUDENS NHS	PARK GENERAL	750	UPGRADE INTERPRETATION: HISTORIC FURNISHINGS STD	11,685
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	HIST STRUCT DERBY WHARF	1,010
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	111	HIST STRU CENTRAL WHARF HIST & ARCHIT PORTIONS	205
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	129	HAWKES HOUSE	88
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	132	HSR CUSTOMS HOUSE & BOND ED WAREHOUSE	686
SAN JUAN NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	HISTORIC DATA SECTION	19,863
SAN JUAN NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	GMP/DCP/EA	476
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	800	SPECIAL STUDY FOR DCP	186,337
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	800	SPECIAL STUDY FOR GMP	5,220
SARATOGA NHP	PARK GENERAL	103	BALCARRES RODOUBT TOUR RE, STOP #6	155
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	19,942
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	6,835
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	4,623
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	202	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	16,336
SEQUOIA NP	ASH MOUNTAIN	206	SEWAGE PLANT MODIFICATIO N	5,000
SEQUOIA NP	ASH MOUNTAIN	206	SEWAGE PLANT MODIFICATIO N	1,956
SEQUOIA NP	ASH MOUNTAIN	206	SEWAGE PLANT MODIFICATIO N	10,125
SEQUOIA NP	MINERAL KING	831	SPECIAL STUDY FOR GMP	20,688
SHENANDOAH NP	PARK GENERAL	223	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN NORTH,CENTRAL,SOUTH DIST	6,351
SHILOH NMP	PARK GENERAL	115	GMP/DCP/FES	6,175
SITKA NHP	PARK GENERAL	109	HISTORIC STRUCTURE RUSSIAN MISSION	34,280
SITKA NHP		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	15,073
SITKA NHP		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	47,540
SITKA NHP		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	11,028
SITKA NHP	PARK GENERAL	116	FURNISHINGS RUSSINA MISS ION	2,316
SITKA NHP	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	2,001
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	243
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	6
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PLATTE RIVER BAY	180	REHABILITATE PLATTE RIVER CAMPGROUND	39,210
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PLATTE RIVER BAY	180	REHABILITATE PLATTE RIVER CAMPGROUND	13,681
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SOUTH MANITOUR ISLAND	182	REHABILITATE & EXTEND BO AT DOCK	65
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	208	HARBOR LOCATION SUITA- BILITY/FEASIBILITY STUDY	41,245
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	DCP/EIS/INTERPRETIVE PRO SPECTUS	5,729
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	HISTORIC STRUCT,GRNDS & ARCHEOL REPORTS	750
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	HISTORIC STRUCT,GRNDS & ARCHEOL REPORTS	4,138
ST CROIX ISLAND NM	PARK GENERAL	102	CONST DOCK & PKG AREA ST CROIX MAINLD	50
UP DEL NAT SC & REC RIV	PARK GENERAL		GENERAL PURPOSE STUDY FOR RIVER MANAGEMENT	13,236
VALLEY FORGE NHP	PARK GENERAL	102	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS & EXHIBIT PLAN	4,723
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	3	GMP/DCP	16,830
VOYAGEURS NP	PARK GENERAL	102	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	10,020
VOYAGEURS NP		134	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN AND EIS	1
VOYAGEURS NP	KETTLE FALLS	154	BOAT DOCKS WITH UTILITIE S, RESTORE HOTEL	1,360
VOYAGEURS NP	KETTLE FALLS	154	BOAT DOCKS WITH UTILITIE S, RESTORE HOTEL	17,540
VOYAGEURS NP	KETTLE FALLS	154	BOAT DOCKS WITH UTILITIE S, RESTORE HOTEL	2,368
VOYAGEURS NP	KETTLE FALLS	154	BOAT DOCKS WITH UTILITIE S, RESTORE HOTEL	2,443
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	156	CONST BOAT DOCKING, RAMP S & TRAILER PARKING	11,168
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	156	CONST BOAT DOCKING, RAMP S & TRAILER PARKING	1,915
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	37,680
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	8,153

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	26,335
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	27,128
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	22,193
WESTERN REGION			MISC. ARCHEOLOGICAL SUPPORT	2,101
WHISKEYTOWN NRA	PARK GENERAL	177	WATER SYSTEM FILTERS	2,821
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	100	PG-IP	7,590
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	18,960
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	101	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN	36,834
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	101	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN	50
WUPATKI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	DCP/EA	25,523
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	1,000
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	142	CONSTRUCT WATER TREATMEN T SYSTEM	1,000
YELLOWSTONE NP	MADISION JUNCTION (WYO)	427	IMPROVE WATER SYST, ADD CONTROL SYST, FENCE (WY)	1,000
YELLOWSTONE NP	OLD FAITHFUL (WYO)	469	DCP	82,367
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONC. FACIL. UPDATE DCP	118
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	FIELD & SOIL SURVEYS	61
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	ENERGY STUDY	198
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONCESSION OVE RNITE VISITOR FACILITIES	196,578
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL		REVISED MAPPING FOR WILDERNESS	43
YOSEMITE NP	MARIPOSA GROVE	140	RECONSTRUCT ROADWAY & TR AIL	720
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	313	RELOCATE YOSEMITE VALLEY TO OTHER ADMIN. SITES	288,498
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	ULTIMATE SEWAGE SYSTEM	3,538
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	FINAL EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FACILITY	39,577
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	FIRE DETECTION AND S UPPRESSION	50,791
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	WAWONA FIRE ALARM & SPRI NKLERS	101,587
YOSEMITE NP	YOSEMITE VALLEY	368	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM ANALY.	37,329
YOSEMITE NP	TUOLUMNE MEADOW	444	SPRAY FIELD SOILS AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY	9,071
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	16,720
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	122,917
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	503	UTILITY EXTENSIONS AND ROADS	34,045
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	503	UTILITY EXTENSIONS AND ROADS	232,742
ZION NP	TAYLOR CREEK (KOLOB AREA)	165	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	145
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	167	CANYON DCP AND TRANSPORTATION STUDY	38,629
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	167	SPRINGDALE CULINARY WATER SUPPLY	902
ZION NP	LODGE-GROTTO	185	CONCESSION FACILITIES ST UDY	221
				6,115,749

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	134	REPLACE COMFORT STATION AND 3500FT WATER LINE	735
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	240	REHAB SEWER SYS.SAND BEC	1,181
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	HEADQUARTERS AREA	105	WATER STORAGE TANK 100,000 GALLON CAPACITY	3,351
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	HEADQUARTERS AREA	115	VISITOR CENTER AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	2,014
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	HEADQUARTERS AREA	115	VISITOR CENTER & ADMINIS TRATION BUILDING	147
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	HEADQUARTERS AREA	115	VISITOR CENTER & ADMINIS TRATION BUILDING	11,988
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	102	ADAPT AND RESTORE HIST LEMON HOUSE	13,526
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	102	REHAB LEMON HSE FOR VIS CTR & ADM OFFICE	13,991
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	102	ADAPT AND RESTORE HIST LEMON HOUSE	28,798
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	102	ADAPT AND RESTORE HIST LEMON HOUSE	37,025
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	115	CONSTR MAINTENANCE FACIL ITY,UTILITIES & FENCING	1,443
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	PARK GENERAL	168	STABILIZE & REHAB HOUSE FOUNDATION QUARTERS #2	1,000
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS AND RELOCATE UTIL	738
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	109	INFO CENTER,UTILITIES, ROADS & PARKING AREA	361
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	109	INFO CENTER,UTILITIES, ROADS & PARKING AREA	30
ANDREW JOHNSON NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHABILITATE 1831 ANDREW JOHNSON HOUSE	93
ANTIETAM NB	BATTLEFIELD	103	REPLACE FENCES	550
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	15,820
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	143	BREAKWATER, DOCK, MAINT BUILDING, CONCESSION	1,088
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	145	EMPLOYEE QUARTERS	800
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	147	CONST UTILITY SYSTEMS/PA RKING AREAS/ACCESS ROAD	18,022
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	150	REHABILITATE FISH DOCK AND BUILDINGS	3,863
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	150	REHABILITATE FISH DOCK & BUILDINGS	2,961
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	150	REHABILITATE FISH DOCK & BUILDINGS	118
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	PARK GENERAL	001	REPL SEWER LINE & CHLOR- INATOR CONST RD	1,615
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	103	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION MARIAH WRIGHT HOUSE	360
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	103	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION MARIAH WRIGHT HOUSE	1,045
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	WATER, BURGLAR, FIRE ALARM & SUPPRESSION SYS	3,471
ARCHES NP	HEADQUARTERS	109	RECONSTRUCT WATER AND SE WER SYSTEMS	236
ARKANSAS POST NMEM	PARK GENERAL	135	EXPAND SEWER SYSTEM	595
BADLANDS NP	SAGE CREEK BASIN	118	PAVE 15 MILES RIM ROAD	3,246
BADLANDS NP	SAGE CREEK BASIN	118	PAVE 15 MI. SAGE CREEK R IM ROAD	130
BENT'S OLD FORT NHS	PARK GENERAL	120	REPLACE ENTR.ROAD WITH N EW 0.5-MI.RD.FROM U.S.50	620
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	102	PROVIDE UTILS & OTHER FA CS FOR NEW CONCR DEVS	38,035
BIG BEND NP	RIO GRANDE VILLAGE	117	CONTACT STATION SOUND/ SLIDE SHOW	2,112
BIG BEND NP	RIO GRANDE VILLAGE	117	CONST RANGER/VISITOR CON TACT STATION	1,052
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	165	CONSTRUCT EMPLOYEE QUARTERS	22,377
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	169	RELOCATE UTILITY LINES	13,307
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	180	PLANNING & PRELIM DESIGN	5,006
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	193	RECONST WATER SYSTEM	14,426
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	184	INSTALL ADDITIONAL WATER RESERVOIR	863
BIG THICKET NATL PRES	PARK GENERAL	113	STABILIZE EXISTING ROADS (PORTIONS)	10,718
BISCAYNE NP	ELLIOTT KEY	105	CON CONC,OFFICE,RES PH III	4,081
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 2H	105	2H8-GRADE,DRAIN,BASE,STR	6,981
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PEAKS OF OTTER	326	CONST SEWERAGE SYSTEM	7,321
BOOKER T WASHINGTON NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT FIRE AND INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS	3,320
BOOKER T WASHINGTON NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT FIRE AND INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS	2,131
BOOKER T WASHINGTON NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRU FIRE AND INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS	286
BOSTON NHP	BUNKER HILL	106	REHABILITATE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT	995
BOSTON NHP	BUNKER HILL	106	REHABILITATE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT	5,341
BOSTON NHP	OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE	109	REHAB OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE	813
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB BLKHEADS&PIER	4,100
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB BLKHEADS&PIER	4,220

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	112	REHAB RAILROAD TRACKS & RESTORE ANCHORS PARK	171
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	EXT REHAB BLDG 265	13,145
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	122	REHAB THE I BLDG (MAM B)	1,126
BRYCE CANYON NP	RAINBOW POINT	108	REPLACE INTERPRETIVE KIOSK	1,669
BRYCE CANYON NP	RAINBOW POINT	108	REHABILITATE THE EXISTIN G WATER SYSTEM, KIOSK	38
BRYCE CANYON NP	RAINBOW POINT	108	REHABILITATE THE EXISTIN G WATER SYSTEM, KIOSK	543
BRYCE CANYON NP	HEADQUARTERS	118	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM TO MEET STANDARDS	2,601
BRYCE CANYON NP	HEADQUARTERS	118	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM TO MEET STANDARDS	80
BUFFALO NR	PRUITT	108	TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY	371
BUFFALO NR	STEEL CREEK-LOST VALLEY	111	CONST RD RGR INFO STA UT LS PICNIC AREA RES PRKG	1,427
BUFFALO NR	STEEL CREEK-LOST VALLEY	111	CONST RD RGR INFO STA UT LS PICNIC AREA RES PRKG	27,043
BUFFALO NR	STEEL CREEK-LOST VALLEY	111	CONST RD RGR INFO STA UT LS PICNIC AREA RES PRKG	3,032
BUFFALO NR	PRUITT	113	CONST RGR VIS CONT STA R DS UTLS PRKG PICNIC AREA	800
BUFFALO NR	PARK GENERAL	185	DEVELOP PRIMITIVE CAMPSITE	12,346
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	49	PRESERVE SENECA CREEK AG UEDUCT & LOCK 24	4,128
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	101	TOWPATH REPAIR,CULVERTS LOCKHOUSE 75	2,311
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	169	WILLIAMSPORT DEVELOPMENT AREA	5,360
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	RESTORATION HIST STRUCT DAM 3 AREA	1,075
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	RESTORE DAM 3 AREA	2,188
C & O CANAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	222	PG.RESTORE TOWPATH EMBANKMENTC&O CANAL	693
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	222	PG.RESTORE TOWPATH EMBANKMENTC&O CANAL	1,110
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	246	REPAIR MASONRY WALLS & LOCKS 1-4 GEORGETOWN	16,833
CABRILLO NM	PARK GENERAL	123	REHAB LIGHTHOUSE	893
CABRILLO NM	PARK GENERAL	123	REHAB LIGHTHOUSE	1,816
CANYONLANDS NP	SQUAW FLAT	104	CONSTRUCT 4 RESIDENCES & 20APARTMENT UNITS	865
CANYONLANDS NP	ISLAND-IN-THE-SKY DISTRIC	106	REHABILITATE 28-MILE ROA D SYSTEM	6
CANYONLANDS NP	ISLAND-IN-THE-SKY DISTRIC	106	REHABILITATE 28-MILE ROA D SYSTEM	236
CANYONLANDS NP	SQUAW FLAT	113	CONSTRUCT CONTACT STA. & PARK-SUPPORT FACILITIES	490
CANYONLANDS NP	NEEDLES DISTRICT	149	CONSTRUCT WATER,SEWER AN D POWER SYSTEMS	12
CANYONLANDS NP	NEEDLES DISTRICT	149	CONSTRUCT UTILITY SYSTEM S--WATER,SEWER,POWER,GAS	418
CANYONLANDS NP	NEEDLES DISTRICT	149	CONSTRUCT UTILITY SYSTEM S--WATER,SEWER,POWER,GAS	706
CANYONLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	183	FINAL SURFACE DUGOUT RANCH-SQUAW FLAT ROAD	236
CANYONLANDS NP	HANS FLAT (IN GLCA NRA)	195	REHAB WATER SYSTEM TO MEET USPHS STANDARDS	22,950
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	DEVELOPMENT OF NAUSET LI GHT BEACH COMPLEX	2,298
CAPE HATTERAS NS	WHALEBONE JUNCTION	140	CONST INFO/ORIENTATION STA & PKG	460
CAPITOL REEF NP	HEADQUARTERS	125	REPLACE 7 SEPTIC TANKS W ITH MODERN SEWAGE SYSTEM	1,738
CAPITOL REEF NP	HEADQUARTERS	150	ADD 100,000 GALLON RVOIR (1 MILLION GAL.)	335
CARL SANDBURG HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	126	REPAIR DAMS	14,634
CARL SANDBURG HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	126	LAKES & DAMS RESTORATION HIST & ARCH	1,063
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	PARK GENERAL	103	BOUNDARY SURVEY (WEST)	34,334
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	CAVERNS VICINITY	124	MODERNIZE HQTS WATER SYS	35,962
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	CAVERNS VICINITY	132	RELOCATE UTILITY LINES FROM ELEVATOR SHAFT	14,075
CASA GRANDE NM		109	STABILIZATION OF CASA GRANDE	3,679
CASA GRANDE NM		109	STABILIZATION OF CASA GRANDE	476
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS	PARK GENERAL	116	STABIL FORT (HIST POR)	10,876
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	125	BLDG REPLACEMENT AND SEWER TREAT. FACILITY	1,611
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	RECONSTRUCT GALLO ENTRANCE ROAD	1,420
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RECONSTRUCT AND PAVE TOUR ROAD - SOIL SURVEY	11,866
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RECONST & PAVE TOUR ROAD	125
CHANNEL ISLANDS NM	PARK GENERAL	107	CONSTRUCT ADMIN. HDQTRS. VISITOR CTR & BOAT LANDG	11,976
COLORADO NM	PARK GENERAL	108	CONST.WATER SYS.EXPAND S TORAGE,RENOVATE REST RMS	2,957
COLORADO NM	PARK GENERAL	108	CONST WATER SYS EXPAND STORAGE RENOV REST ROOMS	8,700
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	182	UP-GRADE WATER SYSTEMS TO PH STANDARD	58,201

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
COWPENS NB	PARK GENERAL	103	CONST VISITOR CTR,MAINT, PICNIC & ENV STUDY	12,623
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	124	RECONSTRUCT 4 MILES RT 7 RIM VILLAGE -N. JUNCTION	426
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	REHABILITATE LODGE	59,892
CUMBERLAND GAP NHP	SCHNEIDER TRACT AREA	104	SCHNEIDER TRACT RESTORAT ION	760
CUMBERLAND GAP NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RELOCATE US ROUTE #25 EAST (TUNNEL)	32,372
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	MAINLAND	105	CONSTRUCT FERRY TERMINAL	6,007
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	PARK GENERAL	133	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND RESOURCE EVALUATION	1,551
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	PARK GENERAL	114	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY	9,971
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	OAK HILL	126	CONSTRUCT OPEN FIELD RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	52,331
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	OAK HILL	126	CONSTRUCT OPEN FIELD RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	1,258
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	OAK HILL	126	CONSTRUCT OPEN FIELD RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	76,826
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	PARK GENERAL	128	RESTORATION OF LOCKTENDR HOUSE	26,620
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	PARK GENERAL	132	OHIO AND ERIE CANAL	14,416
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	KITTATINNY SUBDISTRICT	121	REHAB SCHOOLHOUSE-GRNDS & OLD MINE RD-EXH	6,645
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	KITTATINNY SUBDISTRICT	121	REHAB SCHOOLHOUSE-GRNDS & OLD MINE RD-EXH	150
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	KITTATINNY SUBDISTRICT	121	REHAB SCHOOLHOUSE-GRNDS & OLD MINE RD-EXH	1,393
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	269	REHABILITATE 6 HISTORIC STRUCTURES	34,080
DENALI NAT PK PRESERVE	PARK GENERAL	163	SAVAGE RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT	17,377
DINOSAUR NM	QUARRY AREA (UTAH)	114	RECONSTRUCT ENTRANCE RD, PARK AREA, CONTACT STN.	36
FORT BOWIE NHS	PARK GENERAL	105	ENTIRE AREA	14,185
FORT BOWIE NHS	FORT AREA	105	RUINS STABILIZATION	1,001
FORT JEFFERSON NM	GARDEN KEY	103	RESTORE HISTORIC STRUCTU HISTORY PORTION	383
FORT LARAMIE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	140	CONSTR WALKWAY,BRIDGE,VC FORT GROUNDS-1000 LF.	289
FORT LARAMIE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	140	CONST WALKWAY-BRIDGE,V.C .-FORT GROUNDS-1000 LF	235
FORT LARAMIE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	140	CONST WALKWAY-BRIDGE,V.C .-FORT GROUNDS-1000 LF	418
FORT LARNED NHS	PARK GENERAL	125	RESTORE HISTORIC SHOPS B UILDING, HS-3	1,211
FORT LARNED NHS	PARK GENERAL	127	RESTORE HS-8, COMMANDING OFFICERS QUARTERS	1,183
FORT MATANZAS NM	PARK GENERAL	104	STABILIZE FORT AND SHORE LINE	12,363
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	145	REPLACE ELEC SYSTEM IN HISTORIC FORT BLDGS	14,881
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	CONST CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FACILITY	220
FORT SUMTER NM	FORT SUMTER	125	CONNECT WATER SYSTEM TO MAINLAND	11,258
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	112	FORT VANCOUVER RECONSTRU CTION - PHASE 3	1,821
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	112	RECONSTRUCT & RESTORE FT VANCOUVER (PHASE III)	1,466
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER /ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	693
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER /ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	885
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURFACE ROADS & PARKNG REHAB.BUILDINGS &GROUNDS	66
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	26,270
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	42,904
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	202
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	2,337
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	3,105
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	60,244
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	8,400
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	6,235
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	110	DEVELOP VISITOR FACILITI ES, SANDY HOOK	11,311
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	110	DEVELOP VISITOR FACILITI ES, SANDY HOOK	101
GATEWAY NRA	BREEZY POINT	112	EAST ROCKAWAY POINT STRUCTURE OBLITERATION	9,390
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	5,810
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	150	REHABILITATE ROAD SYSTEM	23,912
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	164	AQUARIUM STUDY - PHASEII	115,857
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GREAT FALLS PARK, VIRGINI	300	POTOWMACK CANAL STAB	113
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	343	STUDY SPOUT RUN TO ROOSE VELT BRIDGE AREA	8,195
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	506	PREPARE HSR & STABILIZE ARLINGTON HOUSE	5,036

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	BRONZE PRESERVATION AND SKYLIGHT RESTORATION	1,363
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF, CL EAN & REPOINT STONE	5,645
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF, CL EAN & REPOINT STONE	6,900
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	136	REHAB ELEC MAP BLDG-RDS- WALKS-UTLS-GRDS-PKING	1,189
GLACIER BAY NP & PRESER	BARTLETT COVE	106	BARTLEFT COVE DOCK EXPANSION	71
GLACIER BAY NP & PRESER	BARTLETT COVE	134	CONSTRUCT WATER COLLECT- ION/INTAKE SYSTEM	1,643
GLACIER NP	GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD	113	CONSTRUCT ROAD	12,073
GLACIER NP	APGAR	119	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER FOR WEST SIDE OF PARK	1,313
GLACIER NP	MANY GLACIER	131	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIR	31,103
GLACIER NP	SAINT MARY	141	RECONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM	10,991
GLACIER NP	SAINT MARY	141	SEWER SYSTEMS	1,079
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	141	RECONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTE MS, SM-RS	29
GLACIER NP	TWO MEDICINE	165	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATMENT	2,560
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	176	CONST 2-8-UNIT APTS-1-ST MARY;1-MANY GLACIER	183
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM	342
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM	453
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	257	DRILL WELLS,& INSTALL CH LORINATORS 6 SITES	17,818
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	283	CORRECT LIGHT-SAFETY DEFICIENCY	1,930
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	116	CAMPGROUND - MITIGATE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE	12,508
GLEN CANYON NRA	HITE (UTAH)	120	EXTEND ACCESS RD.1 MILE TO RELOCATED MARINA (UT)	312
GLEN CANYON NRA	LEES FERRY (ARIZ.)	148	CONSTRUCT COMFORT STATIO N FOR RIVER USERS (AZ)	14,145
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	219	EXHIBITS	4,376
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	229	REPLACE 600 FT.FLOATING BREAKWATER	95
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILITIES(REPLACE RAHR)	3,285
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILS(REPLACE RAHR)(UT)	248
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILS(REPLACE RABR)(UT)	37,660
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILS(REPLACE RAHR)(UT)	83,630
GLEN CANYON NRA	BULLFROG BASIN (UTAH)	287	INSTALL CHLORINATORS AND PUMPS	181
GLEN CANYON NRA	BULLFROG BASIN (UTAH)	287	INSTALL CHLORINATORS AND PUMPS (UT)	751
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	288	EXPAND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	4,801
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	288	EXPAND WATER SYSTEM	270
GLEN CANYON NRA	HITE (UTAH)	289	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM (UT)	2,850
GLEN CANYON NRA	HITE (UTAH)	289	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM	455
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	310	RELOCATE CONCESSION HOUSING (PORTION)	1,374
GOLDEN GATE NRA	FORT MASON	118	FT MASON HGTR HLDG & GRO UNDS RENOVATION	3,648
GRAND CANYON NP	PHANTOM RANCH AREA	102	CONSTRUCT COMFORT STAT- PHANTOM RANCH	7,946
GRAND CANYON NP	NORTH RIM	188	O & M MANUAL FOR REHAB.- OF WATER SYSTEM	75
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	331	UTILITIES & ROADS FOR CONCESS EMP HOUSING	53
GRAND PORTAGE NM	FORT CHARLOTTE	103	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DELINEATION	459
GRAND PORTAGE NM	PARK GENERAL	111	SWG DISP SYSTEM U-5-2 INCLUDES WATER SYSTEM	21,627
GRAND TETON NP	LEEKS LODGE	104	CONST. CONCESSION RAMP,D OCK,ROADS,UTILS	593
GRAND TETON NP	COLTER BAY	201	REBUILD COULTER BAY-N BOUNDARY RT #2, 11.5 MI	1,796
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	201	RECONSTRUCT COLTER BAY- NORTH BOUNDARY ROUTE#2	3,702
GRAND TETON NP	COLTER BAY	201	REBUILD COLTER BAY-N.BOU NDARY RT.2,11.5 MI(FHWA)	105
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	110	WATER MAIN & CONNECTION	588
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	RESTORE RANCHHOUSE, OUTB UILDINGS, AND GROUNDS	12,268
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	RESTORE RANCHHOUSE, OUTB UILDINGS, AND GROUNDS	910
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	130	FURNISHINGS STUDY, PLAN, AND ACQUISITION	8,728
GREAT SAND DUNES NM	HEADQUARTERS	108	REBUILD PICNIC AREA SEWE R, ADD NEW COMFORT STA.	11,998
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	OCONALUFTEE	282	REPAIR BRIDGE	2,091
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRINGS	101	PINE SPRINGS DEVELOPMENT	29
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRINGS	101	PINE SPRINGS DEVELOPMENT	3,281
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONST TRAIL SYS PH IV	99,993

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT TRAIL SYSTEM (	495
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRINGS	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	18,107
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRINGS	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	2
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRINGS	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	909
GULF ISLANDS NS	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	112	CON VIS&MAIN FACIL-PHII (VIS CTR,MAINT BLDG)	23,883
GULF ISLANDS NS	PENSACOLA FORTS	123	CONTACT STATION	6,817
GULF ISLANDS NS	PENSACOLA FORTS	123	CONTACT STATION	1,702
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	130	CONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	253
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	130	CONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	564
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	149	DRILL TEST WELL	4,006
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONST SUMMIT RD	4,841
HAMILTON GRANGE NMEM	PARK GENERAL	102	RESTORE HAMILTON GRANGE ILTON GRANGE	1,085
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	RESTORE MANSION EXTERIOR	380
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	RESTORE MANSION EXTERIOR	27,308
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	143	REHAB EXTERIOR CARRIAGE HOUSE	1,741
HARPERS FERRY CENTER	SERVICEWIDE PROJECTS	128	INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER	28,210
HARPERS FERRY CENTER		128	INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER	495
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8, 9, 10, 11 11A, 12, 12A, & 15.	8,811
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8, 9, 10, 11 11A, 12, 12A, & 15.	4,617
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8,9,10,11,12 AND 12A	890
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8,9,10,11,12 ,12A & 15 (POR)	12,960
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8,9,10,11,11 A,12,12A & 15	8,522
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	112	SEWER LINE CONSTRUCTION, LOWERTOWN	64,586
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITY	17,090
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	VISITOR TRANSPORTATION AND INFORMATION FACILITY	3,433
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSP OPTATION&INFO FACILITY	58,294
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSP ORTATION&INFO FACILITY	19,258
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37, 40 & 43	45,230
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS # 3 37, 38, 40, AND 43	8,301
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37,38,40,AND 43	30,490
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHAB BLDGS 3,37,38,40, AND 43	691
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS 3 ,37,38,40 & 43	31,808
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	118	RESTORE BUILDINGS 5,7,16 & 48	421
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	RUINS STABILIZATION, VIRGINIUS ISLAND	2,696
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	RUINS STABILIZATION, VIR GINIUS ISLAND	16,235
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	5,801
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	5,996
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTEM	13,566
HERBERT HOOVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	110	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION OF PERIOD HOUSES	12,378
HERBERT HOOVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	110	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION OF PERIOD HOUSES	356
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PURCHASE FURNISHINGS FOR THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	11,613
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PRESERVE & REHABILITATE THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	506
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PRESERVE & REHABILITATE THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	43
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PRESERVE & REHABILITATE THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	33
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	125	INTRUSION AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS 15 BLDGS	24,153
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	125	INTRUSION AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS 15 BLDGS	693
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	152	REPLACE VISITOR CENTER WALKWAY 1500 FEET	30
HUBBELL TRAD POST NHS	PARK GENERAL	132	SURFACE ENTR RD	5,453
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	GRDS DEV WALLS WALKWAYS MORAVIAN ST AREA F COMPL	6,633
INDIANA DUNES NL	WEST BEACH UNIT	222	GROUP DAY USE SHELTERS&C OMFORT STATIONS	74
INDIANA DUNES NL	BAILLY HOMESTEAD UNIT	274	BAILLY CONTACT STATION E XHIBITS	48
ISLE ROYALE NP	ROCK HARBOR	135	REPLACE WATER STORAGE TA NK & INTAKE PUMPS	1,325
ISLE ROYALE NP	HOUGHTON HEADQUARTERS	180	REPLACE VEHICLE STORAGE FACILITY	56

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	OLD COURTHOUSE EXTERIOR RESTORATION	11,236
JEWEL CAVE NM	PARK GENERAL	103	BUILD 2 RESIDENCES FOR P ERMANENT EMPLOYEES	228
JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NM	SHEEP ROCK UNIT	119	DEVELOP FORCE PARKING AREA & TRAIL	3,301
JOSHUA TREE NM	PARK GENERAL	173	RECONST RT 1 POR 3	1,240
KNIFE R INDIAN VILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTRUCT INITIAL VISITO R & PARK SUPPORT FACILS.	4,351
KNIFE R INDIAN VILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTRUCT INITIAL VISITO R & PARK SUPPORT FACILS.	236
LAKE MEAD NRA	OVERTON BEACH (NEV.)	118	CONSTRUCT SEWER SYSTEM	15,626
LAKE MEAD NRA	OVERTON BEACH (NEV.)	118	CONSTRUCT SEWER SYSTEM	121
LAKE MEAD NRA	KATHERINE (ARIZ)	121	EXPAND SEWAGE SYSTEM KATHERINE	97,421
LAKE MEAD NRA	OVERTON BEACH (NEV.)	202	CONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	25,723
LAKE MEAD NRA	OVERTON BEACH (NEV.)	202	CONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	1,570
LAKE MEREDITH RA	PARK GENERAL	177	EXHIBIT PLANNING	1,352
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	101	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM & COMMERCIAL POWER	57,169
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	MANZANITA LAKE	255	RELOCATE/CONSTR NPS AND VISITOR FACILITIES	42,614
LEHMAN CAVES NM	PARK GENERAL	112	CONSTRUCT WATER RESERVOI R	20
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	167	RELOCATE CORNEAU HOUSE T O ORIGINAL SITE	698
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	195	ATMOSPHERIC CONTROL SYST EM LINCOLN HOME	158
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	RESTORE LINCOLN HOME LINCOLN HOME	5,218
LONGFELLOW NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	REHAB LONGFELLOW HOUSE A ND REMODEL SHED	1,590
LOWELL NHP			DUTTON STREET PARKING LOT	866
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	103	MERRIMACK GATEHOUSE	5,011
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	105	OLD CITY HALL	2,571
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	217,486
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	62,500
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	109	NORTHERN CANAL AND FRANCIS LOCKS	4,456
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	109	NORTHERN CANAL AND FRANCIS LOCKS	49,160
LOWER SAINT CROIX RIVER	PARK GENERAL	151	LOWER INFORMATION CENTER CENTER	574
LOWER SAINT CROIX RIVER	PARK GENERAL	151	LOWER INFORMATION CENTER CENTER	515
LOWER SAINT CROIX RIVER	PARK GENERAL	151	LOWER INFORMATION CENTER CENTER	5,000
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	141	DEVELOPMENT OF PARK SEWE R SYSTEM	77,500
MANASSAS NBP	PARK GENERAL	120	REHAB VISITOR CENTER	673
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	33,724
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	30,003
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	3,420
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT LANDSLIDE PREV ENTION FACILITIES	18,083
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	103	RECON 7MI ENT RD-MONTEZ. VAL-NAVAJO,3-10-CAR PKG	306
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	103	REBUILD 8-MI. OF ENT RD, MONTEZ.VAL.-NAVAJO HILL	2,861
MESA VERDE NP	CHAPIN MESA	116	CONSTRUCT COMFORT STATION-SPRUCE TREE PT.	558
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	117	CONST 11 RUINS SHELTERS; PROVIDE EXHIBITS	11,093
MESA VERDE NP	FAR VIEW	232	ADD SEWAGE-LAGOON CELL T O HOLD OVERFLOW	784
MINUTE MAN NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	ARCHEOLOGY AND STABILIZA TION	95
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM		104	REPLACE COMFORT STATION CASTLE SECTION	4,065
MOUNT RAINIER NP			REPAIR & IMPROVE SEWAGE PLANT	515
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	124	SLOPE STABILIZATION - GLACIER HILL &	3,741
MOUNT RAINIER NP	ASHFORD	209	OPERATIONAL/MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR SEWAGE SYSTEM	5,718
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARK GENERAL	212	REPAIR BRIDGE AND APPROACHES	985
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	218	FLOW EQUALIZATION TANK, SEWAGE SYSTEM	41,177
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	218	OPERATIONAL/MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR SEWAGE SYSTEM	28,775
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	304	REHAB & IMPROVEMENTS TO DAY-USE BUIDLING	62,522
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	304	REHAB & IMPROVEMENTS TO DAY-USE BUIDLING	6,021
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	114	SEC 3V1 & 2 CONST 10.8 MI OF PARKWAY	22,856
ATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	114	SEC 3V1 & 2 SEC 3V1	1,680
ATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	114	SEC 3V1 & 2 SEC 3V2	60,754

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	CHEROKEE SUBDISTRICT	127	CONSTRUCT MOTOR ROAD PARKWAY, SEC. 2D2(ALA)	73,584
		127	2D2 CONSTRUCT MOTOR ROAD	68,000
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	MERIWETHER LEWIS SUBD. HQ	133	1D3-GRADE,DRAIN,BASE 5 STRUCT	26,957
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	195	TERMINUS STUDY-3X	28,757
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF PHASE II	131,025
NATURAL BRIDGES NM	HEADQUARTERS	132	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTE M TO MEET EPA STANDARDS	691
NATURAL BRIDGES NM	HEADQUARTERS	132	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTE M TO MEET EPA STANDARDS	258
NCP-CENTRAL	PARK GENERAL	403	ENLARGE WASHINGTON MONUM ENT WINDOWS	253
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	103	GENERAL PARK DEVELOPMENT	121
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	103	CONSTRUCT SEWER SYSTEM-F ORT WASHINGTON	19,828
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	103	CONSTRUCT SEWER SYSTEM-F ORT WASHINGTON	600
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	6,198
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	920
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	1,256
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	998
NCP-EAST	FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME	159	RECONSTRUCT HISTORIC STR UCTURES	1,065
NCP-EAST	FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME	159	RECONSTRUCT HISTORIC STR UCTURES	4,900
NCP-EAST	MERIDIAN HILL	413	RESTORE AGGREGATE WALLS AND WALKS	1,090
NEZ PERCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	102	VISITOR CENTER	11,285
NORTH CASCADES NP	NEWHALEM	124	CONSTRUCT NEWHALEM CAMP- GROUND	913
OCMULGEE NM	VISITOR CENTER	121	VISITOR CENTER REHAB	10,911
OCMULGEE NM	PARK GENERAL	153	ENTRANCE ROAD ALTERNATIVES	537
OLYMPIC NP	PARK GENERAL	105	REPLACE ROAD BRIDGES PKG #2	5,401
OLYMPIC NP	BARNES POINT	116	WTR/SEWER SYS OPERATIONL AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL	6,061
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	260	CONSTRUCT SEWER SYSTEM, LOG CABIN LODGE	49,172
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT	3,355
OZARK NSR	BIG SPRING	142	RADIO SYSTEM MODIFICATION	225
OZARK NSR	PARK GENERAL	162	DCP MINOR AREAS	936
PADRE ISLAND NS	MALAQUITE BEACH	133	CONSTRUCT 4 EMPLOYEE QUARTERS	1,185
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	153	CONSTRUCT EQUIPMENT STORAGE BUILDING	10,241
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	129	EXPAND VISITOR CENTER STORAGE & WORKING AREA	4,620
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	129	EXPAND VISITOR CENTER, STORAGE & WORKING AREAS	361
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER	2,500
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER	308
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL		TEST WATER AT MEMORIAL COLUMN	9,940
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	101	MEMORIAL COLUMN REHABILI TATION	13
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	101	MEMORIAL COLUMN REHAB AN D ILLUMINATION	73,901
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	105	EMPLOYEE HOUSING AND PAR KING	633
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	109	SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILIT Y	9,970
PICTURED ROCKS NL	AUSABLE POINT	107	RESTORE LIGHTHOUSE FACILITY AND SEWALL	18
PICTURED ROCKS NL	AUSABLE POINT	107	RESTORE LIGHTHOUSE FACIL ITY AND SEAWALL	4,258
PICTURED ROCKS NL	AUSABLE POINT	107	RESTORE LIGHTHOUSE FACIL ITY AND SEAWALL	563
PICTURED ROCKS NL	AUSABLE POINT	107	RESTORE LIGHTHOUSE FACIL ITY AND SEAWALL	1,548
PICTURED ROCKS NL	AUSABLE POINT	107	RESTORE LIGHTHOUSE FACIL ITY AND SEAWALL	1,728
PICTURED ROCKS NL	SOUTH BAY	108	PARKING AREA, TRAILS Q C OMF STA MUNISING FALLS	13,498
PICTURED ROCKS NL	SOUTH BAY	108	PARKING AREA, TRAILS Q C OMF STA MUNISING FALLS	1,920
PICTURED ROCKS NL	MINERS BASIN	118	MINERS BEACH DAY USE ARE A	258
PICTURED ROCKS NL	GRAND SABLE LAKE	134	SABLE FALLS TRAIL & PARK ING AREA (25CAP)	506
PISCATAWAY PARK	PARK GENERAL	470	CONSTRUCT FACILITIES AT NATIONAL COLONIAL FARM	4,065
POINT REYES NS	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT ENTRANCE ROAD- EXTENSION	223
POINT REYES NS	PARK GENERAL	105	RECONSTRUCT ROAD	203
POINT REYES NS	DRAKES BEACH	173	PT REYES LIGHTHOUSE CONV ERSION	1,390
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB CABIN CAMPS	98

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB CABIN CAMPS	720
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB CABIN CAMPS	181
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	140	PARK GEN.CONSTRUCT 2 PICNIC FAVS TELG RD	603
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL		CONST 32 PANEL WAYSIDE EXHIBITS	84,508
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	809	REHAB ERODED LAND REALIGN.OF K & K ROAD	10,265
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	813	PLANNING FOR REHAB.& ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	3,118
REDWOOD NP		814	MAY CREEK ACTIVITY CENTR	60,879
REDWOOD NP		814	MAY CREEK ACTIVITY CENTR	1,383
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	105	RECONSTR & REALIGN L. ST REET BRIDGE	13,660
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	REBUILD 11-MI. PHANTOM V AL-GRAND LAKE ROAD SEC.	34,650
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	113	RECONSTRUCT TRAIL RIDGE ROAD 3.5 MILES (PORTION)	1,063
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	115	RECONSTRUCT TRAIL RIDGE ROAD 11.9 MILES(PORTION)	3
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	115	REBUILD 12-MI. ICEBERG L -LOW.HIDDEN VAL. RD. SEC	51
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	GRAND LAKE ENTRANCE	123	REPLACE OLD CABINS & TRA ILERS WITH 16 APARTMENTS	1,008
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	KAWUNEECHE VALLEY	211	RESTORE-RECON 9 BLDGS-HO LZWARTH RANCH,RDS,TRAILS	1,976
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	128	RESTORATION-WEST INDIA G OODS STORE	6,428
SARATOGA NHP	PARK GENERAL	134	DEV ALT WATER SUPPLY AND RELOCATE FIRE PUMP	16,865
SARATOGA NHP	PARK GENERAL	134	DEV ALT WATER SUPPLY AND RELOCATE FIRE PUMP	26,065
SARATOGA NHP	PARK GENERAL	134	DEV ALT WATER SUPPLY AND RELOCATE FIRE PUMP	32,330
SARATOGA NHP	PARK GENERAL	134	DEV ALT WATER SUPPLY AND RELOCATE FIRE PUMP	6,533
SCOTTS BLUFF NM	HEADQUARTERS	131	VISITOR CENTER REMODELIN G	258
SCOTTS BLUFF NM	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER LINE & P UMP STATION	22,885
SEQUOIA NP	GIANT FOREST	103	O & M MANUAL FOR INTERIM SEWER	75
SEQUOIA NP	LODGEPOLE	198	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY	17,665
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONST SKYLINE DRIVE CENTRAL SECT	2,316
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	314	REPAIR SKYLINE DRIVE AT MILE 40.1	1,360
SHILOH NMP	PARK GENERAL	120	CONSTRUCT BYPASS ROAD 1.2 MILES	943
SHILOH NMP	PARK GENERAL	120	CONSTRUCT BYPASS ROAD 1. 2 MILES	6,375
SITKA NHP	PARK GENERAL	102	SEWAGE SYSTEM MODIFICATN -VISITOR CENTER	1,246
SITKA NHP	PARK GENERAL	102	SEWAGE EXPANSION VISITOR CENTER	20,537
SITKA NHP		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	548
SITKA NHP		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	7,444
SITKA NHP		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	971
SITKA NHP		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	74,858
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	22,122
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	21,403
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SOUTH MANITOUR ISLAND	182	REHABILITATE AND EXTEND BOAT DOCK	661
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	208	HARBOR LOCATION SUITA- BILITY/FEASIBILITY STUDY	6,071
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB STRUCTURES	94,746
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	LIBERTY ISLAND	102	SEAWALL AND WALK REHABIL ITATION	130
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE MAIN BUILD- ING-OLD PROCESSINGCENTER	36,872
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE MAIN BUILD- ING-OLD PROCESSINGCENTER	1,061
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE MAIN BUILD- ING-OLD PROCESSINGCENTER	663
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	SOUTH UNIT (GENERAL)	121	RECONSTRUCT 2 BRIDGES ON LOOP ROAD	40
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	SOUTH UNIT (GENERAL)	121	RECONSTRUCT 2 BRIDGES ON LOOP ROAD	3,101
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	21,517
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	1,067
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	PARK GENERAL	183	IMPROVE EXISTING WATER S YSTEMS	18,220
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	PARK GENERAL	183	IMPROVE EXISTING WATER S YSTEMS	9,751
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	SOUTH UNIT (GENERAL)	185	EMERGENCY CORRECTION BUCK HILL SLIDE	810
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH	7,783
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH	2,964
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH TUMACACORI HERITAGE	18,838

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-81 OBLIGATIONS
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	MISSION CHURCH STABILIZA TION	2,360
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	MISSION CHURCH STABILIZA TION	3,533
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NHS	PARK GENERAL	3	GREY COLUMNS, OAKS, CARVER MUSEUM	4,631
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	PLANNING ONLY FOR PARK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT	333
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PRODUCE INTERP DEVICES H OME OF B.T.WASHINGTON	45,961
VICKSBURG NMP		101	GUNBOAT CAIRO	35
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	TRUNK BAY, ST. JOHN	103	RECONSTRUCT SEWER,WATER AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS	12,920
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONST ELECTRICAL SYS	15,775
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONST ELECTRICAL SYS	72,541
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	76
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	35,822
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL		HISTORIC VEGETATION - STUDY	51
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	2,996
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	288
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	2,865
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	1,118
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	105	TOUR ROAD & HIST. SITE R ESTOR. (PHASE 1)	4,918
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	105	TOUR ROAD & HIST. SITE R ESTOR. (PHASE 1)	200
WIND CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB & EXPAND VISITOR CENTER	178
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	103	REPLACE EXISTING TEMP. MAINT.BLDG.	[illegible]26
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	103	REPLACE EXISTING TEMP. MAINT.BLDG.	120
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	110	PROVIDE WEATHER PROTECTI ON, FILENE CENTER	80
YELLOWSTONE NP	MAMMOTH (WYO)	113	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM (PHASE 3 OF 4)	7,473
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	246
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	8,834
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	226
YELLOWSTONE NP	OLD FAITHFUL (WYO)	140	BUILD WATER TREATMENT-ST ORAGE SYSTEM	25,490
YELLOWSTONE NP	CANYON (WYO)	141	CONSTRUCT WATER TREATMNT FACIL-RECONST INTAKE SYS	10,246
YELLOWSTONE NP	CANYON (WYO)	141	CONSTR. WATER T-MENT FAC IL, RECONST INTAKE SYST	91
YELLOWSTONE NP	CANYON (WYO)	141	CONSTR. WATER T-MENT FAC IL, RECONST INTAKE SYST	5,790
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	142	CONSTRUCT WATER TREATMEN T SYSTEM	136
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	142	CONSTRUCT WATER TREATMEN T SYSTEM	6,253
YELLOWSTONE NP	WEST THUMB (WYO)	186	BUILD INTERPRETIVE FACIL ITIES & TRAIL IMPVMTS	421
YELLOWSTONE NP	MAMMOTH (WYO)	361	REHAB 38 FORT YELLOWSTON E BUILDINGS	263
YELLOWSTONE NP	MADISION JUNCTION (WYO)	427	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM, AD D CONTROL SYST,FENCE	5,301
YELLOWSTONE NP	NORRIS (WYO)	429	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM (WY)	1,253
YELLOWSTONE NP	TOWER JCT.-ROOSEVELT (WYO	488	RECONSTRUCT TOWER FALLS- TOWER JCT. WATER SYSTEMS	426
YELLOWSTONE NP	TOWER JCT.-ROOSEVELT (WYO	488	RECONSTRUCT TOWER FALLS- TOWER JCT. WATER SYSTEMS	6,673
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	613	4 CONCESSIONER DORMS: LAKE,CANYON&OLD FAITH(2)	50
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONCESSIONS FACILITIES	3,605
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONCESSION OVERNIGHT VISITOR FACIL.	128,712
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONCESSION OVE RNITE VISITOR FAC. (POR)	660
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED CONCESSIONER FACILITIES	621,282
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	283,579
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	102	MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	1,148
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	223	DEVELOP WELL SYSTEM	39,480
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	FINAL EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FACILITY	190,643
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	154	RECONSTRUCT 0.7 MILES SPRINGDALE WATER LINE	1,185
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	187	EMERGENCY REPAIR MT CARMEL TUNNEL	29,065

Total, Fiscal 1981 Project Planning	6,355,219
Total, Fiscal 1981 Advance Planning (Indicated in Previous Attached Listing)	6,115,749
Reimbursable and Other Project Work Not Listed in National Park Service Execution File	1,658,032
Total Planning Obligations, Fiscal 1981	$ 14,129,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FY-82 ADVANCE PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	CONST RESTROOMS/SEWER AT JORDAN FOND AREA	3,406
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	CONST RESTROOMS/SEWER AT JOFDAN PCND AREA	4,853
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	BUILD SEWAGE DISPOSAL,PK G, LNDSCPING AT J.P. HSE	4,523
ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	PARK GENERAL	110	MONITOR MINING OPERATONS	37,871
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	115	CONSTR MAINT FACILITY UTILITIES, ETC.	13,508
AMISTAD RA	PECOS CANYON	124	AREA UTILITY SYSTEMS	5,407
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	PARK GENERAL	119	SURVEY OF SURPLUS PROPERTY	78
ANDREW JOHNSON NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	1831 HOUSE	1,195
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	8,469
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	5,667
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	3,532
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	147	UTILITY SYSTEMS / PARKIN G AREAS / ACCESS ROAD	2,678
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	147	UTILITY SYSTEMS / PARKIN G AREAS / ACCESS ROAD	1,640
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	INSTL BURG/FIRE ALARM & FIRE SUPPR SYS-17 BLDGS	9,177
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	PARK GENERAL	144	CONNECT PARK WATER SYS. TO TOWN OF APPOMATTOX	1,001
ARCHES NP	HEADQUARTERS	109	RECONSTRUCT WATER AND SE WER SYSTEMS	18,306
ARCHES NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB HEADQUARTERS & DEV ILS GARDEN WATER SYSTEMS	909
BADLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	174	INTERPRETIVE REHABILITA TION	6,378
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC C BUILDINGS	7,995
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	231	DCP/EA BACKGATE/UPPER FRIJOLES	14,492
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	REPLACE VISITOR CONTACT STATION	2,912
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	180	PLANNING & PRELIM DESIGN	740
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	232	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM AT HIST DISTR & CAMPGROUND	8,130
BIG CYPRESS NAT PRES	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP/EA .	3,617
BIGHORN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (MONT-WYO)	2	GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	2,646
BISCAYNE NP	CONVOY POINT	2	GMP/DCP/EA	40,771
BLACK CANYON OTG NM	NORTH RIM	117	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	495
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	MOSES H. CONE	22	DEVELOPMENT USE PLAN.& I NTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	3,303
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	LINVILLE FALLS	279	REHAB COMF STA,UTIL & PARKING AREA	25,123
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PARKWAY GENERAL	379	EA FOR TRANSMISSION LINE IN FLOYD COUNTY	656
BOSTON NHP	NAVY YARD (CHARLESTOWN)	103	13 STRUCTURES INCLUDING GROUNDS	2,932
BOSTON NHP		103	OLD NORTH CHURCH	8,812
BRYCE CANYON NP	PARK GENERAL	120	COMPLETE IP	7,354
BUCK ISLAND REEF NM	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP	8,746
BUFFALO NR	STEEL CREEK-LOST VALLEY	112	DCP	2,393
BUFFALO NR	PARK GENERAL	186	UPGRADE SIX FLOOD ALARM GAUGING STATIONS	2,880
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	17,060
C & O CANAL NHP	ALLEGHNEY DISTRICT	234	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-NORTH BRANCH	1,880
C & O CANAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	235	PREPARE DCP WILLIAMSPORT	20,485
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	238	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-GREAT FALLS MD	7,157
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	1	HIST RESOURCE STUDY	3,946
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	15	ACCESSABILITY STUDY	6,657
CANAVERAL NS	NORTH BEACH	107	CONST COMFORT FAC,ACCESS ROAD,PARKING & UTIL	60,213
CANYON DE CHELLY NM	HEADQUARTERS	117	REVISE DCP	420
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	REDEVELOP NAUSET LIGHT BHT BEACH COMPLEX	2,461
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	REPLACE NAUSET LIGHT BEACH COMPLEX	36,033
CAPE HATTERAS NS	PARK GENERAL	179	SOLID WASTE STUDY	167
CAPE HATTERAS NS	PARK GENERAL	186	GMP/DCP/EA	39,214
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	HEADQUARTERS	11	GMP/DCP/FES	16,841
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	PARK GENERAL	11	HIST RES STUDY FOR DCP	3,724
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE W ATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	26,620
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	125	BLDG REPLACEMENT CAMP RO UND MEADOW	7,043
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	152	CORRECT SEVERE SEWAGE DE FICIENCIES-WEST SIDE	2,663

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	152	CORRECT SEVERE SEWAGE DE FICIENCIES-WEST SIDE	2,132
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	147	DCP/GMP/JMP	37,765
CHANNEL ISLANDS NM		109	SPECIAL STUDY FOR DEVEL. AND USE	789
CHICK CHATT NMP	PARK GENERAL	1	INTERPRETIVE PROPECTUS (TN)	6,814
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRCT PARK ROADS	2,338
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	142	PROTECTIVE SHELTER POTTER PLACE YORKTOWN	940
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	242	COMPLETE ARCHLGY INVEST POOR POTTERS KILN	640
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	242	COMPLETE ARCHLGY INVEST POOR POTTERS KILN	467
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	246	CONST CONSER-PRESER PAV. POOR POTTERS PLACE	13,872
CONGAREE SWAMP NM	PARK GENERAL	1	GMP/DCP/WILD	198
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	133	ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEWS	369
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	133	CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY- WATER USE	329
CRATER LAKE NP	LOST CREEK	171	UP-GRADE WATER SYSTEM TO PH STANDARD	1,076
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	REHABILITATE LODGE	24,014
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	REHABILITATE LODGE	50,850
CRATER LAKE NP	CLEETWOOD COVE	225	REPLACE TOILET FACILITES	583
CRATER LAKE NP	CLEETWOOD COVE	225	REPLACE TOILET FACILITES	19,966
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/FES/DCP/FINAL	4,027
DEATH VALLEY NM	PARK GENERAL	825	PRINTING	2,443
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	6,070
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 25 PICNIC SITES UTILS	246
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	5,332
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	829
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA		129	HSR-PEIRCE HSE	89
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	2,853
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	1,429
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT&EXPAND HQTRS WATER SYSTEM	3,846
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT&EXPAND HQTRS WATER SYSTEM	36,413
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT&EXPAND HQTRS WATER SYSTEM	2,675
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	WONDER LAKE	200	DEVELOP GROUND WATER ALTERNATE SOURCE	221
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	TOKLAT CAMPGROUND	201	DEVELOP GROUND WATER ALTERNATE SOURCE	11,766
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	HEADQUARTERS	217	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR CONVERTING STEAM PLANT	5,718
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	HEADQUARTERS	217	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR CONVERTING STEAM PLANT	270
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	PARK GENERAL	232	PARK ROAD CORRIDOR DCP	51,232
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		6	BRIDGE SAFETY INSPECTION AND RD. INVENTORY PROGRM	5,112
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		82	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 10-238 FORMS-RM/MW	755
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		83	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-NA/MA	12,754
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		85	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-SE/SW	22,314
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		86	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 10-238 FORMS W/PNW	3,463
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		104	REVIEW OF NON-DSC PLANS	25,806
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		105	SERVICEWIDE ASSISTANCE E STIMATING 10-238	42,517
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		122	PLAN & SUPER-NPS PORT'N IN FHWA ADMIN ERFO PRJS	14,200
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		153	REPAIRS TO MARBLE FASCIA	1,447
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		201	UPDATE MASTER SPECIFICA- TION SECTIONS & STD DWGS	37,070
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	8,784
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	10,481
EBEY'S LANDING NHRES	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT PULLOFFS AND WAYSIDE INTERP EXHIBITS	9,914
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS@	5,313
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB FIVE HISTORIC BLDG S	1,267
EUGENE O'NEILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	CONNECT WATER & SEWER WITH PUBLIC UTILITY DIST	240
FIRE ISLAND NS	WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE	174	REHABILITATION AND PRESE RVATION	42,741
FLORISSANT FOSS BEDS NM	PARK GENERAL	109	PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEYS SITE SELECTION VC/ADMIN.	2,381
FORT DAVIS NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	RESTORE SQUADROOM, EM'S BARRACKS	330

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
FORT JEFFERSON NM	PARK GENERAL	1	GMP/DCP/WILD/EA	28,766
FORT MATANZAS NM	PARK GENERAL	142	GMP/DCP/EA	6,415
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	150	ARCHEO RESEARCH FOR HIST STRUCTURES VARIOUS SITES	4,400
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	20,777
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	5,487
FORT PULASKI NM	PARK GENERAL	141	HISTORY PORTION	2,761
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	572
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	4,667
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT RR TRACKS	25,809
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	118	PREPARE NEW PLANS	5,477
FORT SUMTER NM		105	CONST CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FACILITY	25,574
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FAC	27,065
FORT SUMTER NM	FORT SUMTER	125	CONNECT WATER SYSTEM TO MAINLAND	769
FORT UNION NM	PARK GENERAL	114	BASIC DATA ON STRUCTURES FOR PRESERVATION	7,386
FORT UNION TRAD POST	PARK GENERAL (MONT-N.DAK)	116	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR FORT RECONSTRUCTION	2,245
FORT UNION TRAD POST	PARK GENERAL (MONT-N.DAK)	116	FEASIBILTIY OF FORT RECONSTRUCTION	11,620
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	112	FT VANCOUVER RECONSTRUCT -ION - PHASE 3	1,798
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	112	FORT VANCOUVER RECONSTRU CTION - PHASE 3	172
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	PARK GENERAL	128	ENTIRE AREA - INPUT FOR GMP	1,289
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	1	ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL	3,467
FRED SPOT NMP	PARK GENERAL	107	STAB HIST STRUCTURES (7) SITE RESTORATION	3,233
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	120	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	1,126
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	120	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	8,923
FRED SPOT NMP	CHATHAM	120	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	4,566
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	14,574
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	24
FRED SPOT NMP	PARK GENERAL	164	LACY HOUSE STABILIZATION (FRED-SPOTS)	21
GATEWAY NRA			AQUARIUM STUDY	1,403
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURFACE ROADS & PRKNG, REHAB BLDGS AND GROUNDS	47,988
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA FT HANCOCK QM BLDG	11,014
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	141	GREAT KILLS UPLAND	75,088
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	141	SANDY HOOK-DCP	41,425
GATEWAY NRA	JAMAICA BAY	141	FLOYD BENNETT FIELD	3,187
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	141	DCP'S AND IP'S	11,120
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	131,515
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	195	COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT CON CEPT PLAN	3,710
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	456	ALEXANDRIA WATERFRONT	33,660
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	502	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND DEV CONCEPT PLAN	580
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCT URES REPORT	78,551
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCT URES REPORT	5,958
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	510	PREPARE STRUCTURAL STUDY -GLEN ECHO	3,203
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF & C LEAN STONE	926
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL		TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES	7,649
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	GETTYSBURG & EISENHOWER FINALIZING, EDIT,	704
GLACIER BAY NP & P	BARTLETT COVE	136	BARTLETT COVE DOCK EXPANSION	13,195
GLACIER BAY NP & P	BARTLETT COVE	136	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM EXTENSION	1,787
GLACIER NP	GOAT HAUNT (WATERTON)	201	RECONSTRUCT FUEL SYSTEMS	793
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	225	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN -- HDQRS & APGAR	14,035
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	233	CONSTRUCT 35 MILES OF TRESPASS DRIFT FENCE	1,538
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	SPERRY & GRANITE PARK CH ALETS SEWAGE STUDY	1,890
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	RECONSTRUCT 2 CHALETS' W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	7,578
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 10 WATER SYSTEMS (BL,CB,HG,KL,LP,SM,TM)	15,805
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 10 WATER SYSTEMS (BL,CB,HG,KL,LP,SM,TM)	6,818

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
GLACIER NP	LAKE MCDONALD	282	PREPARE DCP FOR LAKE MCD ONALD LODGE AREA	90,994
GLEN CANYON NRA	LONE ROCK (UTAH)	234	CONSTRUCT ENTRANCE ROAD AND MARINA FACILITIES	15,448
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	249	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN , WAHWEAP-WARM CREEK	55
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	249	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN , WAHWEAP-WARM CREEK	64,366
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	305	LAKE CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY	36,897
GOLDEN GATE NRA	PARK GENERAL	175	ASBESTOS REMOVAL	7,040
GRAND CANYON NP	INNER CANYON	174	CONSTRUCT 8" WATERLINE FROM INDIAN GARDENS	456
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	239	REHAB HIGHLANDS WATER & SEWER SYS TO MEET STD.	6,526
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	239	REHAB HIGHLANDS WATER,SE WER SYS TO MEET STANDARD	2,943
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	239	REHAB.HIGHLANDS WATER,SE WER SYS.TO MEET STANDRDS	1,307
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	54,915
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	546
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	1,736
GREAT SAND DUNES NM	PARK GENERAL	121	ENTIRE AREA	770
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	PARK GENERAL	254	GMP/DCP/FES	23,669
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	DCP/EA	21,880
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	CONST INTEPP CENTER,PICN IC AREA,ROADS & UTILS	4,997
GREENBELT PARK	PARK GENERAL		ENTIRE AREA	3,135
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL		SOLAR ENERGY STUDY	58
GULF ISLANDS NS	FORT PICKENS	101	HISTORIC STRUCT REPORTS FT PICKENS-FT BARRANCAS	4,753
GULF ISLANDS NS	PERDIDO KEY	105	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & DAY USE FACILITY	15,972
GULF ISLANDS NS	PERDIDO KEY	105	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & DAY USE FACILITY	56,007
GULF ISLANDS NS	SHIP ISLAND	177	HISTORIC STRUCT REPORTS SHIP ISLAND-FORT MASS.	5,349
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	RESTORE MANSION EXTERIOR	555
HARPERS FERRY CENTER	SERVICEWIDE PROJECTS	151	SCHEM DEVEL-GSA RENTAL SPACE	11,041
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	TOWN HOUSE RESTORATION	5,649
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	7,600
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	443
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	CONSTRUCT FOOT BRIDGE	14,680
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYST EM/COMPLY HEALTH CODE	2,060
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	KILAUEA	110	WIDEN & RESURFACE 4 MILE S OF PARK ROAD	1,263
HOME OF FDR NHS	PARK GENERAL	122	HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND GROUNDS RPT	909
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	188	REHABILITATE THERMAL WAT ER DISTRIBUTION LINES	11,846
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	188	REHABILITATE THERMAL WAT ER DISTRIBUTION LINES	18,731
HUBBELL TRAD POST NHS	PARK GENERAL	132	SURFACE ENTRANCE ROAD & PARKING AREA FOR SAFETY	44
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	114	COMPLETE INTERSTATE UNIT	313
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	114	COMPLETE INTERSTATE UNIT WAYSIDE PLANNING	7,354
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	FRANKLIN COURT ARCHITECTURE	330
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	129	DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE	1,566
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	129	STUDY ON DESHLER MORRIS HOUSE GROUNDS	330
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	101	GARY MARINA FEASIBILITY STUDY	114,372
INDIANA DUNES NL	BAILLY UNIT	286	CONST SEWER LINE & LIFT STA. CONNECT TO PORTER	22,472
INDIANA DUNES NL		290	CONSTRUCT PAUL DOUGLAS ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER	10,712
JAMES A GARFIELD NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPO RT	1,538
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	101	HISTORY OF FORTIFICATION	8,357
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	101	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	13,988
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	REHABILITATE EXTERIOR OF OLD COURTHOUSE	5,690
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	224	OLD COURTHOUSE EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	23,351
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	124	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT SOUTH FORK DAM	876
KATMAI NAT PK & PERSERV	KING SALMON	140	DEVELOP CONCEPT PLAN HEADQUARTERS EXPANSION	29,945
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	PARK GENERAL		DESIGN GUIDELINES	4,287
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP		104	ARCHITECTURAL SECTION	17,303
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	PRESERVATION OF TRAIL ARTIFACTS	4,746

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION OF DEPOT INCLDS ADAPTIVE USE	16,443
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION OF DEPOT INCLDS ADAPTIVE USE	458
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	115	RESTORE MASCOT SALOON	8,895
LAKE MEAD NRA	BOULDER BEACH (NEV.)	140	EXPAND POWER SYSTEM BOULDER BEACH	309
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL	296	ALTERNATIVES FOR MITIGATION OF FLOOD HAZ.	49,438
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL	296	FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT/ MITIGATION REPORT	46
LAKE MEAD NRA	WILLOW BEACH (ARIZ.)	298	FLOOD PROTECTION COMPLETE BOTH DES & FES.	21,634
LAKE MEAD NRA	BOULDER BEACH (NEV.)	327	PROTECTIVE CAUSEWAY IMPR OVEMENT	14,277
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	101	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM & COMMERCIAL POWER	20
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	263	CORRECT RETAINING WALL AND COULVERT FAILURES	15,717
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB LUCKS NORTHERN CAN AL	4,053
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	122	GENERAL PLAN FOR PARK	2,290
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	JOHNSON CITY	134	VISITOR SITE	3,320
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	141	PARK SEWER SYSTEM DEVEL	18,554
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	152	UNION CITY STAGING AREA /MASTER PLAN	1,358
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	159	PARKWIDE TRAIL SYSTEM	384
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	13,688
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	3,770
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	26,332
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	270
MESA VERDE NP	CHAPIN MESA	251	PREPARE SPRUCE TREE (HEA DQUARTERS) DCP	15,501
MINUTE MAN NHP	PARK GENERAL	127	HISTORIC GROUNDS REPORT	5,346
MINUTE MAN NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	ARCHEOLOGY AND STABILIZA TION	30,770
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL		EMERGENCY PLAN FOR FLOOD DAMAGED SEWAGE LAGOON	8,383
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	RELOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON	21,609
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	RELOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON	306
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	RELOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON	41
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	278	UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	24,254
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	278	UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	20,582
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	304	REHABILITATE VISITOR USE BUILDING	33,219
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARK GENERAL	327	CONSTRUCT DEDICATED FIRWATER MAIN/SPRINKLER	15,588
MOUNT RAINIER NP	LONGMIRE	327	CONSTRUCT DEDICATED FIRE WATER MAIN/SPRNKLERS	16,669
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	328	INSTALL GSI & SKI DORM & GUIDE HSE SPRINKLER SYS	15,675
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	500	DCP-COLBERT FERRY	45,118
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	102	REPAIR EDGEWATER STABLES	21,883
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	102	REPAIR EDGEWATER STABLES	3,904
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	125	US PARK POLICE FACILITY NEED	15,201
NATIONAL MALL		245	FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL GARDN	9,021
NATIONAL MALL		245	FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVEL MEMORIAL GARDEN	2,287
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF - PHASE II	36,094
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	100	COMPLETE DEVELOPMENT CON CEPT PLAN	55,270
NCP-CENTRAL	WASHINGTON MONUMENT	101	DCP WASH MON GRDS	11,854
NCP-CENTRAL	THE MALL	400	ENTIRE AREA	4,703
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	428	INSTALL SEWAGE STATION-U NSANITARY CONDITIONS	1,872
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	429	REPLACE UNSANITARY COMFO RT FACILITIES-HEALTHCODE	436
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	766
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	268	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-MARSHALL HALL	5,013
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	271	PREPARE HISTORIC STRUCTU RES REPORT-MARSHALL HALL	26,932
NCP-EAST	MERIDIAN HILL	413	RESTORE AGGREGATE WALLS AND WALKS	1,909
NCP-EAST	MERIDIAN HILL	413	RESTORE AGGREGATE WALLS AND WALKS	43,299
NORTH CASCADES NP	PARK GENERAL	114	FIELD'S POINT DCP	13,261
NORTH CASCADES NP	LAKE CHELAN	147	FIELD'S POINT DOCKING, PARKING & INFO SERVICES	2,846
NORTH CASCADES NP	DIABLO LAKE	269	REHABILITATE & IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM - RESORT	52,136

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
NORTH CASCADES NP	DIABLO LAKE	269	IMPROVE RESORT WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	9,106
NORTH CASCADES NP	HOZOMEEN	297	DEVELOP GROUND WATER SOURCE	24
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	298	REHABILITATE & UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM	6,377
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	298	REHABILITATE & UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM	16,685
OCMULGEE NM		153	GMP/DCP	14,703
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT	16,528
OZARK NSR	PARK GENERAL	162	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN - MINOR AREAS	252
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT SECTION OF MAIN ROAD	7,046
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONST DETERIORATED,UNS AFE SECTION OF MAIN ROAD	18,538
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	161	DCP/GMP REVISIONS	32,459
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	DCP/COMP DESIGN	26,746
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	169	CONNECT PARK W/VILLAGE SEWAGE T-MENT PLANT	16,126
PETERSBURG NB	PARK GENERAL	118	REVISE HISTORIC BASE MAP AND DOCUMENTATION	2,863
PETRIFIED FOREST NP		150	PROTECT WATER SYSTEM AND ROAD	1,000
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG S-CABIN CAMP#1 PHASE 3&4	6,189
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG S-CABIN CAMP#1 PHASE 3&4	3,840
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	159	HIGHWAY RELOCATION AND SCENIC CORRIDOR STUDY	7,081
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	159	101 BY-PASS STUDY	4,267
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	213	FOOT AND BIKE TRAIL BRIDGES	3,040
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	197	TRAIL SYSTEM ANALYSIS	36,091
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (EL, GB, MP)	2,327
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (EL, GB, MP)	47,111
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (EL, GB, MP)	33,070
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	BEAR LAKE	235	DEVELOPED AREA PLAN--BEA R LAKE	2,501
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB WATER SYSTEMS AT FALL R PASS & WILD BASIN	466
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB WATER SYSTEMS AT FALL R PASS & WILD BASIN	243
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	291	REPAIR FLOOD DAMAGE FROM LAWN LAKE DAM BREAK	8,615
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	REGIONWIDE PROJECTS	143	COMPLETE VARIOUS DCP'S	1,127
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	REGIONWIDE PROJECTS	147	UPDATE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS	29
ROGER WILLIAMS NMEM	PARK GENERAL	133	INTERIM FACILITIES	6,389
SAINT-GAUDENS NHS	PARK GENERAL	750	UPGRADE INTERPRETATION: HISTORIC FURNISHINGS STD	8,841
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	HIST STRUCT DERBY WHARF	8,090
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	111	HIST STRU CENTRAL WHARF HIST & ARCHIT PORTIONS	1,450
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	129	HAWKES HOUSE	2,926
SAN JUAN NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	HISTORIC DATA SECTION	2,255
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	830	SPECIAL STUDY FOR DCP	152,508
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	800	PARAMOUNT RANCH	1,253
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	803	MANAGEMENT OF PARKLANDS	3,087
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	212
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	318
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	3,503
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	536
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	260	CONCESSIONER COMPLEX- CLOVER CREEK-TASK DIREC	121,161
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	202	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	14,411
SEQUOIA NP	MINERAL KING	831	SPECIAL STUDY FOR GMP	16,551
SHENANDOAH NP	DICKEY RIDGE	102	CONST. COMFORT STATION, UTILITIES, GROUNDS WALKS	943
SHENANDOAH NP	PARK GENERAL	223	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN NORTH,CENTRAL,SOUTH DIST	40,784
SHILOH NMP	PARK GENERAL	115	GMP/DCP/FES	612
SHILOH NMP	PARK GENERAL	131	EROSION OF TENNESSEE RIVERBANK	190,774
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	109	HISTORIC STRUCTURE RUSSIAN MISSION	13,418
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	22,875
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	19,688
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	25,768

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	116	FURNISHINGS RUSSINA MISS ICA	104
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	26,854
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	3
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	5,178
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	100
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		156	SITE ANALYSIS	6,229
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PLATTE RIVER BAY	180	REHABILITATE PLATTE RIVER CAMPGROUND	981
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	208	HARBOR LOCATION SUITA- BILITY/FEASIBILITY STUDY	47,890
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	DCP/EIS/INTERPRETIVE PRO SPECTUS	310
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	HISTORIC STRUCT,GRNDS & ARCHEOL REPORTS	86
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	HISTORIC STRUCT,GRNDS & ARCHEOL REPORTS	4,470
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	5,461
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	143
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	101	ELLIS ISLAND PRESERVA- TION PROJECT	102,641
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	101	ELLIS ISLAND PRESERVA TION PROJECT	86,651
VALLEY FORGE NHP	PARK GENERAL	102	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS & EXHIBIT PLAN	13,543
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP			CONTRACT SETTLEMENT PLACING FINAL BOUNDARY M	5,947
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	3	GMP/DCP	56,447
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	13	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	8,630
VOYAGEURS NP	KETTLE FALLS	154	BOAT DOCKS WITH UTILITIE S, RESTORE HOTEL	1,041
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	156	CONST BOAT DOCKING, RAMP S & TRAILER PARKING	12,974
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	156	CONST BOAT DOCKING, RAMP S & TRAILER PARKING	6,204
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	22,442
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	21,683
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	2,672
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VISITOR INFO FACIL ITY W/DOCK, UTILS & ROAD	59,661
WESTERN REGION			MISC. ARCHEOLOGICAL SUPPORT	3,460
WHISKEYTOWN NRA	PARK GENERAL	177	WATER SYSTEM FILTERS	536
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	100	PG-IP	784
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHAB BIRTHPLACE	3,103
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	16,515
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	258
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	123	REPLACE BRIDGE & REROUTE PORTION OF TOUR ROAD	64,846
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	101	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN	14,381
WOMEN'S RIGHTS NHP	PARK GENERAL	102	INTERPRETIVE RESEARCH PAPER	307
WUPATKI NM	PARK GENERAL	103	RECONSTRUCT HAZARDOUS SE CTIONS OF MAIN LOOP ROAD	1,505
WUPATKI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	DCP INCLS SUNSET CRATER	15,631
YELLOWSTONE NP	OLD FAITHFUL (WYO)	469	DCP	67,569
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	FIELD & SOIL SURVEYS	469
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL		REVISED MAPPING FOR WILDERNESS	278
YOSEMITE NP	MARIPOSA GROVE	140	RECONSTRUCT ROADWAY & TR AIL	787
YOSEMITE NP		249	REHAB WATER SYSTEM	158,734
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	262	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM WAWONA	1,766
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	313	RELOCATE YOSEMITE VALLEY TO OTHER ADMIN. SITES	17,888
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	FINAL EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FACILITY	11,223
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	FIRE DETECTION AND S UPPRESSION	62,572
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	WAWONA FIRE ALARM & SPRI NKLERS	23,882
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	WAWONA HOTEL COMPLEX FIR E PROTECTION SYSTEM	4,187
YOSEMITE NP	YOSEMITE VALLEY	368	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM ANALY.	19,449
YOSEMITE NP	TUOLUMNE MEADOW	444	SPRAY FIELD SOILS AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY	289
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	1,773
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	329,134
YOSEMITE NP		473	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM REHAB	67,083

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
YCSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	473	RECONSTRUCT FAILING ELECTFICAL SYSTEM	2,106
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	503	UTILITY EXTENSIONS AND ROADS	1,175
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	503	UTILITY EXTENSIONS AND ROADS	19,286
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	167	CANYON DCP AND TRANSPORTATION STUDY	8,655
ZION NP	LODGE-GROTTO	195	CONCESSION FACILITIES STUDY	1,530
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	30,768
				5,802,066

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	152	BUILD RESTROOMS/PICNIC A REA AT FABBRI MEMORIAL	11,071
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	HEADQUARTERS AREA	115	VISITOR CENTER AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	4,527
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	102	REHAB LEMON HSE FOR VIS CTR & ADM OFFICE	15,709
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	102	ADAPT AND RESTORE HIST LEMON HOUSE	520
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	115	CONSTR MAINTENANCE FACIL ITY,UTILITIES & FENCING	2,663
AMISTAD RA	PECOS CANYON	124	AREA UTILITY SYSTEM	23,428
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	109	INFO CENTER,UTILITIES, ROADS & PARKING AREA	443
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	32,926
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	PARK GENERAL	143	BREAKWATER, DOCK, MAINT. BUILDING, CONCESSION	693
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	145	EMPLOYEE QUARTERS	2,712
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	150	REHABILITATE FISH DOCK AND BUILDINGS	81
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	150	REHABILITATE FISH DOCK & BUILDINGS	209
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	103	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION MARIAH WRIGHT HOUSE	760
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	WATER, BURGLAR, FIRE ALARM & SUPPRESSION SYS	983
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	WATER, BURGLAR, FIRE ALARM & SUPPRESSION SYS	74,741
ARCHES NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB HEADQUARTERS & DEV ILS GARDEN WATER SYSTEMS	923
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC C BUILDINGS	206
BENT'S OLD FORT NHS	FORT AREA	109	CONSTRUCT REPLICA OF THE FORT	17,621
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	102	PROVIDE UTILS & OTHER FA CS FOR NEW CONCR DEVS	23
BIG BEND NP	RIO GRANDE VILLAGE	117	CONST RANGER/VISITOR CON TACT STATION	1,973
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	184	INSTALL ADDITIONAL WATER RESERVOIR	6,987
BIG THICKET NATL PRES	PARK GENERAL	111	CONST ACCESSES,TRLS,RDS (INCL TRANSP STUDY	1,673
BIG THICKET NATL PRES	PARK GENERAL	113	STABILIZE EXISTING ROADS (PORTIONS)	9,003
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 2H	105	2H8-GRADE,DRAIN,BASE,STR TRAILS PORTION	55,753
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 2H	105	2H9 CONST 2 BRIDGES AND TWO PARKING AREAS	1,832
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PARKWAY GENERAL	373	REPAIR 3 BRIDGES - 108P, 115P, 159P	3,106
BOOKER T WASHINGTON NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT FIRE AND INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS	4,723
BOOKER T WASHINGTON NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT FIRE AND INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS	6,743
BOSTON NHP	BUNKER HILL	106	REHABILITATE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT	1,913
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB BLKHEADS&PIER	11,087
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	112	REHAB RAILROAD TRACKS & RESTORE ANCHORS PARK	1,566
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	EXT REHAB BLDG 265	11,589
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	122	REHAB THE I BLDG (MAM B)	4,406
BRYCE CANYON NP	RAINBOW POINT	108	REPLACE INTERPRETIVE KIOSK	509
BRYCE CANYON NP	PARK GENERAL	114	WIDEN & RESURFACE 1.9 MI ROAD,SURFACE-STRIPE PKG.	301
BRYCE CANYON NP	HEADQUARTERS	118	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM TO MEET STANDARDS	155
BUFFALO NR	BUFFALO POINT	164	REHABILITATE ROADWAYS AN D CAMP SITES	3,843
BUFFALO NR	BUFFALO POINT	164	REHABILITATE ROADWAYS AN D CAMP SITES	35,470
BUFFALO NR	PARK GENERAL	185	DEVELOP PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES	57,601
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	169	WILLIAMSPORT DEVELOPMENT AREA	3,763
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	2,886
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	13,029
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	3,312
C & O CANAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	222	PG.RESTORE TOWPATH EMBANKMENTC&O CANAL	1,720
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	222	PG.RESTORE TOWPATH EMBANKMENTC&O CANAL	4,852
C & O CANAL NHP	PALISADES DISTRICT	246	REPAIR MASONRY WALLS & LOCKS 1-4 GEORGETOWN	1,041
CANYONLANDS NP	SQUAW FLAT	113	CONSTRUCT CONTACT STA. & PARK-SUPPORT FACILITIES	1,538
CANYONLANDS NP	NEEDLES DISTRICT	149	CONSTRUCT WATER,SEWER AN D POWER SYSTEMS	396
CAPE COD NS	PARK GENERAL	138	REPLACE NAUSET LIGHT STGUARD BEACHES	2,095
CAPE HATTERAS NS		175	STABILIZE SHORELINE TO PROTECT LIGHTHOUSE	28,471
CAPE HATTERAS NS	BUXTON LIGHT	175	STABILIZE SHORELINE TO PROTECT LIGHTHOUSE	332,880
CARL SANDBURG HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	126	REPAIR DAMS	3,077
CARL SANDBURG HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	126	LAKES & DAMS RESTORATION HIST & ARCH	1,647

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE		FY-82 OBLIGATION
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	CAVERNS VICINITY	124	MODERNIZE HQTS WATER SYS		5,523
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	CAVERNS VICINITY	132	RELOCATE UTILITY LINES	FROM ELEVATOR SHAFT	123
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	PARK GENERAL	153	REDESIGN COSTS FOR	SOLAR ENERGY	16,071
CASA GRANDE NM		109	STABILIZATION OF CASA	GRANDE	1,146
CASA GRANDE NM		109	STABILIZATION OF CASA	GRANDE	32,926
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS	PARK GENERAL	116	STABIL FORT (HIST POR)		8,370
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE	WATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	15,792
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	RECONSTRUCT GALLO	ENTRANCE ROAD	12,131
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	RECONSTRUCT GALLO ENTRAN	CE ROAD	15,385
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RECONST TOUR & MGT ROADS		3,501
CHANNEL ISLANDS NM	PARK GENERAL	107	CONSTRUCT ADMIN. HDQTRS.	VISITOR CTR & BOAT LANDG	2,672
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT PARK ROADS		10,346
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	228	REPAIR PAVEMENT	YORKTOWN TO JAMESTOWN	5,900
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	290	RELOCATE CHEATHAM ANNEX	INTERSECT NORTH ACCESS	24
COLORADO NM	PARK GENERAL	108	CONST WATER SYS EXPAND	STORAGE RENOV REST ROOMS	149
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	182	UP-GRADE WATER SYSTEMS	TO PH STANDARD	7
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	124	CONSTRUCT 4 MILES ROUTE	#7	3,826
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	REHABILITATE LODGE		203
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	REHABILITATE LODGE		3,510
CRATER LAKE NP	CLEETWOOD COVE	225	REPLACE TOILET FACILITES		30
CUMBERLAND GAP NHP	SCHNEIDER TRACT AREA	104	SCHNEIDER TRACT RESTORAT	ION	984
CUMBERLAND GAP NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RELOCATE US ROUTE #25	EAST (TUNNEL)	2,784
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	MAINLAND	105	CONSTRUCT FERRY TERMINAL		141
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	DUNGENESS	108	VISITOR CONTACT,DOCK,	UTIL BLDG REHAB	284
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	PARK GENERAL	103	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND	RESOURCE EVALUATION	1,133
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	PARK GENERAL	114	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY		1,104
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	OAK HILL	126	CONSTRUCT OPEN FIELD	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	5,247
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	OAK HILL	126	CONSTRUCT OPEN FIELD	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	906
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	OAK HILL	126	CONSTRUCT OPEN FIELD	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	547
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	KITTATINNY SUBDISTRICT	121	REHAB SCHOOLHOUSE-GRNDS	& OLD MINE RD-EXH	1,052
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	KITTATINNY SUBDISTRICT	121	REHAB SCHOOLHOUSE-GRNDS	& OLD MINE RD-EXH	2,767
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE	VIS FACIL, UTILS, ROADS	43
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	269	REHABILITATE 6 HISTORIC	STRUCTURES	80,508
DENALI NP & PRESERVE	PARK GENERAL	116	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE	AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	6,978
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		204	ACCESS STUDY FOR	HANDICAPPED	40,731
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB FIVE HISTORIC BLDG	S	39,317
FOOTHILLS PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	131	TUNNEL LIGHTING AND	STRIPING	924
FORT BOWIE NHS	FORT AREA	105	RUINS STABILIZATION		483
FORT DONELSON NMP	PARK GENERAL	124	STONE WALL		2,267
FORT JEFFERSON NM	GARDEN KEY	103	PRESERVE HIST STRUCTURE		14,012
FORT LARAMIE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	140	CONSTR WALKWAY,BRIDGE,VC	FORT GROUNDS-1000 LF.	1,760
FORT LARNED NHS	PARK GENERAL	127	RESTORE HS-8, COMMANDING	OFFICERS QUARTERS	1,338
FORT MATANZAS NM	PARK GENERAL	104	STABILIZE FORT AND SHORE	LINE	12
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN	CROSSING AT RR TRACKS	38
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	BROAD STREET DOCK & VIS	FACIL	11,117
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	CONST CHARLESTON TOUR	BOAT FACILITY	46,002
FORT SUMTER NM	FORT SUMTER	125	CONNECT WATER SYSTEM TO	MAINLAND	14,935
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	112	FORT VANCOUVER RECONSTRU	CTION - PHASE 3	683
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	112	RECONSTRUCT & RESTORE	FT VANCOUVER (PHASE III)	981
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	139	RESURFACE ROADS & PRKNG,	REHAB BLDGS AND GROUNDS	52,885
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA	B BLDGS & GROUNDS	26,246
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA	FLOYD BENNETT HANGERS	35
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA	B BLDGS & GROUNDS	9,963

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REMA JACOB RIIS GOLF COURSE	87
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REMA JACOB RIIS GOLF COURSE	34,616
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REMA JACOB RIIS MSR	37,945
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REMA RYAN VISITOR CTR BLDG 1	9,501
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	238,250
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	150	REHABILITATE ROAD SYSTEM	14,694
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	150	REHABILITATE ROAD SYSTEM	5,629
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	164	AQUARIUM STUDY - PHASEII	6,227
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GREAT FALLS PARK, VIRGINI	300	POTOWMACK CANAL STAB	152
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	343	STUDY SPOUT RUN TO ROOSE VELT BRIDGE AREA	11,221
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF, CL EAN & REPOINT STONE	749
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF, CL EAN & REPOINT STONE	18,289
GLACIER BAY NP & P	BARTLETT COVE	106	BARTLEFT COVE DOCK EXPANSION	1,546
GLACIER NP	GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD	113	CONSTRUCT ROAD	1,324
GLACIER NP	MANY GLACIER	131	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM RESERVOIR	75,701
GLACIER NP	RISING SUN	139	ST. MARY'S SEWAGE SYSTEM ,U-239	61
GLACIER NP	SAINT MARY	141	RECONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM	74,829
GLACIER NP	SAINT MARY	141	SEWER SYSTEMS	1,076
GLACIER NP	TWO MEDICINE	165	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATMENT	186
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM	8,283
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	RECONSTRUCT TWO CHALETS WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	4,938
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 7 WATER SYSTEMS (BL,CB,HQ,KL,LP,SM,TM)	1,881
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	257	DRILL WELLS,& INSTALL CH LORINATORS 6 SITES	8,272
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	116	CAMPGROUND - MITIGATE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE	2,418
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	219	EXHIBITS	3,141
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILS(REPLACE RABR)(UT)	48,753
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILS(REPLACE RABR)(UT)	69,843
GLEN CANYON NRA	BULLFROG BASIN (UTAH)	287	INSTALL CHLORINATORS AND PUMPS (UT)	5,104
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	288	EXPAND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	6,174
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	322	EXPAND SEWER AND WATER SYSTEMS FOR CONCESSIONER	1,487
GRAND CANYON NP	NORTH RIM	188	O & M MANUAL FOR REHAB.- OF WATER SYSTEM	458
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	360	REPLACE WATER DISTRIBUTI ON SYSTEM VILLAGE AREA	10,787
GRAND CANYON NP		411	MODIFICATIONS TO ROARING SPRINGS PUMPHOUSE	604
GRAND PORTAGE NM	FORT CHARLOTTE	103	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DELINEATION	1,652
GRAND PORTAGE NM	PARK GENERAL	125	CONST. 100,000 GALLON WA TER STORAGE RESERVOIR	16,701
GRAND TETON NP	LEEKS LODGE	104	CONST. CONCESSION RAMP,D OCK,ROADS,UTILS	11,897
GRAND TETON NP		104	CONST CONCESSION RAMP	1,124
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	201	REBUILD 7.8 MILES BALANCE COLTER BAY-N. RD	421
GRAND TETON NP	COLTER BAY	201	REBUILD COLTER BAY-N.BOU NDARY RT.2,11.5 MI(FHWA)	198
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	2,649
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	110	WATER MAIN & CONNECTION	133
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	RESTORE RANCHHOUSE, OUTB UILDINGS, AND GROUNDS	5,952
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	TREMONT	266	REPAIR TREMONT BRIDGES	11,397
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	OCONALUFTEE	282	REPAIR BRIDGE	14,595
GREENBELT PARK	PARK GENERAL	102	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC SERVICE	3,069
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	101	CONST 3 RES,UTIL & ROADS	15,711
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT TRAIL SYSTEM PHASE IV	50,079
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTR TRAIL SYST. PHASE III	62,981
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT TRAIL SYSTEM (	1,935
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	111	PINE SPRINGS DEVELOPMENT	50
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	41,985
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	6,635
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	556

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
GULF ISLANDS NS	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	112	CON VIS&MAIN FACIL-PHII (VIS CTR,MAINT BLDG)	32,900
GULF ISLANDS NS	DAVIS BAYOU	120	VIS & MAINT FACIL ENT RD PH IV-B	40,862
GULF ISLANDS NS	PENSACOLA FORTS	123	CONTACT STATION	11,092
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	821	HDQTRS WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION	227
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	821	HDQTRS WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION	8,057
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	RESTORE MANSION EXTERIOR	833
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	RESTORE MANSION EXTERIOR	15,611
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8, 9, 10, 11 11A, 12, 12A, & 15.	18,832
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITY	71,167
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSP ORTATION&INFO FACILITY	31,931
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS # 3 37, 38, 40, AND 43	24,629
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37, 40 $ 43	35,744
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37,38,40,AND 43	21,234
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	RUINS STABILIZATION, VIRGINIUS ISLAND	2,692
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	RUINS STABILIZATION, VIR GINIUS ISLAND	7,815
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	613
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	1,789
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTEM	7,632
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYS, COMPLY W/HEALTH CODE	2,166
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYST EM/COMPLY HEALTH CODE	2,510
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	KILAUEA	110	WIDEN & RESURFACE 4 MILE S OF PARK ROAD	449
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	KILAUEA	110	WIDEN & RESURFACE 4 MILE S OF PARK ROAD	5,643
HERBERT HOOVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	110	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION OF PERIOD HOUSES	1,906
HERBERT HOOVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	110	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION OF PERIOD HOUSES	6,592
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PURCHASE FURNISHINGS FOR THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	667
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PRESERVE & REHABILITATE THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	1,204
HUBBELL TRAD POST NHS	PARK GENERAL	132	SURFACE ENTR RD	13,051
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	129	STUDY ON DESHLER MORRIS HOUSE GROUNDS	490
INDIANA DUNES NL		288	CONSTRUCT WEST UNIT ACCESS ROAD	16,308
INDIANA DUNES NL		289	CONSTRUCT EAST UNIT TRANSIT CENTER	27,977
INTERNATL PEACE GARDEN	PARK GENERAL	101	PLANNING FOR FORMAL GARDEN	7,692
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	OLD COURTHOUSE EXTERIOR RESTORATION	14,854
KATMAI NAT PK & PERSERV	PARK GENERAL	141	BRISTOL BAY SEWER SYSTEM REPAIR	5,923
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	EDIT FILM 'DAYS OF ADVEN -TURE, DREAMS OF GOLD'	15,535
KNIFE R INDIAN VILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTRUCT INITIAL VISITO R & PARK SUPPORT FACILS.	3,243
LAKE MEAD NRA	KATHERINE (ARIZ)	121	EXPAND SEWAGE SYSTEM KATHERINE	915
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	101	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE SYSTEM & COMMERCIAL POWER	4,886
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	167	RELOCATE CORNEAU HOUSE T O ORIGINAL SITE	15,737
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	186	RESTORE ROBINSON HSE & R ECONSTR CARR. HSE	24
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	RESTORE LINCOLN HOME LINCOLN HOME	17,332
LONGFELLOW NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	REHAB LONGFELLOW HOUSE A ND REMODEL SHED	5,395
LONGFELLOW NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	REHAB LONGFELLOW HOUSE A ND REMODEL SHED	830
LONGFELLOW NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	REHAB LONGFELLOW HOUSE A ND REMODEL SHED	183
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	103	MERRIMACK GATEHOUSE	5,227
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	105	OLD CITY HALL	876
LOWELL NHP		107	DUTTON STREET PARKING LOT	77,530
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	2,398
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	68,384
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	DEVELOP PART OF MARKET M ILLS & DUTTON ST PARKING	315
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	109	NORTHERN CANAL AND FRANCIS LOCKS	3,070
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	LBJ RANCH AREA	191	DESIGN VEHICLE STORAGE ENCLOSURE	7,281
MANASSAS NBP	PARK GENERAL	120	REHABILITATE VISITOR CENTER	2,735
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	4,933

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATION
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	34,440
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	1,478
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	12,826
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT LANDSLIDE PREV ENTION FACILITIES	37,494
MESA VERDE NP	PARK ENTRANCE	101	BUILD NEW 5.3-MI. ENTRAN CE ROAD TO BYPASS SLIDE	57,972
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	103	REBUILD 8-MI. OF ENT RD, MONTEZ.VAL.-NAVAJO HILL	347
MESA VERDE NP	CHAPIN MESA	116	CONSTRUCT COMFORT STATION-SPRUCE TREE PT.	5,469
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	117	CONST 11 RUINS SHELTERS; PROVIDE EXHIBITS	5,875
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	117	CONST 11 RUINS SHELTERS; PROVIDE EXHIBITS	68,504
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	LOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON OUT OF FLOOD PLAIN	11,157
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	124	SLOPE STABILIZATION - GLARIER HILL &	890
MOUNT RAINIER NP	LONGMIRE	208	REPAIR & IMPROVE SEWAGE PLANT	21,809
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARK GENERAL	212	REPAIR BRIDGE AND APROAC HES	2,447
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	218	FLOW EQUALIZATION TANK, SEWAGE SYSTEM	86,456
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	278	UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	5,727
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	304	REHAB & IMPROVEMENTS TO DAY-USE BUILDING	45,919
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	304	REHAB & IMPROVEMENTS TO DAY-USE BUIDLING	94,182
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY		102	GRADE SEPARATION PALMETTO & PONTOCOLA	7,155
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY		114	SEC 3V3 CONST 10.8 MI. OF PARKWAY	2,387
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	114	SEC 3V1 CONST 10.8 MI OFPARKWAY	13,394
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	CHEROKEE SUBDISTRICT	127	CONSTRUCT MOTOR ROAD PARKWAY, SEC. 2D2(ALA)	2,526
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	CHEROKEE SUBDISTRICT	132	CONSTR PARKWY & RELATED FACILITIES	62,144
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	MERIWETHER LEWIS SUBD. HQ	133	1D3-GRADE,DRAIN,BASE 5 STRUCT	3,825
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PHARR MOUNDS	134	CONSTRUCT COMFORT STAT'N AND RELATED SITE WORK	16,623
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	195	TERMINUS STUDY-3X	10,120
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	RIDGELAND SUBDISTRICT HQ.	231	PROJ.3Q5 REPAIR BRIDGE OVER HWY 467	1,430
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	102	CORRECT HAZARDOUS/UNSAFE CONDITIONS-EDGEWATER	78,568
NATIONAL MALL		179	REHABILITATE REFLECTING POOL & WALKS	923
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF PHASE II	11,703
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	428	INSTALL SEWAGE STATION- UNSANITARY CONDITIONS	266
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	429	REPLACE UNSANITARY COMFORT FACIL-HEALTHCODE	33
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	103	CONSTRUCT SEWER SYSTEM-F ORT WASHINGTON	70,427
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	307
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	2,363
NCP-EAST	FORT WASHINGTON	106	RESTORE AND STABILIZE HI STORIC FORT	10,406
NCP-EAST	FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME	159	RECONSTRUCT HISTORIC STR UCTURES	207
NCP-EAST	FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME	159	RECONSTRUCT HISTORIC STR UCTURES	1,955
NCP-EAST	FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME	244	CONST VCO FRED DOUGLAS COMPLETION	2,886
NCP-EAST	MERIDIAN HILL	413	RESTORE AGGREGATE WALLS AND WALKS	31,191
NORTH CASCADES NP	LAKE CHELAN	147	FIELDS POINT DOCKING. PARKING & INFO SERVICES	95
NORTH CASCADES NP	LAKE CHELAN	147	FIELD'S POINT DOCKING, PARKING & INFO SERVICES	61,540
OCMULGEE NM	VISITOR CENTER	121	VISITOR CENTER REHAB	14,891
OLYMPIC NP	BARNES POINT	116	WTR/SEWER SYS OPERATIONL AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL	28,614
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	260	CONSTRUCT SEWER SYSTEM, LOG CABIN LODGE	1,550
OLYMPIC NP		261	HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETION	3,293
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT	8,415
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	268	REHABILITATE LAKE CRESCENT LODGE	4,689
OZARK NSR	BIG SPRING	142	RADIO SYSTEM MODIFICATION	153
OZARK NSR	PARK GENERAL	162	DCP MINOR AREAS	10,124
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT MAIN ROAD	4,610
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	130	CONSTRUCT ELKHORN TAVERN COMFORT STATION	326
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER	301
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	101	MEMORIAL COLUMN REHABILI TATION	30,217

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	101	MEMORIAL COLUMN REHAB AN D ILLUMINATION	40,416
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB OF SEAWALL WITH ASSESSMENT	33,648
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	109	CONNECT PARK W/VILLAGE SEWAGE T-MENT PLANT	138
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	140	RECONSTRUCT MAINLINE ROA D	2,109
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	140	RECONSTRUCT MAINLINE ROA D	3,493
PETRIFIED FOREST NP		150	PROTECT WATER SYSTEM AND ROAD	1,263
PICTURED ROCKS NL	AUSABLE POINT	107	RESTORE LIGHTHOUSE FACIL ITY AND SEAWALL	172
PICTURED ROCKS NL	AUSABLE POINT	107	RESTORE LIGHTHOUSE FACIL ITY AND SEAWALL	103
PICTURED ROCKS NL	SOUTH BAY	108	PARKING AREA, TRAILS Q C OMF STA MUNISING FALLS	20,554
PICTURED ROCKS NL	SOUTH BAY	108	PARKING AREA, TRAILS Q C OMF STA MUNISING FALLS	123
PISCATAWAY PARK	PARK GENERAL	473	CONSTRUCT FACILITIES AT NATIONAL COLONIAL FARM	1,250
POINT REYES NS	ESTERO	191	REHABILITATE WATER STORA GE FACILITIES	2,047
PRESIDENT,S PARK	PARK GENERAL	247	RENOVATE UTILITY SYSTEM IN EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE	42,590
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG S-CABIN CAMP#1 PHASE 3&4	4,058
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG S-CABIN CAMP#1 PHASE 3&4	1,850
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG S-CABIN CAMP#1 PHASE 3&4	353
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	140	PARK GEN.CONSTRUCT 2 PICNIC PAVS TELG RD	1,475
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL		CONST 32 PANEL WAYSIDE EXHIBITS	16,834
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	206	REDWOOD INFORMATION CENTER	105,919
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	206	REDWOOD INFORMATION CENTER	2,400
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	809	REHABILITATE ERODED LAND	90,697
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	809	REHAB ERODED LAND REALIGN.OF K & K ROAD	4,070
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	813	PLANNING FOR REHAB.& ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	41
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	105	RECONSTR & REALIGN L. ST REET BRIDGE	5,898
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	206	CORRECT SEVERE STRUCTURA L DEFECTS/RETAINING WALL	34,814
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	206	CORRECT SEVERE STRUCTURA L DEFECTS/RETAINING WALL	22,151
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	REBUILD 11 MILES PHANTOM VALLEY-GRAND LAKE ROAD	3,532
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	REBUILD 11-MI. PHANTOM V AL.-GRAND LAKE ROAD SEC.	8,912
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	REBUILD 11-MI. PHANTOM V AL-GRAND LAKE ROAD SEC.	12,343
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	115	RECONSTRUCT TRAIL RIDGE ROAD 11.9 MILES(PORTION)	4,241
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	GRAND LAKE ENTRANCE	123	REPLACE OLD CABINS & TRA ILERS WITH 16 APARTMENTS	361
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	KAWUNEECHE VALLEY	211	RESTORE-RECONSTR 9 BLDGS HOLZWARTH RANCH,RDS,TRLS	141
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	KAWUNEECHE VALLEY	211	RESTORE-RECON 9 BLDGS-HO LZWARTH RANCH,RDS,TRAILS	63
SARATOGA NHP	PARK GENERAL	134	DEV ALT WATER SUPPLY AND RELOCATE FIRE PUMP	12,837
SARATOGA NHP	PARK GENERAL	134	DEV ALT WATER SUPPLY AND RELOCATE FIRE PUMP	25,263
SCOTTS BLUFF NM	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER LINE & P UMP STATION	178
SCOTTS BLUFF NM	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER LINE & P UMP STATION	26,057
SCOTTS BLUFF NM	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER LINE & P UMP STATION	9,812
SEQUOIA NP	GIANT FOREST	103	O & M MANUAL FOR INTERIM SEWER	695
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	838	COORDINATION WITH CONCESSIONER	32,650
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONST SKYLINE DRIVE CENTRAL SECT	6,529
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	6,137
SHENANDOAH NP	SOUTH DISTRICT	125	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	5,021
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	102	SEWAGE SYSTEM MODIFICATN -VISITOR CENTER	1,301
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	115	RESTORE RUSSIAN MISSION	30,819
SITKA NAT HIST PK	PARK GENERAL	115	RESTORE RUSSIAN MISSION	180,559
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	7,674
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	460
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	7,024
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	680
SITKA NAT HIST PK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	1,440
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	38,430
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	86,300

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	875
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	14,208
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	5,541
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SLEEPING BEAR BAY	124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	26,845
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	208	HARBOR LOCATION SUITA- BILITY/FEASIBILITY STUDY	313,924
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	210	REHABILITATE STOCKING DRIVE	58,289
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB STRUCTURES	61,964
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE MAIN BUILD- ING-OLD PROCESSINGCENTER	9,471
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE MAIN BUILD- ING-OLD PROCESSINGCENTER	123,906
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	SOUTH UNIT (GENERAL)	121	RECONSTRUCT 2 BRIDGES ON LOOP ROAD	2,726
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	886
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	12,346
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	1,321
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	PARK GENERAL	183	IMPROVE EXISTING WATER S YSTEMS	5,403
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	PARK GENERAL	183	IMPROVE EXISTING WATER S YSTEMS	2,760
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH	926
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH	292
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH	115
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH TUMACACORI HERITAGE	4,660
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	MISSION CHURCH STABILIZA TION	52,870
VICKSBURG NMP		101	GUNBOAT CAIRO	2,416
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VIS CENTER/RANGER STA W/UTILS, ROADS,DOCKS	1,427
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONST ELECTRICAL SYS	88,708
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONST ELECTRICAL SYS	45,770
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONSTRUCT ELECTRICAL S YSTEM, EXECUTIVE RESIDNC	24,231
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	2,753
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	3,872
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	3,765
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	103
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	105	TOUR ROAD & HIST. SITE R ESTOR. (PHASE 1)	5,464
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	123	REPLACE UNSAFE BRIDGE & REROUTE 2 MILES TOUR RD	5,027
WIND CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB & EXPAND VISITOR CENTER	7,250
WIND CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB & EXPAND VISITOR CENTER	33,325
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	120	ORCHESTRA SHELL FOR FILENE CENTER STATE	19,275
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	136	ACCOUSTICAL ANALYSIS OF FILENE CENTER	12,308
WUPATKI NM	PARK GENERAL	103	RECONSTRUCT HAZARDOUS SECTS OF MAIN LOOP ROAD	5,137
YELLOWSTONE NP	MAMMOTH (WYO)	113	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM (COMPLETION)	21,218
YELLOWSTONE NP	MAMMOTH (WYO)	113	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM (COMPLETION)	1,289
YELLOWSTONE NP	MAMMOTH (WYO)	113	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM (PHASE 3 OF 4)	30,900
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	2,580
YELLOWSTONE NP	CANYON (WYO)	141	CONSTRUCT WATER TREATMNT FACIL-RECONST INTAKE SYS	12,861
YELLOWSTONE NP	CANYON (WYO)	141	CONSTR. WATER T-MENT FAC IL, RECONST INTAKE SYST	192
YELLOWSTONE NP	CANYON (WYO)	141	CONSTR. WATER T-MENT FAC IL, RECONST INTAKE SYST	296
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	142	CONSTRUCT WATER TREATMEN T SYSTEM	13,529
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONCESSIONS FACILITIES	795
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONCESSION OVERNIGHT VISITOR FACIL.	179,929
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONSTRUCT CONCESSION OVE RNITE VISITOR FAC. (POR)	107,907
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	308,550
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	1,122,698
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	262	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM WAWONA	52,182
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	FINAL EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FACILITY	650,168
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	WAWONA HOTEL COMPLEX FIR E PROTECTION SYSTEM	8,440
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	WAWONA HOTEL COMPLEX FIR E PROTECTION SYSTEM	4,397

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-82 OBLIGATIONS
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	200
YOSEMITE NP	GLACIER POINT	462	CONCESSIONS	3,080
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	839	COORDINATION WITH CONCESSIONER	1,403
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	187	EMERGENCY REPAIR MT CARPEL TUNNEL	245
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	187	REPAIR MT. CARMEL TUNNEL	6,589
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM	34,597
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON WATE R AND SEWER SYSTEMS	1,121
			Total, Fiscal 1982 Project Planning	8,443,249
			Total, Fiscal 1982 Advance Planning (Indicated in Previous Attached Listing)	5,802,066
			Reimbursable and Other Project Work Not Listed in National Park Service Execution File	2,288,685
			Total Planning Obligations, Fiscal 1982	$ 16,534,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FY-83 ADVANCE PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
ACADIA NP	BLACKWOODS CAMPGROUND	119	REHAB FIVE PRE-WWII COMF ORT STATIONS	928
ACADIA NP	BLACKWOODS CAMPGROUND	119	REHAB FIVE PRE-WWII COMF ORT STATIONS	6,370
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	152	BUILD RESTROOMS/PICNIC AREA, FABBRI MEMORIAL	245
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	CONST RESTROOMS/SEWER AT JORDAN POND AREA	7,261
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	CONST RESTROOMS/SEWER AT JORDAN POND AREA	10,977
ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	PARK GENERAL	110	MONITOR MINING OPERATONS	566
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	PARK GENERAL	119	SURVEY OF SURPLUS PROPERTY	1,713
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	1,014
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	2,754
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	147	UTILITY SYSTEMS / PARKIN G AREAS / ACCESS ROAD	193
ARCHES NP	HEADQUARTERS	109	RECONSTRUCT WATER AND SE WER SYSTEMS	17,944
ARCHES NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB HEADQUARTERS & DEV ILS GARDEN WATER SYSTEMS	11,111
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	214	REHAB CORRAL & RELOCATE MAINTENANCE/STORAGE FACS	149
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC C BUILDINGS	14,797
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	231	DCP/EA BACKGATE/UPPER FRIJOLES	4,726
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	CONSTRUCT RANGER-VISITOR CONTACT STATION	41,327
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	REPLACE INADEQUATE VISIT OR CONTACT STATION	10,721
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	232	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM AT HIST DISTR & CAMPGROUND	17,532
BIG CYPRESS NAT PRES	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP	3,012
BISCAYNE NP	CONVOY POINT	2	GMP/DCP	37,693
BLACK CANYON OTG NM	NORTH RIM	117	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	3,404
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	MOSES H. CONE	22	DEVELOPMENT USE PLAN & I NTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	6,266
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	LINVILLE FALLS	279	REPLACE COMF STA,UTILS & PARKING AREA	64,729
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 1E	373	REPAIR BRIDGES 003F, 108P, 115P, 159P	1,601
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PARKWAY GENERAL	379	EA FOR TRANSMISSION LINE IN FLOYD COUNTY	2,185
BOSTON NHP	NAVY YARD (CHARLESTOWN)	103	13 STRUCTURES INCLUDING GROUNDS	284
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	828
BUCK ISLAND REEF NM	PARK GENERAL	2	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	4,821
BUCK ISLAND REEF NM	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP	4,142
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	STEEL CREEK-LOST VALLEY	112	DCP	45,997
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	PARK GENERAL	186	UPGRADE 6 FLOOD ALARM GAUGING STATIONS	11,390
C & O CANAL NHP	ALLEGHNEY DISTRICT	234	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-NORTH BRANCH	5,287
C & O CANAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	235	PREPARE DCP WILLIAMSPORT	4,050
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	15	ACCESSABILITY STUDY	70,393
CANAVERAL NS	NORT BEACH	107	CONST COMFORT FAC,ACCESS ROAD,PARKING & UTIL	30,370
CANYON DE CHELLY NM	HEADQUARTERS	117	REVISE DCP	277
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	REPLACE NAUSET LIGHT BEACH COMPLEX	28,023
CAPE HATTERAS NS	PARK-GENERAL	186	GMP/DCP/EA	40,949
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE W ATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	60,324
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	152	CORRECT SEVERE SEWAGE DE FICIENCIES-WEST SIDE	5,286
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	152	CORRECT SEVERE SEWAGE DE FICIENCIES-WEST SIDE	49,461
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	159	VISITOR CENTER	252
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	147	DCP/GMP/JMP	8,688
CHANNEL ISLANDS NP		109	SPECIAL STUDY FOR DEVEL. AND USE	11,045
CHICK CHATT NMP	PARK GENERAL	1	INTERPRETIVE PROPECTUS (TN)	3,277
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT DETERIORATED ,UNSAFE PARK ROADS	392
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL		MOORE HOUSE	7,035
COLONIAL NHP	JAMESTOWN ISLAND	233	PRESERVE AND REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURES	6,341
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	242	COMPLETE ARCHLGY INVEST POOR POTTERS KILN	763
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	29[illegible]	RELOCATE CHEATHAM ANNEX INTERSECT NORTH ACCESS	13,147
CONGAREE SWAMP NM	PARK GENERAL	1	GMP/DCP/WILD	458
COULEE DAM RA	PARK GENERAL	133	CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY- WATER USE	539
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	217	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY	1,463

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	22	LODGE	409
CRATER LAKE NP	CLEETWOOD COVE	225	REPLACE TOILET FACILITES	159
CRATER LAKE NP	CLEETWOOD COVE	225	REPLACE TOILET FACILITES	79
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	231	DCP RIM VILLAGE AREA	1,273
DEATH VALLEY NM	FURNACE CREEK	271	FLOOD HAZARD MITIGATION STUDY	6,457
DEATH VALLEY NM	SCOTTY'S CASTLE	321	FLOOD HAZARD MITIGATION STUDY	225
DEATH VALLEY NM	PARK GENERAL	360	INDIAN LAND STUDY (TIMBA-SHA)	6,937
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	575
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	19,841
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	45,471
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA		129	HSR-PEIRCE HSE	3,106
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	33,961
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	24,663
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	21,209
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	5,327
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT&EXPAND HQTRS WATER SYSTEM	596
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT&EXPAND HQTRS WATER SYSTEM	21,998
DENALI NP & PRES	WONDER LAKE	200	DEVELOP GROUND WATER ALTERNATE SOURCE	3,611
DENALI NP & PRES	WONDER LAKE	200	DEVELOP WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	27,119
DENALI NP & PRES	TOKLAT CAMPGROUND	201	DEVELOP GROUND WATER ALTERNATE SOURCE	4,666
DENALI NP & PRES	SAVAGE RIVER CAMPGND	202	UPGRADE WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	1,115
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	202	UPGRADE WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	18,694
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	217	REPLACE BOILERS, STEAM HEATING PLANT	12,061
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	232	PARK ROAD CORRIDOR DCP	19,687
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		6	BRIDGE SAFETY INSPECTION AND RD. INVENTORY PROGRM	4,773
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		82	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 10-238 FORMS-RM/MW	5,340
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		83	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-NA/MA	2,241
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		85	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-SE/SW	12,390
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		104	REVIEW OF NON-DSC PLANS	25,095
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		105	SERVICEWIDE ASSISTANCE E STIMATING 10-238	63,193
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		122	PLAN & SUPER-NPS PORT'N IN FHWA ADMIN ERFO PRJS	6,275
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		153	REPAIRS TO MARBLE FASCIA	1,461
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		201	UPDATE MASTER SPECIFICA- TION SECTIONS & STD DWGS	122,352
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	63,805
DINOSAUR NM	PARK GENERAL (UTAH-COLO)	158	CC, DE, GL, QU, & SM	16,635
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUSB	5,489
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHABILITATE 5 HISTORIC BUILDINGS	245
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB FIVE HISTORIC BLDG S	45,032
ELGENE O'NEILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	CONNECT WATER & SEWER WITH PUBLIC UTILITY DIST	588
FIRE ISLAND NS	WILLIAM FLOYD ESTATE	174	REHABILITATION AND PRESE RVATION	19,700
FORT JEFFERSON NM	PARK GENERAL	1	GMP/DCP/WILD/EA	21,493
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	149	REHABILITATE 4000 FT OF HISTORIC SEAWALL	1,337
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	12,922
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	5,883
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT RR TRACKS	29,419
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT RR TRACKS	15,643
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	CONST CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FACILITY	8,445
FORT SUMTER NM	FORT SUMTER	125	CONNECT WATER SYSTEM TO MAINLAND	1,627
FORT UNION NM	PARK GENERAL	114	BASIC DATA ON STRUCTURES FOR PRESERVATION	1,047
FORT UNION TRAD POST	PARK GENERAL (MONT-N.DAK)	116	FEASIBILTIY OF FORT RECONSTRUCTION	5,738
FRED SPOT NMP		1	ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL	3,243
FRED SPOT NMP	PARK GENERAL	107	STAB HIST STRUCTURES (7) SITE RESTORATION	3,066
FRED SPOT NMP		129	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	296

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
FRED SPOT NMP		120	CHATHAM MANOR STABILIZA- TION AND REHABILITATION	534
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	19,589
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	14,382
FRED SPOT NMP	PARK GENERAL	164	LACY HOUSE STABILIZATION (FRED-SPOTS)	4,635
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA FT HANCOCK QM BLDG	9,813
GATEWAY NRA	BREEZY POINT	141	FT TILDEN-DCP	117,060
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	141	GREAT KILLS UPLAND	63,500
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	141	SANDY HOOK-DCP	54,811
GATEWAY NRA	JAMAICA BAY	141	FLOYD BENNETT FIELD	40,716
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	141	PENN/FOUNTAIN AVE-DCP	46,341
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	141	DCP'S AND IP'S	1,566
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	47,358
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	183	REMOVE/REHAB UNSAFE BLDG S AT GLEN ECHO/SAFETY	297
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	325	REPAIR HAZARDOUS/UNSAFE MT VERNON PKWY-PHASE 1-3	5,297
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	456	ALEXANDRIA WATERFRONT	9,574
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	502	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND DEV CONCEPT PLAN	5,020
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCT URES REPORT	22,005
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCT URES REPORT	7,795
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	PRIP-CORRECT FAILING STR UCTURE/ELECTRIC SYS-ARHO	5,105
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF & C LEAN STONE	5,558
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	60	TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES	4,789
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	GETTYSBURG & EISENHOWER FINALIZING, EDIT,	10,080
GLACIER BAY N P & PRES	PARK GENERAL	176	DCP BARTLETT COVE DOCK	21,836
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	RECONSTRUCT 2 CHALETS' W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	8,578
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 10 WATER SYSTEMS (PL,CF,HG,KL,LP,SM,TM)	12,901
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 10 WATER SYSTEMS (PL,CF,HG,KL,LP,SM,TM)	65,321
GLACIER NP	LAKE MCDONALD	282	PREPARE DCP FOR LAKE MCD ONALD LODGE AREA	133,529
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	295	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	5,466
GLEN CANYON NRA	LONE ROCK (UTAH)	234	CONSTRUCT ENTRANCE ROAD AND MARINA FACILITIES	13,455
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	249	DCP,WAHWEAP & EXIST COND MAPS,BULLFG & HALLS XING	45,669
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	305	LAKE CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY	4,892
GRAND CANYON NP	INNER CANYON	174	CONSTRUCT 9" WATERLINE FROM INDIAN GARDENS	83,179
GRAND CANYON NP	NORTH RIM	352	REPLACE EXISTING POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	28,690
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	360	REPLACE WATER DISTRIBUTI ON SYSTEM VILLAGE AREA	11,163
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	360	REPLACE WATER DISTRIBUTI ON SYSTEM VILLAGE AREA	12,537
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	46
GRAND TETON NP	TRIANGLE X	332	RECONSTRUCT TRIANGLE X W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	121
GRAND TETON NP	TRIANGLE X	332	RECONSTRUCT TRIANGLE X W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	9,915
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	SUGARLANDS	289	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS- (IP)	3,334
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	DCP/EA	14,114
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	CONST INTERP CENTER,PICN IC AREA,ROADS & UTILS	2,095
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	PARK GENERAL	323	CIRCULATION AND PARK ACCESS ROAD ISSUES	8,913
GREENBELT PARK	PARK GENERAL	40	ENTIRE AREA	1,758
GULF ISLANDS NS	FORT PICKENS	101	HISTORIC STRUCT REPORTS FT PICKENS-FT BARRANCAS	1,045
GULF ISLANDS NS	PERDIDO KEY	105	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & DAY USE FACILITY	2,046
GULF ISLANDS NS	PERDIDO KEY	105	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & DAY USE FACILITY	11,253
GULF ISLANDS NS	FORT PICKENS	109	GMP/DCP/IP	18,983
GULF ISLANDS NS	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	112	NEW DEVELOPMENT	13,516
GULF ISLANDS NS	SHIP ISLAND	177	HISTORIC STRUCT REPORTS SHIP ISLAND-FORT MASS.	689
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	DRAINAGE/STUCCO ANALYSIS	17,051
HARPERS FERRY CENTER	SERVICEWIDE PROJECTS	151	SCHEM DEVEL-GSA RENTAL SPACE	1,933
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	FOOTBRIDGE	559
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	CONSTRUCT FOOT BRIDGE	26,937

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYST EM/COMPLY HEALTH CODE	2,155
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	172	BATHHOUSE ROW	569
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	188	REHABILITATE THERMAL WAT ER DISTRIBUTION LINES	13,937
HUBBELL TRAD POST NHS	PARK GENERAL	132	SURFACE ENTRANCE ROAD & PARKING AREA FOR SAFETY	1,057
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	114	COMPLETE INTERSTATE UNIT WAYSIDE PLANNING	2,939
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	129	ENTIRE NINE UNITS	15,161
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	FIRST BANK OF THE U.S.	658
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	171	GARY MARINA FEASIBILITY STUDY	5,318
INDIANA DUNES NL	BAILLY UNIT	286	CONST SEWER LINE & LIFT STA, CONNECT TO PORTER	65,040
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	290	CONSTRUCT PAUL DOUGLAS ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER	95,729
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	297	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	65,794
ISLE ROYALE NP	WINDIGO	185	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTE M	1,047
JAMES A GARFIELD NHS	PARK GENERAL	193	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPO RT	15,324
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	191	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	15,356
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	91,256
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	343
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	REHABILITATE EXTERIOR OF OLD COURTHOUSE	3,300
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	224	OLD COURTHOUSE INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	12,118
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	124	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT SOUTH FORK DAM	1,139
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	137	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	43,429
KATMAI NAT PRK & PRES	KING SALMON	140	DEVELOP CONCEPT PLAN HEADQUARTERS EXPANSION	27,217
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP		104	ARCHITECTURAL SECTION	14,670
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	RESTORE AND ADAPT 11 BUILDINGS FOR USE	18,402
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL	298	FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT/ MITIGATION REPORT	51,669
LAKE MEAD NRA	BOULDER BEACH (NEV.)	327	PROTECTIVE CAUSEWAY IMPR OVEMENT	13,167
LAKE MEREDITH RA	PARK GENERAL	149	DCP/GMP	35,150
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	263	CORRECT RETAINING WALL AND COULVERT FAILURES	8,910
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	REHAB BOOTT MILL COMPLEX	12,477
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	122	GENERAL PLAN FOR PARK	1,632
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	152	UNION CITY STAGING AREA /MASTER PLAN	8,253
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	1	IMPACT AREA PLAN	4,000
MARTIN L KING JR NHS		1	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY	1,552
MARTIN L KING JR NHS		2	GMP/DCP	18,499
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCT PARKING	4,000
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	KING BIRTH HOME	26,389
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	8,592
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	14,944
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	117	CONSTRUCT 11 RUINS SHELT ERS; PROVIDE EXHIBITS	4,466
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	24,568
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	1,058
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	7,671
MINUTE MAN NHP	PARK GENERAL	127	HISTORIC GROUNDS REPORT	17,690
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	278	UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	9,224
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	278	UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	40,249
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	315	REHABILITATE SUNRISE LODGE	9,734
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARK GENERAL	327	CONSTRUCT DEDICATED FIREWATER MAIN/SPRINKLER	5,689
MOUNT RAINIER NP	LONGMIRE	327	CONSTRUCT DEDICATED FIRE WATER MAIN/SPRNKLERS	37,247
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	328	INSTALL GSI & SKI DORM & GUIDE HSE SPRINKLER SYS	13,659
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	154	GORDON HOUSE	2,756
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	MERIWETHER LEWIS SUBD. HQ	236	REPAIR THREE BRIDGES (TN	2,451
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	239	CONSTRUCT BRIDGE OVER US HWY 61,SECT 3X (MS)	543
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	500	DCP-COLBERT FERRY & LAUDERDALE	41,598
NATIONAL MALL		245	FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL GARDN	14,560

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF - PHASE II	569
NCP-CENTRAL	WASHINGTON MONUMENT	101	DCP WASH MON GRDS	2,963
NCP-CENTRAL	THE MALL	490	ENTIRE AREA	6,492
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	428	INSTALL SEWAGE STATION-U NSANITARY CONDITIONS	19,213
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	429	REPLACE UNSANITARY COMFO RT FACILITIES-HEALTHCODE	1,385
NCP-CENTRAL	WASHINGTON MONUMENT	440	TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE MONUMENT GROUNDS	33,514
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	268	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN-MARSHALL HALL	12,599
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	271	PREPARE HISTORIC STRUCTU RES REPORT-MARSHALL HALL	9,233
NCP-EAST	PARK GENERAL	316	REHAB/REPLACE DEFECTIVE UTILITIES AT 2 MARINAS	805
NCP-EAST	PARK GENERAL	316	REHAB/REPLACE DEFECTIVE UTILITIES AT 2 MARINAS	3,990
NEZ PERCE NHP	SPALDING SITE (HQTRS)	102	SPAULDING HDQTRS DEVELOP	2,355
NORTH CASCADES NP	PARK GENERAL	114	FIELD'S POINT DCP	6,753
NORTH CASCADES NP	LAKE CHELAN	147	FIELDS PT. DEVELOPMENTS PARKING & INFO SERVICES	57,000
NORTH CASCADES NP	PARK GENERAL	256	HIGHWAY #20	37,486
NORTH CASCADES NP	MARBLEMOUNT (O/SIDE BDRY)	295	GROUND WATER INVESTIGATN TREATMENT OF WATER SYSTM	8,454
NORTH CASCADES NP	MARBLEMOUNT (O/SIDE BDRY)	296	GROUND WATER INVESTIGATN TREATMENT OF WATER SYSTM	12,144
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	299	REHABILITATE & UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM	14,343
OCMULGEE NM		153	GMP/DCP	26
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	268	REHABILITATE LAKE CRESCENT LODGE	8,700
OLYMPIC NP	PARK GENERAL	281	REPLACE JULY CREEK/LYRE RIVER BRIDGES(FHW RPRT)	6,729
OZARK NSR	AKERS FERRY	103	CONST UTILITIES & SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY	3,707
OZARK NSR	PARK GENERAL	162	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN - MINOR AREAS	5,258
OZARK NSR	ALLEY SPRING	238	RESTORE ALLEY MILL & DAM	308
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	161	DCP/GMP	9,109
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	DCP/COMP DESIGN	4,592
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONST OPNL HQ/VIS SVCS B LDG W/EXHTS,UTLS,RD&PRKG	1,134
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	109	CONNECT PARK W/VILLAGE SEWAGE T-MENT PLANT	14
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER TREAT MENT FACILITY	157,063
PICTURED ROCKS NL	PARK GENERAL	201	BUFFER ZONE STUDY	44,643
POINT REYES NS	BEAR VALLEY	818	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER	2,718
POINT REYES NS	BEAR VALLEY	818	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER	19
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG CABIN CAMP#1-PHASE IV	48,692
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	101	101 BY-PASS STUDY	552
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	113	FRESH WATER LAGOON	21,003
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	702	NATURE CENTER AND OTHER AREAS	2,816
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (FL, GB, MP)	500
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (FL, GB, MP)	51,559
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB WATER SYSTEMS AT FALL R PASS & WILD BASIN	1,201
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB WATER SYSTEMS AT FALL R PASS & WILD BASIN	18,781
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	ASPENGLEN CAMPGROUND	291	REPAIR FLOOD DAMAGE - LL COMPREHENSIVE DESIGN	674
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	ASPENGLEN CAMPGROUND	291	REPAIR FLOOD DAMAGE -LL ARCHEOLOGICAL	5,000
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	REGIONWIDE PROJECTS	143	COMPLETE VARIOUS DCP'S	370
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	REGIONWIDE PROJECTS	147	UPDATE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS	8,085
SAINT-GAUDENS NHS	PARK GENERAL	750	UPGRADE INTERPRETATION: HISTORIC FURNISHINGS STD	1,294
SALEM MARITIME NHS	PARK GENERAL	129	HAWKES HOUSE	2,543
SAN JUAN ISLAND NHP	PARK GENERAL	163	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	7,118
SAN JUAN NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	HISTORIC DATA SECTION	700
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	101	MULHOLLAND DRIVE DCP	191
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	101	RANCHO SIERRA VISTA	47,821
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	800	MULHOLLAND SCENIC CORRIDOR STUDY	16,949
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	800	PARAMOUNT RANCH	684
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	803	MANAGEMENT OF PARKLANDS	2,992
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	113	UTILITIES AND PARKING FOR CONCESSIONS	25,429

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	11,281
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	208,187
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	200	CONCESSIONER COMPLEX- CLOVER CREEK-TASK DIREC	132,087
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	200	CONCESSIONER COMPLEX STUDY BY USGS	66,500
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	202	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	15,234
SEQUOIA NP	GIANT FOREST	847	CONCESSIONS POSSESSORY INTEREST APPRAISAL	33,950
SHENANDOAH NP	DICKEY RIDGE	102	CONST. COMFORT STATION, UTILITIES, GROUNDS WALKS	11,296
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	13,275
SHENANDOAH NP	PARK GENERAL	223	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN NORTH,CENTRAL,SOUTH DIST	52,415
SHILOH NMP	PARK GENERAL	131	EROSION OF TENNESSEE RIVERBANK	14,000
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	3,047
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	41,532
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	20,003
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	7,188
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	4,063
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	DCP/EIS/INTERPRETIVE PRO SPECTUS	1,124
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS		101	GMP/DCP	35,256
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	6,583
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	4,435
STONES RIVER NB	PARK GENERAL	107	PREPARE INTERPRETIVE PRO SPECTUS	7,162
UPPER DEL SC & REC RIV	PARK GENERAL		GENERAL PURPOSE STUDY FOR RIVER MANAGEMENT	2
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	3	GMP/DCP	99,397
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	13	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	3,346
VOYAGEURS NP	PARK GENERAL	209	WEST KABETOGAMA	5,531
WESTERN REGION			MISC. ARCHEOLOGICAL SUPPORT	2,777
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	100	PG-IP	371
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHAB BIRTHPLACE	11,107
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	1,832
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	123	REPLACE BRIDGE & REROUTE PORTION OF TOUR ROAD	17,977
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	101	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN	3,594
WUPATKI NM	PARK GENERAL	116	WUPATKI/SUNSET CRATER IP	1,262
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	466	DCP, LAKE & FISHING BRIDGE	61,122
YELLOWSTONE NP	OLD FAITHFUL (WYO)	469	DCP	21,425
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EA-SPRINKLER,DORMS- PORTION	16,799
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EB-OLD FAITHFUL LODGE, KITCHEN-PORTION	37,205
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EC-ROOSEVELT LODGE, KITCHEN-PORTION	36,352
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	ED-MAMMOTH RESTAURANT, DORM KITCHEN	39,366
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EE-OLD FAITHFUL INN-PORT	48,535
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EF-LAKE HOTEL-PORTION	21,108
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EG-MAMMOTH IN AND RESTAURANT-PORTION	6,908
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EH-CANYON CABIN-FOUNDATN & ROOF REPAIR-PROTION	5,705
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EI-LAKE DORM-PROTION	2,164
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	249	REHAB WATER SYSTEM	5,416
YOSEMITE NP	YOSEMITE VALLEY	249	REHAB WATER SYSTEM SEWER SYSTEM	25,839
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	313	RELOCATE YOSEMITE VALLEY TO OTHER ADMIN. SITES	412
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	FINAL EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FACILITY	317
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	FIRE DETECTION AND S UPPRESSION	26,617
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	4,417
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	45,674
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	473	RECONSTRUCT FAILING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	1,711
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	503	UTILITY EXTENSIONS AND ROADS	11,057
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	842	EL PORTAL STUDY-STANDARD FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT	32,871
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	167	CANYON DCP AND TRANSPORTATION STUDY	7,753
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON WATE R AND SEWER SYSTEMS	12,547
				5,549,612

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONST ELECTRICAL SYS	23,751
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONST ELECTRICAL SYS	10,000
ACADIA NP	BLACKWOODS CAMPGROUND	119	REHAB FIVE PRE-WWII COMF ORT STATIONS	736
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	152	LOOP RD + 20-VEHICLE PAR KING 25 SITES COMF ST	11,131
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	152	BUILD RESTROOMS/PICNIC A REA AT FABBRI MEMORIAL	35,432
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	152	LOOP RD + 20-VEHICLE PAR KING 25 SITES COMF ST	14,486
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	BUILD SEWAGE DISPOSAL,PR KG,LANDSCAPING AT JP HSE	11,743
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	HEADQUARTERS AREA	115	VISITOR CENTER AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	2,151
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	115	CONSTR MAINTENANCE FACIL ITY,UTILITIES & FENCING	95,807
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	115	REPLACE UNSAFE MAINT. FACILITY, UTILITIES, ETC	8,171
AMISTAD RA	PECOS CANYON	124	AREA UTILITY SYSTEM	121,970
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	145	EMPLOYEE QUARTERS	432
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	150	REHABILITATE FISH DOCK & BUILDINGS	816
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	103	ADAPTIVE RESTORATION MARIAH WRIGHT HOUSE	2,132
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	WATER, BURGLAR, FIRE ALARM & SUPPRESSION SYS	6,478
ARCHES NP	HEADQUARTERS	109	RECONSTRUCT WATER AND SE WER SYSTEMS	4,652
ARCHES NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB HEADQUARTERS & DEV ILS GARDEN WATER SYSTEMS	574
BALTO-WASH PKWY	PARK GENERAL	100	REPAIR 4 HAZARDOUS BRIDG ES OVER PARKWAY	2,211
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC C BUILDINGS	5,295
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC C BUILDINGS	24
BENT'S OLD FORT NHS	FORT AREA	109	CONSTRUCT REPLICA OF THE FORT	782
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	REPLACE VISITOR CONTACT STATION	6,665
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	PLANNING FOR CONCESSION DEVELOPMENT	29,807
BIG BEND NP	RIO GRANDE VILLAGE	117	CONTACT STATION SOUND/ SLIDE SHOW	405
BIG THICKET NATL PRES	PARK GENERAL	111	CONST ACCESSES,TRLS,RDS (INCL TRANSP STUDY	1,361
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 2H	105	2H8-GRADE,DRAIN,BASE,STR TRAILS PORTION PH II	44,754
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 2H	105	2H9 CONST 2 BRIDGES & PARKG AREAS INCL LF	37,152
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	LINVILLE FALLS	279	REPLACE COMF STA,UTILS & PARKING AREA	1,390
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PARKWAY GENERAL	373	REPAIR BRIDGES 003P, 108P, 115P, 159P	130
BOOKER T WASHINGTON NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT FIRE AND INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS	10,663
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	122	CHARLESTOWN NAVY YD HSR	5,915
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	BUFFALO POINT	164	REHABILITATE ROADWAYS AN D CAMP SITES	502
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	BUFFALO POINT	164	REHABILITATE ROADWAYS AN D CAMP SITES	69,341
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	PARK GENERAL	185	DEVELOP PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES	29,920
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	PARK GENERAL	186	UPGRADE FLOOD ALARM GAUG ING STATIONS	113
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	18,656
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	43,011
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	107	CONST/RECONST APOLLO BEA CH ACCESS W/PARKING & CS	146,188
CANYONLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	106	UPGRADE 26.4 MILES OF ISLAND-IN-THE-SKY ROAD	39,106
CANYONLANDS NP	ISLAND-IN-THE-SKY DISTRIC	106	REHABILITATE 28-MILE ROA D SYSTEM	67
CAPE COD NS	PARK GENERAL	138	REPLACE NAUSET/COAST GUARD BEACH FACILITIES	57,609
CAPE COD NS	PARK GENERAL	138	REPLACE NAUSET LIGHT STGUARD BEACHES	115,695
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NP	PARK GENERAL	153	REDESIGN COSTS FOR SOLAR ENERGY	34,840
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS	PARK GENERAL	116	STABIL FORT (HIST POR)	12,063
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE W ATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	8,742
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE WATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	45,176
CATOCTIN MTN PARK	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE W ATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	43,904
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RECONST TOUR & MGT ROADS	4,669
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RECONSTRUCT TOUR ROAD AN D CIRCULATION ROAD	20,683
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT PARK ROADS	45,761
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	290	RELOCATE CHEATHAM ANNEX INTERSECT NORTH ACCESS	6,041
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	290	RELOCATE CHEATHAM ANNEX INTERSECT NORTH ACCESS	10,186
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	MAINLAND	105	CONSTRUCT FERRY TERMINAL	1,006

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	PARK GENERAL	114	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY	480
CUYAHOGA VALLEY NRA	OAK HILL	126	CONSTRUCT OPEN FIELD RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	1,419
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	1,095
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA		121	REHAB SCHOOLHOUSE-GROUND AND OLD MINE RD - EXH	518
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	224	MANAGEMENT OF US HIGHWAY #209	5,056
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	1,179
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	269	REHABILITATE 6 HISTORIC STRUCTURES	54,840
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	269	REHABILITATE ZIMMERMAN HOUSE	75,353
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	269	REHABILITATE SHOEMAKER HOUSE	7,379
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	116	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	43,730
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT & EXPAND HQ WATER SYSTEM	17,204
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	201	DEVELOP WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	17,164
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	217	REPLACE BOILERS, STEAM HEATING PLANT	113,276
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		204	ACCESS STUDY FOR HANDICAPPED	62,532
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	5,850
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	217
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	COMPLETE ARCHEOLOGICAL REHAB HISTORIC BLDGS	17,444
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB FIVE HISTORIC BLDG REHAB HISTORIC BLDGS	16,622
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	44,742
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	17,981
FOOTHILLS PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	109	SECTION 8E, F(3.5 MILES)	12,744
FORT BOWIE NHS	PARK GENERAL	105	ENTIRE AREA	16,831
FORT DONELSON NMP	PARK GENERAL	124	STONE WALL	4,070
FORT JEFFERSON NM	GARDEN KEY	103	PRESERVE HIST STRUCTURE	19,714
FORT LARNED NHS	PARK GENERAL	125	RESTORE HISTORIC SHOPS B UILDING, HS-3	5,199
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	149	REHABILITATE 4000 FT OF HISTORIC SEAWALL	33,562
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	8,901
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	5,583
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	2,158
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT RR TRACKS	249
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN RR CROSSING AND PARKING	1,229
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	BROAD STREET DOCK & VIS FACIL	5,375
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	CONST CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FACILITY	121,119
FORT SUMTER NM	FORT SUMTER	125	CONNECT WATER SYSTEM TO MAINLAND	13
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	167
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	11,538
FRIENDSHIP HILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	50	HISTORIC STRUCTURES RPT	28,259
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	JACOB RIIS BATHHOUSE- ARCH. DATA	58,745
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	3
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA FLOYD BENNETT HANGERS	5,616
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG,REHAB BLDGS & GROUNDS	9,494
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	871
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA JACOB RIIS GOLF COURSE	1,761
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA JACOB RIIS GOLF COURSE	15,700
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA JACOB RIIS HSR	12,889
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	5,143
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA RYAN VISITOR CTR BLDG 1	13,898
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	142	SOUTH BEACH STABILIZATN	18,826
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	136,136
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	150	REHABILITATE ROAD SYSTEM	5,914
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	150	REHABILITATE ROAD SYSTEM	249
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	325	REPAIR HAZARDOUS/UNSAFE MT VERNON PKWY-PHASE 1-3	16,763
GEO WASH MEM PKWY		325	RESURFACE PARKWAY-MT. VERNON PKWY-PHASE 2	14,619

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	337	REPAIR WEAKENING/UNSAFE ARL MEMORIAL BRIDGE	7,678
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	343	STUDY SPOUT RUN TO ROOSE VELT BRIDGE AREA	25,226
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	474	VISITOR SERVICES AND MARINA SUPPORT FACILITY	13,339
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	474	VISITOR SERVICES AND MARINA SUPPORT FACILITY	29,648
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	BRONZE PRESERVATION AND SKYLIGHT RESTORATION	954
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF, CL EAN & REPOINT STONE	47,137
GLACIER BAY N P & PRES	BARTLETT COVE	106	BARTLETT COVE DOCK EXPANSION	91,072
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM	18,001
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM	1,192
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	RECONSTRUCT TWO CHALETS WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	3,677
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	RECONSTRUCT 2 CHALETS' W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	13,600
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 10 WATER SYSTEMS TO PL 93-523 STANDARDS	450
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 7 WATER SYSTEMS (BL,CB,MG,KL,LP,SM,TM)	93
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	257	DRILL WELLS,& INSTALL CH LORINATORS 6 SITES	2,000
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	116	CAMPGROUND - MITIGATE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE	124
GLEN CANYON NRA	HITE (UTAH)	120	EXTEND ACCESS RD.1 MILE TO RELOCATED MARINA (UT)	1,500
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILS(REPLACE RABR (UT)	21,164
GLEN CANYON NRA	BULLFROG BASIN (UTAH)	287	INSTALL CHLORINATORS AND PUMPS (UT)	24,521
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	288	EXPAND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	16,471
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	310	RELOCATE CONCESSION HOUSING (PORTION)	247
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	322	EXPAND SEWER AND WATER SYSTEMS FOR CONCESSIONER	4,417
GOLDEN GATE NRA	PARK GENERAL	10D	FT POINT SEAWALL EMERG REPAIR	14,774
GOLDEN GATE NRA		175	ASBESTOS REMOVAL- FT MASON	16,406
GRAND CANYON NP	INNER CANYON	174	CONSTRUCT 8" WATERLINE FROM INDIAN GARDENS	59,596
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	360	REPLACE WATER DISTRIBUTI ON SYSTEM VILLAGE AREA	62,560
GRAND CANYON NP		411	MODIFICATIONS TO ROARING SPRINGS PUMPHOUSE	58,857
GRAND PORTAGE NM	FORT CHARLOTTE	103	ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DELINEATION	229
GRAND TETON NP	LEEKS LODGE	104	IMPROVE CONCESSION DAY-USE FACILITIES	269,794
GRAND TETON NP	PARK GENERAL	201	REBUILD 7.8 MILES BALANCE COLTER BAY-N. RD	10,979
GRAND TETON NP	BEAVER CREEK	310	IMPROVE BEAVER CREEK-MOO SE WATER SYSTEM	48,086
GRAND TETON NP	TRIANGLE X	332	RECONSTRUCT TRIANGLE X W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	3
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	RESTORE RANCHHOUSE, OUTB UILDINGS, AND GROUNDS	82,285
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	TREMONT	266	REPAIR TREMONT BRIDGES	11,101
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	101	CONST 3 RES,UTIL & ROADS	5,009
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT TRAIL SYSTEM PHASE IV	84,486
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT TRAIL SYSTEM, PHASE IV	619
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	111	FRIJOLE SOUND/SLIDE SHOW	8,515
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	3,954
GULF ISLANDS NS	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	112	NEW DEVELOPMENT	28
GULF ISLANDS NS	DAVIS BAYOU	120	VIS & MAINT FACIL ENT RD PH IV-B	5,199
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	621	HDQTRS WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION	19,337
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDG 3 (INTERIOR) PH II	16,648
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8, 9, 10, 11 11A, 12, 12A, & 15.	24,195
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITY	19,234
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSP ORTATION&INFO FACILITY	15,708
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37, 40 & 43	46,285
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37,38,40,AND 43	4,442
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	RUINS STABILIZATION, VIR GINIUS ISLAND	10,613
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	17,276
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTEM	2,647
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	KILAUEA	110	WIDEN & RESURFACE 4 MILE S OF PARK ROAD	5,175
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PURCHASE FURNISHINGS FOR THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	88
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PRESERVE & REHABILITATE THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	175

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATION
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	188	REHABILITATE THERMAL WAT ER DISTRIBUTION LINES	1,000
INDIANA DUNES NL	WEST UNIT	288	CONSTRUCT WEST UNIT ACCESS ROAD	50,172
INDIANA DUNES NL	WEST UNIT	288	CONSTRUCT ACCESS ROAD	732
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	289	CONSTRUCT EAST UNIT TRANSIT CENTER	87,306
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	289	CONSTRUCT TRANSIT TERMINAL & INFO CENTER	2,828
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	290	CONSTRUCT PAUL H.DOUGLAS CENTER	5,821
INDIANA DUNES NL	WEST UNIT	291	TRANSIT TERMINAL AND INFORMATION CENTER	76
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	294	UPGRADE ACCESS ROAD, 3.5 MILES	5,408
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	17,025
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	41,800
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	217,872
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	OLD COURTHOUSE EXTERIOR RESTORATION	103,895
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	229	INTERIOR DOME REPAIRS, OLD COURTHOUSE	19,613
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	107	WATER SYSTEM FY-82 SUPPLEMENTAL	62,982
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	107	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	2,565
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	107	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	12,865
KATMAI NAT PRK & PRES	BROOKS RIVER	142	ARCHELOGICIAL SALVAGE BROOK RIVER SITES	50,927
KENAI FJORDS NATL PARK	PARK GENERAL	100	RESURRECTION RIVER BRIDGE	25,205
KENAI FJORDS NATL PARK	PARK GENERAL	100	RESURRECTION RIVER BRIDGE	1,778
KENAI FJORDS NATL PARK	PARK GENERAL	100	RESURRECTION RIVER BRIDGE	662
KENAI FJORDS NATL PARK	PARK GENERAL	100	RESURRECTION RIVER BRIDGE	3,127
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	EDIT FILM 'DAYS OF ADVEN -TURE, DREAMS OF GOLD'	4,902
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION ADAP USE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	135,913
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION ADAP USE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	4,317
LAKE MEAD NRA	BOULDER BEACH (NEV.)	327	RAISE CAUSEWAY TO PROTEC T DEVELOPMENT	78
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	263	CORRECT RETAINING WALL AND COULVERT FAILURES	4,071
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	167	RELOCATE CORNEAU HOUSE T O ORIGINAL SITE	585
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	191	REHAB EXISTING BUILDING FOR PARK HEADQUARTERS	350
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	PRESERVE LINCOLN HOME,IN STALL ATMOSPHERIC CONTRL	659
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	PRESERVE LINCOLN HOME,IN STALL ATMOSPHERIC CONTRL	39,794
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	RESTORE LINCOLN HOME LINCOLN HOME	42,040
LONGFELLOW NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	REHAB LONGFELLOW HOUSE A ND REMODEL SHED	102
LOWELL HIST PRES COMM	PARK GENERAL	204	CULTURAL CENTER A & E - PHASE I, II, AND III	103,285
LOWELL HIST PRES COMM	PARK GENERAL	204	MARTIN-WORLD A & E	50,000
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	HVAC MODIFICATION	3,100
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	DEVELOP PART OF MARKET M ILLS & DUTTON ST PARKING	11,507
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	REHAB BOOTT MILL COMPLEX PLUS $82,900 PC/IP 83-11	268,111
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	REHAB BOOTT MILL COMPLEX	7,689
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	INITIAL PLANNING FOR BOOTT MILL COMPLEX	9,920
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	387
MESA VERDE NP	PARK ENTRANCE	101	BUILD NEW 5.3-MI. ENTRAN CE ROAD TO BYPASS SLIDE	31,898
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	117	CONST 11 RUINS SHELTERS; PROVICE EXHIBITS	156,671
MONTEZUMA CASTLE NM	PARK GENERAL	124	LOCATE SEWAGE LAGOON OUT OF FLOOD PLAIN	24,464
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	124	SLOPE STABILIZATION - GLARIER HILL &	271
MOUNT RAINIER NP	LONGMIRE	208	REPAIR & IMPROVE SEWAGE PLANT	33,859
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	218	FLOW EQUALIZATION TANK, SEWAGE SYSTEM	874
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	304	REHAB & IMPROVEMENTS TO DAY-USE BUIDLING	6,051
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	315	REHABILITATE SUNRISE LODGE	11,913
MOUNT RAINIER NP	LONGMIRE	327	LONGMIRE FIRE WATER MAIN AND ALARM	6,061
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	328	SPRINKLERS IN GSI AND SKI DORM/GUIDE - PA	405
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY		102	GRADE SEPARATION PALMETTO & PONTOCOLA	1,469
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	114	3V1 CONST 10.8 MI OF PARKWAY	18,734
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	MERIWETHER LEWIS SUBDIST	133	ID3,GRADE, DRAIN,BASE, 5 STRUCTURES	6,649

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PHARR MOUNDS	134	CONSTRUCT COMFORT STAT'N AND RELATED SITE WORK	14,611
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	154	GORDON HOUSE	7,964
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	102	CORRECT HAZARDOUS/UNSAFE CONDITIONS-EDGEWATER	7,364
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF-PHASE III	21,536
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	428	INSTALL SEWAGE STATION- UNSANITARY CONDITIONS	57,812
NCP-CENTRAL	PARK GENERAL	428	INSTALL SEWAGE STATIONS UNSANITARY CONDITIONS	17,237
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	429	REPLACE UNSANITARY COMFORT FACIL-HEALTHCODE	19,809
NCP-CENTRAL	WASHINGTON MONUMENT	440	VISITOR SERVICES FACILITY	12,568
NCP-EAST	MERIDIAN HILL	413	RESTORE AGGREGATE WALLS AND WALKS	1,775
NORTH CASCADES NP		269	IMPROVE RESORT WATER & SEWER SYSTEM	60,945
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	298	REHAB. COLONIAL CREEK WATER SYSTEM	17,202
OLYMPIC NP	BARNES POINT	116	WTR/SEWER SYS OPERATIONL AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL	20,619
OLYMPIC NP		261	HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETION	18,603
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION	48,106
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT	960
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	268	REHABILITATE LAKE CRESCENT LODGE	40,611
OZARK NSR	BIG SPRING	142	RADIO SYSTEM MODIFICATION	304
OZARK NSR	PARK GENERAL	162	DCP MINOR AREAS	400
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT MAIN ROAD	33,818
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER INTERPRETIVE MEDIA	3,988
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER INTERPRETIVE MEDIA	22,328
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	101	MEMORIAL COLUMN REHAB AN D ILLUMINATION	51,491
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	109	CONNECT PARK W/VILLAGE SEWAGE T-MENT PLANT	48,001
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	140	RECONSTRUCT MAINLINE ROA D	1
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	140	RECONSTRUCT MAINLINE ROA D	24,130
PETRIFIED FOREST NP		150	PROTECT WATER SYSTEM AND ROAD	24,120
PICTURED ROCKS NL	SOUTH BAY	108	PARKING AREA, TRAILS Q C OMF STA MUNISING FALLS	1,831
PICTURED ROCKS NL	GRAND SABLE LAKE	134	SABLE FALLS TRAIL & PARK ING AREA (25CAR)	1,345
POINT REYES NS	ESTERO	191	REHABILITATE WATER STORA GE FACILITIES	10,349
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK		135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG CABIN CAMP#1-PHASE IV	26,043
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG CABIN CAMP#1-PHASE IV	39,234
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG CABIN CAMP#1-PHASE III	28,464
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	206	REDWOOD INFORMATION CENTER	212,753
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	205	SOUTH ENTRANCE VISITOR CENTER	14,588
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	809	REHABILITATE ERODED LAND	1,048
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	206	CORRECT SEVERE STRUCTURA L DEFECTS/RETAINING WALL	40,448
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	206	CORRECT SEVERE STRUCTURA L DEFECTS/RETAINING WALL	22,983
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	RECONS 10.7 MI OF TRL RG RD,GRAND LA TO PHANTM VA	35,113
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	REBUILD 11-MI. PHANTOM V AL.-GRAND LAKE ROAD SEC.	11,761
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	115	RECONSTRUCT TRAIL RIDGE ROAD 11.9 MILES(PORTION)	1,000
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (BL, GB, MP)	18,416
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB FALL RIVER PASS & WILD BASIN WATER SYSTEMS	117
SCOTTS BLUFF NM	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER LINE & P UMP STATION	28,969
SEQUOIA NP	GIANT FOREST	103	O & M MANUAL FOR INTERIM SEWER	30,973
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	113	UTILITIES & PARKING FOR CONCESSIONER FACIL	28,358
SEQUOIA NP	CLOVER CREEK	200	WATER, SEWER AND ROADS FOR CONCESSIONS	234,824
SEQUOIA NP	CLOVER CREEK	200	WATER SEWER ROAD SYSTEM	5,842
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	245	PROVIDE ROAD & UTILITIES FOR CONCESSIONS DEV'MENT	100,352
SHENANDOAH NP	DICKEY RIDGE	102	CONST. COMFORT STATION, UTILITIES, GROUNDS WALKS	4,898
SHENANDOAH NP	DICKEY RIDGE	102	CONST. COMFORT STATION, UTILITIES, GROUNDS WALKS	15,127
SHENANDOAH NP	DICKEY RIDGE	102	CONST. COMFORT STATION, UTILITIES, GROUNDS WALKS	24
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	13,774
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONST SKYLINE DRIVE CENTRAL SECT	271

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATION
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	23,697
SHENANDOAH NP	SOUTH DISTRICT	125	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	9,848
SHENANDOAH NP	SOUTH DISTRICT	125	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	804
SHENANDOAH NP	SOUTH DISTRICT	125	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	42
SHENANDOAH NP	SOUTH DISTRICT	125	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	17,444
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	102	SEWAGE SYSTEM MODIFICATN -VISITOR CENTER	46
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	115	RESTORE RUSSIAN MISSION	10,282
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	2,074
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	RESTORATION, ADAP USE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	2,611
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	1,755
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	7,879
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	222
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	2,409
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	9,035
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	2,596
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	1,762
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	2,215
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	180	REHABILITATE PLATTE RIVE R CAMPGROUND	11,305
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	SOUTH MANITOU	187	REHABILITATE AND EXTEND BOAT DOCK	18,578
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	208	HARBOR LOCATION SUITA- BILITY/FEASIBILITY STUDY	50,980
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	210	REHABILITATE STOCKING DRIVE	11,481
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB STRUCTURES	12,548
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE MAIN BUILD- ING-OLD PROCESSINGCENTER	2,803
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	SOUTH UNIT (GENERAL)	C00	RECONSTRUCT 2 BRIDGES ON LOOP ROAD	5,221
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	16,056
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	435
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	PARK GENERAL	183	IMPROVE EXISTING WATER S YSTEMS (6 AREAS)	27,903
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH	13,697
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH TUMACACORI HERITAGE	6,947
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	MISSION CHURCH STABILIZA TION	18,081
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	PLANNING ONLY FOR PARK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT	10,030
UPPER DEL SC & REC RIV	PARK GENERAL		ROEBLING AQUEDUCT	9,053
UPPER DEL SC & REC RIV	PARK GENERAL		ROEBLING AQUEDUCT	1,472
VICKSBURG NMP	CAIRO DEVELOPMENT SITE	101	CAIRO	5,244
VICKSBURG NMP		101	GUNBOAT CAIRO	11,161
VOYAGEURS NP	KETTLE FALLS	154	REHABILITATE HOTEL	14,795
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VIS CENTER/RANGER STA W/UTILS, ROADS,DOCKS	65,609
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VIS CENTER/RANGER STA W/UTILS, ROADS,DOCKS	1,096
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	3,633
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER MAINT AREA, AND ATRS	24
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTR HDQTRS VIS CENTER MAINT AREA & ATRS	362
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	105	TOUR ROAD & HIST. SITE R ESTOR. (PHASE 1)	1,249
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	123	REPLACE UNSAFE BRIDGE & REROUTE 2 MILES TOUR RD	10,967
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	123	REPLACE BRIDGE & REROUTE PORTION OF TOUR ROAD	8,137
WIND CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB & EXPAND VISITOR CENTER	1,546
WIND CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB & EXPAND VISITOR CENTER	1,081
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	138	RECONSTRUCT FILENE CENTER	18,273
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	138	RECONSTRUCT FILENE CENTER	63,737
WUPATKI NM	PARK GENERAL	103	RECONSTRUCT HAZARDOUS SECTS OF MAIN LOOP ROAD	41,939
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	1,252
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	41
YELLOWSTONE NP	GRANT VILLAGE (WYO)	619	CONCESS BLDGS, RESTRMS, VIS LODGE,DORMS,TRLR CTS	112,226
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	DB-LAUNDRY	168,219

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-83 OBLIGATIONS
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CB-EMERG REP,LAKE LODGE	58,292
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	DA-BOILER	460
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	DB-LAUNDRY	894
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CA-CANYON LODGE KITCHEN	213,308
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CC-REPAIRS,ROOSEVELT LODGE	49,074
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CD-LAKE HOTEL,WOMEN'S DORM	99,049
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CE-OLD FAITHFUL DORM	60,977
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CF-LAKE DORM	66,125
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CG-LAKE LODGE,KITCHEN, DINING	82,381
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CH-LAKE HOTEL,DINING & GIFT SHOP	59,616
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	DA-BOILER	118,688
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	1,093
YELLOWSTONE NP		637	EXPAND UTIL & ROADS FOR CONCESSIONER	215,094
YOSEMITE NP	YOSEMITE VALLEY	249	REHAB WATER SYSTEM SEWER SYSTEM	201,986
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	262	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM WAWONA	181,555
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	FINAL EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FACILITY	118
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	WAWONA HOTEL COMPLEX FIR E PROTECTION SYSTEM	217,090
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE COLLECTION TREAT MENT & DISPOSAL	427,495
YOSEMITE NP	GLACIER POINT	462	CONCESSIONS DEVELOPMENT	37,326
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	473	RECONSTRUCT FAILING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	61,582
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	839	COORDINATION WITH CONCESSIONER	148,239
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	187	REPAIR MT. CARMEL TUNNEL	9,360
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM	15,171
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON CONC ESSION UTILITY SYSTEMS	27,225
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON WATE R AND SEWER SYSTEMS	2,453
			Total, Fiscal 1983 Project Planning	10,015,475
			Total, Fiscal 1983 Advance Planning (Indicated in Previous Attached Listing)	5,549,612
			Reimbursable and Other Project Work Not Listed in National Park Service Execution File	870,913
			Total Planning Obligations, Fiscal 1983	$16,436,000

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
ACADIA NP	BLACKWOODS CAMPGROUND	119	REHAB FIVE PRE-WWII COMF ORT STATIONS	14,684
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	CONST RESTROOMS/SEWER AT JORDAN POND AREA	1,485
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	STAB REHAB FOUND. 4 HIST BLDGS 13 HIST STRUCTURES	96,821
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	STAB REHAB FOUND. 4 HIST BLDGS 13 HIST STRUCTURES	47,338
AMISTAD RA	PARK GENERAL	192	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	45,906
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	PARK GENERAL	119	SURVEY OF SURPLUS PROPERTY	490
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	100	PREPARE DEV CON PLAN MONOCACY NB/BUSH CREEK	29,922
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	100	PREPARE DEV CON PLAN MONOCACY NB/BUSH CREEK	710
ANTIETAM NB	PARK GENERAL	215	STABILIZE PIPER BARN	641
BADLANDS NP	WHITE RIVER	156	PREPARE DEVELOPMENT CONC EPT PLAN, NEW-AREA HDQRS	35,176
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	214	REHAB CORRAL & RELOCATE MAINTENANCE/STORAGE FACS	710
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	214	REHAB CORRAL & RELOCATE MAINTENANCE/STORAGE FACS	7,783
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC C BUILDINGS	6,753
BANDELIER NM	PARK GENERAL	231	DCP/EA BACKGATE/UPPER FRIJOLES	277
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	CONSTRUCT RANGER-VISITOR CONTACT STATION	2,781
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	232	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM AT HIST DISTR & CAMPGROUND	38,815
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 1E	373	REPAIR BRIDGES 003F, 108P, 115P, 159P	1,213
BOSTON NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	12,351
BUCK ISLAND REEF NM	PARK GENERAL	2	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	6,416
BUCK ISLAND REEF NM	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP	1,668
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	STEEL CREEK-LOST VALLEY	112	DCP/BOXLEY LAND USE PLAN	42,914
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	PARK GENERAL	186	UPGRADE 6 FLOOD ALARM GAUGING STATIONS	565
C & O CANAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	235	PREPARE DCP WILLIAMSPORT	5
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	15	ACCESSIBILITY STUDY	32,526
CANAVERAL NS	TURTLE MOUND	109	CONSTR VIS CONTACT,MAINT FACIL, PARKING & ROADS	1,805
CANYON DE CHELLY NM	HEADQUARTERS	165	FACIL FOR CONCESSIONER DEVELOPMENT	10,834
CAPE HATTERAS NS	PARK GENERAL	186	GMP/DCP/EA	14,206
CAPE LOOKOUT NS	PARK GENERAL	11	GMP/DCP/WILD	7,319
CATOCTIN MTN PRK	* PARK GENERAL	40	ENTIRE AREA	623
CATOCTIN MTN PRK	* PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE W ATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	19,154
CATOCTIN MTN PRK	* PARK GENERAL	159	VISITOR CENTER	321
CHACO CULTURE NHP	PARK GENERAL	147	DCP/GMP	216
CHAMIZAL NMEM	PARK GENERAL	143	GMP/DCP/COMP DESIGN	22,208
CHAMIZAL NMEM	PARK GENERAL	143	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN /INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	2,600
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	112	TRAIL STUDY	59
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT DETERIORATED ,UNSAFE PARK ROADS	586
COLONIAL NHP	PARK-GENERAL		MOORE HOUSE	521
CONGAREE SWAMP NM	PARK GENERAL	1	GMP/DCP/WILD	146
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	217	HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY	10,564
CRATER LAKE NP		220	REPLACE FACIL AT LODGE	38,502
CRATER LAKE NP		220	REPLACE FACIL AT LODGE	35,379
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	220	CONSTRUCT REPLACEMENT FACILITIES FOR LODGE	33,082
CRATER LAKE NP	RIM AREA	220	LODGE	6,560
CRATER LAKE NP	CLEETWOOD COVE	225	REPLACE TOILET FACILITES	13
CRATER LAKE NP	PARK GENERAL	237	CONSTRUCT ROADS, UTILITY MAZAMA CAMPGROUND	41,790
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	1	DCP PLUM ORCHARD	60,112
DEATH VALLEY NM	FURNACE CREEK	271	FLOOD HAZARD MITIGATION STUDY	55,841
DEATH VALLEY NM	SCOTTY'S CASTLE	301	FLOOD HAZARD MITIGATION STUDY	7,390
DEATH VALLEY NM	PARK GENERAL	360	INDIAN LAND STUDY (TIMPA-SHA)	22,036
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS FKING SLATEFORD	454
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 25 PICNIC SITES UTILS	9,952
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS FKING SLATEFORD	3,743
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS FKING SLATEFORD	7

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	71,328
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	13,086
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	18,929
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	20,626,
DENALI NP & PRES	WONDER LAKE	200	DEVELOP WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	54,933
DENALI NP & PRES	TOKLAT CAMPGROUND	201	DEVELOP GROUND WATER ALTERNATE SOURCE	471
DENALI NP & PRES	TOKLAT CAMPGROUND	201	DEVELOP WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	2,656
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	202	UPGRADE WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	17,240
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	214	ENTIRE AREA	9,608
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	221	CONSTRUCT INFORMATION CENTER - RILEY CREEK	17,873
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	264	CONSTRUCT NEW HOTEL	21,800
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		5	BRIDGE SAFETY INSPECTION AND RD. INVENTORY PROGRM	2,953
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		82	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 10-238 FORMS-RM/MW	11
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		83	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-NA/MA	5,705
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		85	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 1 10-238 FORMS-SE/SW	2,798
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		87	IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF 10-238 FORMS NC	546
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		104	REVIEW OF NON-DSC PLANS	10,102
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		105	SERVICEWIDE ASSISTANCE E STIMATING 10-238	70,435
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		122	PLAN & SUPER-NPS PORT'N IN FHWA ADMIN ERFO PRJS	1,521
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		153	REPAIRS TO MARBLE FASCIA	2,919
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		201	UPDATE MASTER SPECIFICA- TION SECTIONS & STD DWGS	96,363
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	62,039
DINOSAUR NM	PARK GENERAL (UTAH-COLO)	158	CC, DE, GL, QU, & SM	57,439
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB FIVE HISTORIC BLDG S	80
EUGENE O'NEILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	CONNECT WATER & SEWER WITH PUBLIC UTILITY DIST	104,649
FORT DONELSON NMP	PARK GENERAL	85	RIVERBANK EROSION STUDY	30,000
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	RESTORE HISTORIC US ARMY COMMISSARY	20
FORT SMITH NHS	SECOND FORT AREA	104	SF COMMISSARY PH I&II COMMISSARY	4,908
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT RR TRACKS	3,844
FORT UNION TRAD POST	PARK GENERAL (MONT-N.DAK)	116	FEASIBILTIY OF FORT RECONSTRUCTION	8,366
FORT VANCOUVER NHS	PARK GENERAL	134	REVISE PLAN	2,112
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	PARK GENERAL	110	VISITOR CENTER	56,240
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTR VC/ADMIN FACILITY UTIL;3MI.ENTR RD;TR;PKG.	7,759
FOSSIL BUTTE NM	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTR VC/ADMIN FACILITY UTIL;3MI.ENTR RD;TR;PKG.	18
FRED SPOT NMP		1	ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL	2,236
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	30,930
FRED SPOT NMP	PARK GENERAL	164	LACY HOUSE STABILIZATION (FRED-SPCTS)	24,929
GATEWAY NRA	BREEZY POINT	141	FT TILDEN-DCP	64,200
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	141	GREAT KILLS UPLAND	116,198
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	141	SANDY HOOK-DCP	20,588
GATEWAY NRA	JAMAICA BAY	141	FLOYD BENNETT FIELD	597
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	141	PENN/FOUNTAIN AVE-DCP	29,878
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	141	DCP'S AND IP'S	7,617
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	1,145
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	183	REMOVE/REHAB UNSAFE BLDG S AT GLEN ECHO/SAFETY	60,983
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	456	ALEXANDRIA WATERFRONT	10,472
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	502	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND DEV CONCEPT PLAN	793
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	ARLINGTON HOUSE	506	COMPLETE HISTORIC STRUCT URES REPORT	15,274
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NHP	PARK GENERAL	119	REPAIR MEMORIAL ROOF & C LEAN STONE	712
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	60	TRANSPORTATION ALTERNATIVES	24
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	GETTYSBURG & EISENHOWER FINALIZING, EDIT.	2,147
GETTYSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	273	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN LITTLE ROUND TOP	50,860
GLACIER BAY N P & PRES	PARK GENERAL	176	DCP BARTLETT COVE DOCK	32,974

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 10 WATER SYSTEMS (FL,CE,HG,KL,LP,SM,TM)	29,839
GLACIER NP	LAKE MCDONALD	282	PREPARE DCP FOR LAKE MCD ONALD LODGE AREA	71,118
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	295	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	72,662
GLEN CANYON NRA	WAHWEAP (ARIZONA)	249	DCP,WAHWEAP & EXIST COND MAPS,BULLFG & HALLS XING	1,764
GLEN CANYON NRA	LEES FERRY (ARIZ.)	324	LEES FERRY DEVELOPMENT C ONCEPT PLAN	9,563
GLEN CANYON NRA		388	NAVAJO TRIBE RECREATIONAL FACILITY	7,966
GOLDEN GATE NRA	PARK GENERAL	131	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS SAN FRANCISCO	2,915
GRAND CANYON NP	INNER CANYON	174	CONSTRUCT 8" WATERLINE FROM INDIAN GARDENS	129,743
GRAND CANYON NP	NORTH RIM	352	REPLACE EXISTING POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	110,664
GRAND CANYON NP	INDIAN GARDENS	353	MODIFY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	10,000
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	360	REPLACE WATER DISTRIBUTI ON SYSTEM VILLAGE AREA	8,988
GRAND CANYON NP	SOUTH RIM	416	MODIFY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	140,434
GRAND CANYON NP	NORTH RIM	445	NORTH RIM DEVELOPMENT-- CONCESSIONER IMPROVEMNTS	18,355
GRAND TETON NP	TRIANGLE X	332	RECONSTRUCT TRIANGLE X W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	20,693
GRAND TETON NP	TRIANGLE X	332	RECONSTRUCT TRIANGLE X W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	35,289
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	PARK GENERAL	289	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS- (TN)	7,583
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	DEEP CREEK	314	DCP/EA	14,029
GREAT SMOKY MTNS NP	METCALF BOTTOMS	323	CIRCULATION AND PARK ACCESS ROAD ISSUES	34,254
GULF ISLANDS NS	FORT PICKENS	101	HISTORIC STRUCT REPORTS FT PICKENS-FT BARRANCAS	868
GULF ISLANDS NS	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	112	NEW DEVELOPMENT	16,983
GULF ISLANDS NS	SHIP ISLAND	177	HISTORIC STRUCT REPORTS SHIP ISLAND-FORT MASS.	7,641
HAMPTON NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	DRAINAGE/STUCCO ANALYSIS	24,070
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	FOOTBRIDGE	85,669
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	126	CONSTRUCT FOOT BRIDGE	2,737
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYST EM/COMPLY HEALTH CODE	240
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYST EM/COMPLY HEALTH CODE	272
HARRY S. TRUMAN NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	HISTORIC FURNISHING REPO RT	7,555
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	172	DCP/GMP	76,562
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	188	REHABILITATE THERMAL WAT ER DISTRIBUTION LINES	24,986
HUBBELL TRAD POST NHS	PARK GENERAL	132	SURFACE ENTRANCE ROAD & PARKING AREA FOR SAFETY	587
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	114	COMPLETE INTERSTATE UNIT WAYSIDE PLANNING	2,803
ICE AGE NSR	PARK GENERAL	120	ENTIRE NINE UNITS	994
INDEPENDENCE NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	FIRST BANK OF THE U.S.	526
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	101	GARY MARINA FEASIBILITY STUDY	12,582
INDIANA DUNES NL	BAILLY UNIT	286	CONST SEWER LINE & LIFT STA. CONNECT TO PORTER	108
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	290	CONSTRUCT PAUL DOUGLAS ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER	96,976
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	297	TRANSPORTATION STUDY	7,505
ISLE ROYALE NP	WINDIGO	185	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTE M	953
JAMES A GARFIELD NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	DOCUMENTATION AND DRAWINGS	14,804
JAMES A GARFIELD NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPO RT	9,600
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	65,861
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	CHALMETTE	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	2,034
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	224	OLD COURTHOUSE INTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT	13
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	148	VISITOR FACILITY	13,076
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	107	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	489
KATMAI NAT PRK & PRES	KING SALMON	140	DEVELOP CONCEPT PLAN HEADQUARTERS EXPANSION	17
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP		104	ARCHITECTURAL SECTION	3,847
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION ADAP USE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	6,921
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	RESTORE AND ADAPT 11 BUILDINGS FOR USE	16,340
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION OF DEPOT INCLDS ADAPTIVE USE	6,753
LAKE MEAD NRA	PARK GENERAL	298	FLOOD HAZARD ASSESSMENT/ MITIGATION REPORT	54,861
LAKE MEREDITH RA	PARK GENERAL	149	DCP/GMP	25,167
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	REHABILITATE BOOTT MILL COMPLEX (BOARDINGHOUSE)	119,069

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	STABILIZE/REHABILITATE B OOTT MILL COMPLEX	23,188
LYNDON B JOHNSON NHP	LBJ RANCH AREA	150	RANCH COMPLEX	1,820
MARTIN L KING JR NHS		1	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY	8,059
MARTIN L KING JR NHS		2	GMP/DCP	30,058
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	4	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	2,673
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCT PARKING	19,232
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	KING BIRTH HOME	24,886
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHABILITATE HISTORIC BUILDINGS,CONSTRUCT PKG.	14,828
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	11,168
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	117	CONSTRUCT 11 RUINS SHELT ERS; PROVIDE EXHIBITS	1,534
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	389
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	2,511
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	278	UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	37,167
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	315	REHABILITATE SUNRISE LODGE	59,927
MOUNT RAINIER NP	LONGMIRE	327	CONSTRUCT DEDICATED FIRE WATER MAIN/SPRNKLERS	1,532
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	328	INSTALL GSI & SKI DORM & GUIDE HSE SPRINKLER SYS	2
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	227	REVIEW & UPDATE GENERAL DEV PLAN	21,175
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	500	DCP-COLBERT FERRY & LAUDERDALE	14,628
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	PARK GENERAL	500	COLBERT FERRY DCP	18,923
NATIONAL MALL		245	FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL GARDN	811
NCP-CENTRAL	WASHINGTON MONUMENT	440	TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE MONUMENT GROUNDS	15,996
NCP-EAST	PISCATAWAY PARK	271	PREPARE HISTORIC STRUCTU RES REPORT-MARSHALL HALL	3,143
NCP-EAST	PARK GENERAL	316	REHAB/REPLACE DEFECTIVE UTILITIES AT 2 MARINAS	36,507
NCP-EAST	PARK GENERAL	316	REHAB/REPLACE DEFECTIVE UTILITIES AT 2 MARINAS	22,010
NCP-EAST	ANACOSTIA PARK	526	CONCESSIONS SITE PLAN, MARINA	4,661
NEW RIVER GORGE N RIVER	PARK GENERAL	DS21	PARK HEADQUARTERS ALTERNATIVE SITE PLANS	10,473
NINETY SIX NHS	PARK GENERAL	105	ARCHEO SURVEY	178
NORTH CASCADES NP	CASCADE PASS (PART USFS)	127	CASCADE PASS DCP	20,345
NORTH CASCADES NP	ROSS LAKE	254	ROSS LAKE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	22,978
NORTH CASCADES NP	PARK GENERAL	256	HIGHWAY #20	24,980
NORTH CASCADES NP	MARBLEMOUNT (O/SIDE BDRY)	296	GROUND WATER INVESTIGATN TREATMENT OF WATER SYSTM	17,262
NORTH CASCADES NP	HOZOMEEN	297	DEVELOP GROUND WATER SOURCE	5,635
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	298	REHABILITATE & UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM	5
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	268	REHABILITATE LODGE	20,381
OZARK NSR	AKERS FERRY	103	CÔNST UTILITIES & SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY	34,282
OZARK NSR	AKERS FERRY	103	CONST UTILITIES & SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY	727
OZARK NSR	ALLEY SPRING	238	RESTORE ALLEY MILL & DAM	1,609
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	161	DCP/GMP	4,212
PEA RIDGE NMP	PARK GENERAL	121	DCP/COMP DESIGN	3,575
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	111	TESTING WATER WELLS	9,850
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER TREAT MENT FACILITY	409
PETRIFIED FOREST NP	PARK GENERAL	111	CONSTRUCT WATER TREAT MENT FACILITY	28,433
PICTURED ROCKS NL	PARK GENERAL	201	BUFFER ZONE STUDY	27,103
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK	PARK GENERAL	135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG CABIN CAMP#1-PHASE IV	2,983
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	159	HIGHWAY RELOCATION AND SCENIC CORRIDOR STUDY	1,010
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	109	PROVIDE SAFE REC. TRAIL, JOYCE RD/BOULDER BR;PH1	11
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	702	NATURE CENTER AND OTHER AREAS	2,598
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	FALL RIVER ENTRANCE	105	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	10,000
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	197	TRAIL SYSTEM ANALYSIS	609
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	232	REHABILITATE 3 WATER SYS TEMS (BL, GB, MP)	2,554
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	236	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	8,427
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB WATER SYSTEMS AT FALL R PASS & WILD BASIN	8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB WATER SYSTEMS AT FALL R PASS & WILD BASIN	53,944

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	291	REPAIR FLOOD DAMAGE FROM LAWN LAKE DAM BREAK	12,924
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	ASPENGLEN CAMPGROUND	291	REPAIR FLOOD DAMAGE - LL COMPREHENSIVE DESIGN	64
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	REGIONWIDE PROJECTS	143	COMPLETE VARIOUS DCP'S	2,533
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION	REGIONWIDE PROJECTS	147	UPDATE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS	3,653
SAN JUAN ISLAND NHP	PARK GENERAL	163	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	7,742
SAN JUAN NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	HISTORIC DATA SECTION	5,797
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	101	RANCHO SIERRA VISTA	11,799
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	179	INTEPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	834
SANTA MONICA MTNS NRA	PARK GENERAL	800	MULHOLLAND SCENIC CORRIDOR STUDY	27,337
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	113	UTILITIES AND PARKING FOR CONCESSIONS	2,326
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	51,739
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	CONSTRUCT SEWAGE TREATME NT FACILITY	29,476
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	200	CONCESSIONER COMPLEX- CLOVER CREEK-TASK DIREC	124,110
SEQUOIA NP	CLOVER CREEK	200	CONCESSION COMPLEX	34,903
SEQUOIA NP	CLOVER CREEK	200	CONCESSION COMPLEX	164,184
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	200	DRILL WATER WELL	42,820
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	202	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN AND EIS	17,200
SHENANDOAH NP	PARK GENERAL	223	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN NORTH,CENTRAL,SOUTH DIST	38
SHILOH NMP	PARK GENERAL	131	EROSION OF TENNESSEE RIVERBANK	99,000
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	4,462
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	15,661
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	GMP/DCP	8,376
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	14,989
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	1,657
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	PARK GENERAL	170	PLANS FOR ALL AREAS	90,912
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	3	GMP/DCP	16,852
VIRGIN ISLANDS NP	PARK GENERAL	13	INTERPRETIVE PROSPECTUS	1,447
VOYAGEURS NP	PARK GENERAL	209	WEST KABETOGAMA	52,675
WESTERN REGION			MISC. ARCHEOLOGICAL SUPPORT	812
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHAB BIRTHPLACE	6,099
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	130	PROVIDE SANITARY FACILIT Y FOR VISITOR HEALTH	212
WOMEN'S RIGHTS NHP	PARK GENERAL	102	INTERPRETIVE RESEARCH PAPER	3,000
WUPATKI NM	PARK GENERAL	116	WUPATKI/SUNSET CRATER IP	11,420
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	466	DCP, LAKE & FISHING BRIDGE	33,397
YELLOWSTONE NP	OLD FAITHFUL (WYO)	469	DCP $6,000 FROM3-03-1570-030	8,679
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EA-SPRINKLER,DORMS- PORTION	24,731
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EB-OLD FAITHFUL LODGE, KITCHEN-PORTION	22,348
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EC-ROOSEVELT LODGE, KITCHEN-PORTION	30,396
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	ED-MAMMOTH RESTAURANT, DORM KITCHEN	24,419
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EE-OLD FAITHFUL INN-PORT	42,854
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EF-LAKE HOTEL-PORTION	33,629
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EG-MAMMOTH IN AND RESTAURANT-PORTION	7,800
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EH-CANYON CABIN-FOUNDATN & ROOF REPAIR-PROTION	3,638
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	EI-LAKE DORM-PROTION	32,672
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	666	REHABILITATE THE PARK'S INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES	13,213
YOSEMITE NP	YOSEMITE VALLEY	249	REHAB WATER SYSTEM	216,668
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	FIRE DETECTION AND S UPPRESSION	2
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	3,303
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	13
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	842	EL PORTAL STUDY-STANDARD FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT	38,071
YUCCA HOUSE NM	PARK GENERAL	101	DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN	15,000
				5,594,442

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
ACADIA NP	BLACKWOODS CAMPGROUND	119	REHAB FIVE PRE-WWII COMF ORT STATIONS	11,209
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	152	LOOP RD + 20-VEHICLE PAR KING 25 SITES COMF ST	47,932
ACADIA NP	OCEAN DRIVE	152	LOOP RD + 20-VEHICLE PAR KING 25 SITES COMF ST	19,102
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	BUILD SEWAGE DISPOSAL,PR KG,LANDSCAPING AT JP HSE	849
ACADIA NP	PARK GENERAL	274	BUILD SEWAGE DISPOSAL,PR KG,LANDSCAPING AT JP HSE	11,309
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS NM	HEADQUARTERS AREA	115	VISITOR CENTER AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	2,072
ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE	PARK GENERAL	123		24,833
ALLEGHENY PORT RR NHS	SUMMIT LEVEL	115	CONSTR MAINTENANCE FACIL ITY,UTILITIES & FENCING	116
AMISTAD RA	PECOS CANYON	124	AREA UTILITY SYSTEM	6,706
ANDERSONVILLE NHS	HEADQUARTERS	109	INFO CENTER,UTILITIES, ROADS & PARKING AREA	1,000
APOSTLE ISLANDS NL	LITTLE SAND BAY	150	REHABILITATE FISH DOCK & BUILDINGS	6,234
APPOMATTOX CRT HSE NHP	VILLAGE AREA	119	WATER, BURGLAR, FIRE ALARM & SUPPRESSION SYS	810
ARCHES NP	HEADQUARTERS	109	RECONSTRUCT WATER AND SE WER SYSTEMS	70,467
ARCHES NP	PARK GENERAL	109	REHAB HEADQUARTERS & DEV ILS GARDEN WATER SYSTEMS	326
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC FC C BUILDING WOOD REHAB	11,985
BANDELIER NM	FRIJOLES CANYON	224	REHABILITATE HISTORIC CC FC C BUILDINGS-GAS & ELE	113,484
BENT'S OLD FORT NHS	FORT AREA	109	CONSTRUCT REPLICA OF THE FORT	501
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	REPLACE VISITOR CONTACT STATION	2,350
BIG BEND NP	CHISOS BASIN	113	PLANNING FOR CONCESSION DEVELOPMENT	106,885
BIG BEND NP	RIO GRANDE VILLAGE	117	CONST RANGER/VISITOR CON TACT STATION	21,567
BIG BEND NP	CASTOLON	232	IMPROVE WATER SYSTEM AT HIST DIST & CAMPGROUND	56,280
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 2H	105	2H8-GRADE,DRAIN,BASE,STR TRAILS PORTION PH II	11,815
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	SECTION 2H	105	2H9 CONST 2 BRIDGES & PARKG AREAS INCL LF	278
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	PARKWAY GENERAL	373	REPAIR BRIDGES 003P, 108P, 115P, 159P	8,692
BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY	JULIAN PRICE MEM. PARK	398	STUDY JULIAN PRICE LAKE DAM	27,000
BOSTON AFRICAN-AMER NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHABILITATE AFRICAN MEE TING HOUSE	69,769
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	BUFFALO POINT	164	REHABILITATE ROADWAYS AN D CAMP SITES	4,170
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	PARK GENERAL	185	DEVELOP PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES	30,409
BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER	PARK GENERAL	186	UPGRADE FLOOD ALARM GAUGING STATIONS	30,237
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	12,440
C & O CANAL NHP	PIEDMONT DISTRICT	176	REPAIR EXTREMELY DANGERO US HARPERS FERRY RD/WALL	5,409
CANAVERAL NS	PARK GENERAL	107	CONST/RECONST APOLLO BEA CH ACCESS W/PARKING & CS	3,071
CANYON DE CHELLY NM	HEADQUARTERS	165	FACIL FOR CONCESSIONER DEVELOPMENT	11,842
CANYONLANDS NP	ISLAND-IN-THE-SKY DISTRIC	106	REHABILITATE 28-MILE ROA D SYSTEM	3,211
CAPE COD NS	PARK GENERAL	138	REPLACE NAUSET/COAST GUARD BEACH FACILITIES	51,644
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	REPLACE NAUSET/COAST GUARD BEACH FACILITIES	24,558
CAPE COD NS	EASTHAM	138	REPLACE NAUSET LIGHT STGUARD BEACHES	12,840
CAPE HATTERAS NS	WHALEBONE JUNCTION	140	CONST INFO/ORIENTATION S TATION & PARKING	2,068
CAPE HATTERAS NS		175	STABILIZE SHORELINE TO PROTECT LIGHTHOUSE	5,000
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS	PARK GENERAL	116	STABIL FORT (HIST POR)	12,017
CATOCTIN MTN PRK •	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE W ATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	22,355
CATOCTIN MTN PRK •	PARK GENERAL	109	REPLACE UNSAFE POTABLE W ATER SYSTEM/HEALTH CODE	97,887
CATOCTIN MTN PRK •	PARK GENERAL	114	PREPARE ROADSIDE DEV. PLAN FOR PARKWAY	5,766
CATOCTIN MTN PRK •		114	ROADSIDE DEV. PLAN FOR PARKWAY	472
CATOCTIN MTN PRK •	PARK GENERAL	152	CORRECT SEVERE SEWAGE DE FICIENCIES-WEST SIDE	9,945
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT PARK ROADS	275
CHICKASAW NRA	PARK GENERAL	197	REPLACE SEWER SYSTEM	17,522
CHICKASAW NRA	TRAVERTINE CREEK	197	REPLACE SEWER SYSTEM	43,924
CHICKASAW NRA	TRAVERTINE CREEK	197	REPLACE SEWER SYSTEM	2,283
COLONIAL NHP	JAMESTOWN ISLAND	177	SHORELINE PROT ALONG JAM ES RIVER-1500 LF	15,638
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	228	REPAIR PAVEMENT YORKTOWN TO JAMESTOWN	7,819
COLONIAL NHP	YORKTOWN	246	CONST CONSER-PRESER PAV. POOR POTTERS PLACE	9,987
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	290	RELOCATE CHEATHAM ANNEX INTERSECT NORTH ACCESS	1,394

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATION
COLONIAL NHP	PARK GENERAL	290	RELOCATE CHEATHAM ANNEX INTERSECT NORTH ACCESS	112
CUMBERLAND GAP NHP	PARK GENERAL	139	RELOCATE US ROUTE #25--EAST TUNNEL	14,984
CUMBERLAND ISLAND NS	MAINLAND	105	CONSTRUCT FERRY TERMINAL	100
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	37,651
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	111	REHAB 4 HIST BLDGS 1.9 MI TRLS PKING SLATEFORD	27,314
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	224	MANAGEMENT OF US HIGHWAY #209	18,295
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	22,714
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	263	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	18,827
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL, UTILS, ROADS	41,953
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	264	REPAIR/REPLACE UNSAFE VIS FACIL UTILS ROADS	2,848
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	269	REHABILITATE ZIMMERMAN HOUSE	36,232
DELAWARE WATER GAP NRA	PARK GENERAL	269	REHABILITATE SHOEMAKER HOUSE	26,107
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	116	UNDERGROUND FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	30
DENALI NP & PRES		141	DRILL WATER WELL	11,572
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT & EXPAND HQ WATER SYSTEM	153,548
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	141	RECONSTRUCT & EXPAND HQ WATER SYSTEM	3,892
DENALI NP & PRES	WONDER LAKE	200	WONDER LAKE - DEVELOP WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	1,756
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	201	DEVELOP WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	25,887
DENALI NP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	202	UPGRADE WATER & SEWER SYSTEMS	11,150
DENALI NP & PRES	HEADQUARTERS	217	REPLACE BOILERS, STEAM HEATING PLANT	24,938
DENALI NP & PRES	RILEY CREEK	221	CONSTRUCT VISITOR ACCESS CENTER	73,032
DENVER SERVICE CENTER		204	ACCESS STUDY FOR HANDICAPPED	2,453
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	77
DINOSAUR NM	SPLIT MTN. GORGE CG (UTAH	141	UPGRADE CAMPGROUND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	9,635
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB HISTORIC BLDGS AND GROUNDS	105,734
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB FIVE HISTORIC BLDG REHAB HISTORIC BLDGS	21
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	17,272
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND GOURNDS/DSC	932
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	19,381
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NHS	PARK GENERAL	104	REHAB HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	1,017
FORT BOWIE NHS	PARK GENERAL	105	ENTIRE AREA	1,421
FORT BOWIE NHS	FORT AREA	105	RUINS STABILIZATION	27
FORT JEFFERSON NM	GARDEN KEY	103	PRESERVE HIST STRUCTURE	17,218
FORT LARNED NHS	PARK GENERAL	125	RESTORE HISTORIC SHOPS B UILDING, HS-3	431
FORT MCHENRY NM & HS	PARK GENERAL	149	REHABILITATE 4000 FT OF HISTORIC SEAWALL	34,137
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	14,868
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	11,445
FORT NECESSITY NB	PARK GENERAL	146	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY AND EXTEND SYSTEM	2,837
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT RR TRACKS	666
FORT SMITH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	PROVIDE SAFE PEDESTRIAN RR CROSSING AND PARKING	101
FORT SUMTER NM	PARK GENERAL	105	CONST CHARLESTON TOUR BOAT FACILITY	5,324
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	47,839
FRED SPOT NMP	JACKSON SHRINE	161	IMPROVE FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SYSTEM	37,563
FRIENDSHIP HILL NHS	PARK GENERAL	DS05	HISTORIC STRUCTURES RPT	15,845
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	JACOB RIIS BATHHOUSE- ARCH. DATA	119
GATEWAY NRA	PARK GENERAL	109	RESURF RDS & PKNG, REHAB WILLIAM RYAN VISITOR CTR	68
GATEWAY NRA		109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	50,457
GATEWAY NRA	SANDY HOOK	109	RESURF RDS & PRKNG, REHA B BLDGS & GROUNDS	3,187
GATEWAY NRA	STATEN ISLAND	149	REHABILITATE GREAT KILLS SEAWALL	17,651
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	183	REMOVE/REHAB UNSAFE BLDG S AT GLEN ECHO/SAFETY	4,637
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GLEN ECHO PARK	183	REMOVE/REHAB UNSAFE BLDG S AT GLEN ECHO/SAFETY	12,495
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	GREAT FALLS PARK, VIRGINI	300	PATOWMACK CANAL	15,053
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	PARK GENERAL	325	REPAIR HAZARDOUS/UNSAFE MT VERNON PKWY-PHASE 1-3	464

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	474	VISITOR SERVICES AND MARINA SUPPORT FACILITY	3,795
GEO WASH MEM PKWY	DAINGERFIELD ISLAND	474	REHAB FACILITIES-CONC SU PPORT/DAINGERFIELD	6,273
GLACIER BAY N P & PRES	BARTLETT COVE	106	BARTLEFT COVE DOCK EXPANSION	3,716
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM	15,113
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION &SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM	2,736
GLACIER NP	LOGAN PASS	243	REPLACE COMFORT STATION & SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM	556
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	RECONSTRUCT 2 CHALETS' W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	47,169
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	249	RECONSTRUCT 2 CHALETS' W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	1,466
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 10 WATER SYSTEMS TO PL 93-523 STANDARDS	94,168
GLACIER NP	PARK GENERAL	256	IMPROVE 7 WATER SYSTEMS (BL,CE,HG,KL,LP,SM,TM)	503
GLEN CANYON NRA	DANGLING ROPE (UTAH)	281	BUILD VISITOR & SUPPORT FACILS(REPLACE RABR)(UT)	52,025
GLEN CANYON NRA	BULLFROG BASIN (UTAH)	287	INSTALL CHLORINATORS AND PUMPS (UT)	14,264
GLEN CANYON NRA	HALLS CROSSING (UTAH)	288	EXPAND WATER SYSTEM (UT)	5,020
GLEN CANYON NRA	PARK GENERAL (ARIZ-UTAH)	310	RELOCATE CONCESSION HOUSING (PORTION)	913
GOLDEN GATE NRA		175	ASBESTOS REMOVAL- FT MASON	35,275
GOLDEN GATE NRA	PARK GENERAL	DS10	FT POINT SEAWALL EMERG REPAIR	1,056
GRAND CANYON NP	INNER CANYON	174	CONSTRUCT 8" WATERLINE FROM INDIAN GARDENS	48,454
GRAND CANYON NP	INNER CANYON	174	CONSTRUCT 8" WATERLINE FROM INDIAN GARDENS	155,914
GRAND CANYON NP	NORTH RIM	188	O & M MANUAL FOR REHAB.- OF WATER SYSTEM	31,117
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	360	REPLACE WATER DISTRIBUTI ON SYSTEM VILLAGE AREA	393
GRAND CANYON NP	GRAND CANYON VILLAGE	360	REPLACE WATER DISTRIBUTI ON SYSTEM VILLAGE AREA	231,403
GRAND PORTAGE NM	PARK GENERAL	125	CONST. 100,000 GALLON WA TER STORAGE RESERVOIR	928
GRAND TETON NP	LEEKS LODGE	104	IMPROVE CONCESSION DAY-USE FACILITIES	1,468
GRAND TETON NP	TRIANGLE X	332	RECONSTRUCT TRIANGLE X W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	3
GRAND TETON NP	TRIANGLE X	332	RECONSTRUCT TRIANGLE X W ATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS	708
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	110	BUILD WATERLINE 1 MILE T O CITY FOR FIRE PROTECT	87
GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NHS	PARK GENERAL	113	RESTORE RANCHHOUSE, OUTB UILDINGS, AND GROUNDS	1,663
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PARK GENERAL	110	CONSTRUCT TRAIL SYSTEM PHASE IV	4,517
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	12,823
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NP	PINE SPRING	111	CONSTRUCT OPERATIONAL HQ & VISITOR SERVICES BLDG.	3,763
GULF ISLANDS NS	NAVAL LIVE OAKS	112	NEW DEVELOPMENT	11,622
HALEAKALA NP	PARK GENERAL	821	HDQTRS WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION	2
HARPERS FERRY CENTER	SERVICEWIDE PROJECTS	154	SPACE CONVERSION FROM SHOP TO OFFICE SPACE	21,731
HARPERS FERRY CENTER	SERVICEWIDE PROJECTS	154	SPACE CONVERSION FROM SHOP TO OFFICE SPACE	922
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	110	REHAB BLDGS 8, 9, 10, 11 11A, 12, 12A, & 15.	30,938
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITY	53
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR TRANSP ORTATION&INFO FACILITY	167
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37,38,40,AND 43	10,612
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	115	REHABILITATE BUILDINGS #3, 37, 40 & 43	6,587
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	RUINS STABILIZATION, VIR GINIUS ISLAND	6,276
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	123	STABILIZE RUINS, VIRGINI US ISLAND	8,388
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHABILITATE WATER SYSTEM	13,330
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYS, COMPLY W/HEALTH CODE	6,785
HARPERS FERRY NHP	PARK GENERAL	131	REHAB POTABLE WATER SYST EM/COMPLY HEALTH CODE	6,201
HARRY S. TRUMAN NHS	PARK GENERAL	100	HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPO RT	445
HAWAII VOLCANOES NP	PARK GENERAL	214	CONSTR & EXPAND OBSERVATORY	8,785
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	PRESERVE & REHABILITATE THE IRONMASTERS HOUSE	14,026
HOT SPRINGS NP	PARK GENERAL	188	REHABILITATE THERMAL WAT ER DISTRIBUTION LINES	43,183
INDIANA DUNES NL	BAILLY UNIT	286	CONSTRUCT SEWER LINES AND LIFT STATION	25,825
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	286	ENVIRONMENTAL ED CAMP SEWER IMPROVEMENTS	709
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	286	ENVIRONMENTAL ED CAMP SEWER IMPROVEMENTS	15,399
INDIANA DUNES NL	WEST UNIT	288	CONSTRUCT WEST UNIT ACCESS ROAD	1,494
INDIANA DUNES NL	WEST UNIT	288	CONSTRUCT ACCESS ROAD	36,022

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATION
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	289	CONSTRUCT EAST UNIT TRANSIT CENTER	108,876
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	289	TRANSIT TERMINAL AND INFORMATION CENTER	4,803
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	289	CONSTRUCT TRANSIT TERMINAL & INFO. CENTER	1,000
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	289	CONSTRUCT TRANSIT TERMINAL & INFO CENTER	1,797
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	290	CONSTRUCT PAUL H DOUGLAS CENTER	1,000
INDIANA DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	290	CONSTRUCT PAUL H.DOUGLAS CENTER	156,468
INDIANA DUNES NL	WEST UNIT	291	TRANSIT TERMINAL AND INFORMATION CENTER	2,352
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	294	UPGRADE ACCESS ROAD, 3.5 MILES	392
INDIANA DUNES NL	EAST UNIT	294	UPGRADE ACCESS ROAD	2,786
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	14,495
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTRUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	11,108
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	PARK GENERAL	114	CONSTUCT VISITOR USE FACILITY-CHALMETTE/BARRA	81,856
JEAN LAFITTE NHP & PRES	CHALMETTE	114	JACKSON'S LINE AT CHALMETTE	43,509
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	OLD COURTHOUSE EXTERIOR RESTORATION	49
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	201	REHABILITATE EXTERIOR OF OLD COURTHOUSE	805
JEFFERSON N E M NHS	PARK GENERAL	229	INTERIOR DOME REPAIRS, OLD COURTHOUSE	92,253
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	148	VISITOR FACILITY, UNGER FARM HOUSE	46,358
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NMEM	PARK GENERAL	148	VISITOR FACILITY, UNGER FARM HOUSE	10,268
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	107	WATER SYSTEM FY-82 SUPPLEMENTAL	35
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	107	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	39,778
KALAUPAPA NHS	PARK GENERAL	107	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM	24,992
KATMAI NAT PRK & PRES	BROOKS RIVER	142	ARCHELOGICIAL SALVAGE BROOK RIVER SITES	25,151
KENAI FJORDS NATL PARK	PARK GENERAL	100	EXIT GLACIER VISITOR FACILITIES-BLDGS & TRAIL	15,615
KENAI FJORDS NATL PARK	PARK GENERAL	100	EXIT GLACIER VISITOR FACILITIES-BLDGS & TRAIL	7,839
KENAI FJORDS NATL PARK	PARK GENERAL	100	EXIT GLACIER VISITOR FACILITIES-BLDGS & TRAIL	13,058
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION ADAP USE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	364,075
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	SKAGWAY	114	RESTORATION ADAP USE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	1,146
KLONDIKE GOLDRUSH NHP	CHILKOOT PASS	132	WATER SYSTEM - SHEEP CAMP AND DYEA	14,207
LAKE MEAD NRA	OVERTON BEACH (NEV.)	387	EMERGENCY REPAIR- OVERTON BEACH	33,709
LASSEN VOLCANIC NP	SOUTHWEST DEVELOP.AREA	263	CORRECT RETAINING WALL AND COULVERT FAILURES	2,298
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	PRESERVE LINCOLN HOME,IN STALL ATMOSPHERIC CONTRL	3,200
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	PRESERVE LINCOLN HOME,IN STALL ATMOSPHERIC CONTRL	12,956
LINCOLN HOME NHS	PARK GENERAL	196	RESTORE LINCOLN HOME LINCOLN HOME	133,127
LOWELL HIST PRES COMM	PARK GENERAL	204	CULTURAL CENTER A & E - PHASE I, II, AND III	20,000
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	HVAC MODIFICATION	26,846
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	107	CORRECT HVAC SYSTEM	2,651
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	REHAB BOOTT MILL COMPLEX PLUS $62,900 PC/IP 83-11	4,261
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	STABILIZE/REHABILITATE B OOTT MILL COMPLEX	116,225
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	STABILIZE/REHABILITATE B OOTT MILL COMPLEX	190,544
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	117	STABILIZE/REHABILITATE B OOTT MILL COMPLEX	4,109
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	118	DEVELOP BOOTT MILL BOARD INGHOUSE PARK	236
LOWELL NHP	PARK GENERAL	136	REHABILITATE SUFFOLKMILL HYDRO-TURBINES	16,435
MAMMOTH CAVE NP	PARK GENERAL	141	DEVELOPMENT OF PARK SEWE R SYSTEM	20,000
MARTIN L KING JR NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	DOCUMENTATION AND DRAWINGS	2,801
MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS	PARK GENERAL	102	REHAB STRUCTURE	159
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	117	CONST 11 RUINS SHELTERS; PROVIDE EXHIBITS	46,853
MESA VERDE NP	PARK GENERAL	223	CONSTRUCT COMPLETE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	62
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	278	UPGRADE WATER & ELECTRIC SYSTEMS	40,043
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	315	REHABILITATE SUNRISE LODGE	23,382
MOUNT RAINIER NP	SUNRISE	315	REHABILITATE SUNRISE LODGE	2,757
MOUNT RAINIER NP	LONGMIRE	327	LONGMIRE FIRE WATER MAIN AND ALARM	69,770
MOUNT RAINIER NP	PARADISE	328	SPRINKLERS IN GSI AND SKI DORM/GUIDE - PA	30,241
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY		102	GRADE SEPARATE PALMETTO & PONTOCOLA	1,052

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY	NATCHEZ SUBDISTRICT	114	SEC 3V1 & 2 CONST 10.8 MI OF PARKWAY	134
NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY		300	ID3-CONST 3 MI PKWY	64,354
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	PARK GENERAL	DS11	GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT	14,447
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF-PHASE IV	37,719
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF-PHASE IV	22,743
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPLACE GLASS IN SKYLIGHT-PHASE V	16,869
NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER	PARK GENERAL	101	REPAIR ROOF-PHASE III	172
NCP-CENTRAL	WEST POTOMAC PARK	245	FDR MEMORIAL	197,874
NCP-CENTRAL	WEST POTOMAC PARK	245	FDR MEMORIAL PHASE II	548,078
NCP-CENTRAL	PARK GENERAL	245	FDR MEMORIAL - PHASE I	1,938
NCP-CENTRAL	THE MALL	409	FINISH SCULPTURE GARDEN NATL MALL-CONC. SUPPORT	544
NCP-CENTRAL	THE MALL	409	FINISH SCULPTURE GARDEN NATL MALL-CONC. SUPPORT	3,546
NCP-CENTRAL	EAST POTOMAC PARK	428	INSTALL SEWAGE STATION- UNSANITARY CONDITIONS	966
NCP-CENTRAL	PARK GENERAL	428	INSTALL SEWAGE STATIONS UNSANITARY CONDITIONS	99,870
NCP-CENTRAL	WASHINGTON MONUMENT	440	VISITOR SERVICES FACILITY	28,409
NEZ PERCE NHP	SPALDING SITE (HQTRS)	102	SPAULDING HQ DEVEL	29,553
NORTH CASCADES NP	LAKE CHELAN	147	FIELDS POINT DEVELOPMENT	32,000
NORTH CASCADES NP	MARBLEMOUNT (O/SIDE BDRY)	296	REHABILITATE MARBLEMOUNT WATER SYSTEM	15,711
NORTH CASCADES NP	HOZOMEEN	297	DEVELOP GROUND WATER SOURCE	1,280
NORTH CASCADES NP	COLONIAL CREEK	298	REHAB. COLONIAL CREEK WATER SYSTEM	35,408
OLYMPIC NP		261	HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION COMPLETION	3,232
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION	1,571
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	261	HIGHWAY REALIGNMENT	87
OLYMPIC NP	LAKE CRESCENT	268	REHABILITATE LAKE CRESCENT LODGE	169
PADRE ISLAND NS	PARK GENERAL	156	RECONSTRUCT PORTIONS OF MAJOR PARK ROADS	2,000
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER INTERPRETIVE MEDIA	1,843
PECOS NM	PARK GENERAL	101	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER INTERPRETIVE MEDIA	11,615
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	101	MEMORIAL COLUMN REHAB AN D ILLUMINATION	2,429
PERRY'S VICTORY & IPM	PARK GENERAL	109	CONNECT PARK W/VILLAGE SEWAGE T-MENT PLANT	264
PICTURED ROCKS NL	SOUTH BAY	108	PARKING AREA, TRAILS Q C OMF STA MUNISING FALLS	4,397
PRESIDENT'S PARK		305	WHITEHOUSE GROUNDS	3,298
PRINCE WILLIAM FOR PK		135	REHAB/REPAIR UNSAFE BLDG CABIN CAMP#1-PHASE IV	51,272
REDWOOD NP	DEL NORTE	149	CORRECT UNSAFE CAMPING (FRESH WATER LAGOON)	35,871
REDWOOD NP	PARK GENERAL	206	REDWOOD INFORMATION CENTER	15,613
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	108	PROVIDE SAFE REC. TRAIL, JOYCE RD/BOULDER BR;PH1	705
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	108	PROVIDE BIKE TRAIL ACCES S/PARKWIDE	826
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	206	CORRECT SEVERE STRUCTURA L DEFECTS/RETAINING WALL	185
ROCK CREEK PARK	PARK GENERAL	206	CORRECT SEVERE STRUCTURA L DEFECTS/RETAINING WALL	19,756
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	RECONS 10.7 MI OF TRL RG RD,GRAND LA TO PHANTM VA	7
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	106	REBUILD 11-MI. PHANTOM V AL.-GRAND LAKE ROAD SEC.	3,950
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	KAWUNEECHE VALLEY	211	RESTORE-RECONSTR 9 BLDGS HOLZWARTH RANCH,RDS,TRLS	3,101
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB WATER SYSTEMS AT FALL R PASS & WILD BASIN	6,000
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	237	REHAB FALL RIVER PASS & WILD BASIN WATER SYSTEMS	25,517
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	243	DEVELOP BEAR LAKE SHUTTLE SYSTEM	1,254
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NP	PARK GENERAL	291	REPLACE FACILITIES DAMAG ED IN 1982 LAWN L. FLOOD	14,809
SEQUOIA NP	GIANT FOREST	103	O & M MANUAL FOR INTERIM SEWER	41
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	113	UTILITIES & PARKING FOR CONCESSIONER FACIL	2,134
SEQUOIA NP	GRANT GROVE	114	SEWAGE TREATMENT & WATER STORAGE FACILITIES	431,839
SEQUOIA NP	CLOVER CREEK	200	WATER, SEWER AND ROADS FOR CONCESSIONS	22,364
SEQUOIA NP	CLOVER CREEK	200	WATER SEWER ROAD SYSTEM PHASE I	217,427
SEQUOIA NP	PARK GENERAL	245	PROVIDE ROAD & UTILITIES FOR CONCESSIONS DEV'MENT	15,785
SHENANDOAH NP	DICKEY RIDGE	102	CONST. COMFORT STATION, UTILITIES, GROUNDS WALKS	11,787
SHENANDOAH NP	CENTRAL DISTRICT	118	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	133

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
SHENANDOAH NP	SOUTH DISTRICT	125	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	2,782
SHENANDOAH NP	SOUTH DISTRICT	125	RECONSTRUCT SKYLINE DRIVE PORTION 35 MILES	1,288
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	115	RESTORE RUSSIAN MISSION	2,601
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	RESTORATION, ADAP USE OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES	1,960
SITKA NATL HIST PARK		115	HISTORIC BUILDING RESTOR ATION, RUSSIAN MISSION	1,550
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	336
SITKA NATL HIST PARK	PARK GENERAL	121	STUDY-RIVER/BEACH BANK EROSION AND CONTROL	6,887
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	15,105
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL		124	RESTORE COAST GUARD STAT ION FOR ADAPTIVE USE	3,000
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	180	REHABILITATE PLATTE RIVE R CAMPGROUND	71,372
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NL	PARK GENERAL	208	HARBOR LOCATION SUITA- BILITY/FEASIBILITY STUDY	41,039
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	28,288
SPRINGFIELD ARMORY NHS	PARK GENERAL	103	REHAB HISTORIC STRUCTURE S	65,716
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE SEAWALL, UNDERWATER INVESTIGATION	1,800
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHAB SEAWALL AND HISTOR IC STRUCTURES	3,002
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHAB SEAWALL AND HISTOR IC STRUCTURES	41,600
STATUE OF LIBERTY NM	ELLIS ISLAND	107	REHABILITATE MAIN BUILD- ING-OLD PROCESSINGCENTER	1,481
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	SOUTH UNIT (MEDORA-HQ)	103	REMODEL VISITOR CENTER, ADD ADMIN. BUILDING	1,615
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	NORTH UNIT	148	RESURFACE 6 MILES OF ACCESS ROAD	2,195
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NP	PARK GENERAL	183	IMPROVE EXISTING WATER S YSTEMS (6 AREAS)	85,055
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH	205
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	STABILIZE MISSION CHURCH TUMACACORI HERITAGE	828
TUMACACORI NM	PARK GENERAL	122	MISSION CHURCH STABILIZA TION	13,265
UPPER DEL SC & REC RIV	PARK GENERAL		ROEBLING AQUEDUCT	197,070
UPPER DEL SC & REC RIV	PARK GENERAL		ROEBLING AQUEDUCT	31,651
VICKSBURG NMP	CAIRO DEVELOPMENT SITE	101	CAIRO	47,001
VICKSBURG NMP	PARK GENERAL	101	GUNBOAT CAIRO	2,757
VOYAGEURS NP	KETTLE FALLS	154	REHABILITATE KETTLE FALLS HOTEL	91,305
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONSTRUCT VISITOR INFORMATION FACILITIES	58,679
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST BOATING FACILITIES UTILITIES,ROADS &PARKING	174,891
VOYAGEURS NP	BLACK BAY	158	CONST VIS CENTER/RANGER STA W/UTILS, ROADS,DOCKS	8,747
WHITE HOUSE		247	RECONST ELECTRICAL SYS	21,310
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT NHS	PARK GENERAL	101	REHABILITATE BIRTHPLACE & CONST MAINT/MECH BLDG	1,367
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	104	CONSTRUCT VISITOR CENTER MAINT AREA, AND ATHS	3,521
WILSON'S CREEK NB	PARK GENERAL	123	REPLACE UNSAFE BRIDGE & REROUTE 2 MILES TOUR RD	765
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	130	PROVIDE SANITARY FACILIT Y FOR VISITOR HEALTH	367
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	138	RECONSTRUCT FILENE CENTER	4,484
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK	PARK GENERAL	138	RECONSTRUCT FILENE CENTER	76,139
YELLOWSTONE NP	LAKE (WYO)	138	CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL WAT ER STORAGE & TREATMENT	15,430
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	DB-LAUNDRY	88,068
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	DA-BOILER	182,488
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	DB-LAUNDRY	230,625
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CC-REPAIRS,ROOSEVELT LODGE	584
YELLOWSTONE NP		620	CF-LAKE DORM	49
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	DA-BOILER	47,746
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	3,738
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	79,253
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	73,958
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	55,313
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	59,240
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	26,840
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	3,054
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	56

PARK	DEVELOPED AREA	PKG #	PROJECT TITLE	FY-84 OBLIGATIONS
YELLOWSTONE NP	PARK GENERAL (ID-MT-WY)	620	REHABILITATE PURCHASED C ONCESSIONER FACILS (POR)	2,222
YOSEMITE NP	YOSEMITE VALLEY	249	REHAB WATER SYSTEM	176,748
YOSEMITE NP	YOSEMITE VALLEY	249	REHAB WATER SYSTEM	25,445
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	262	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM WAWONA	43,494
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	262	RECONSTRUCT WATER SYSTEM WAWONA	50,194
YOSEMITE NP	EL PORTAL	347	FINAL EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FACILITY	48
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	363	WAWONA HOTEL COMPLEX FIR E PROTECTION SYSTEM	90
YOSEMITE NP	WAWONA	451	SEWAGE COLLECTION TREAT MENT & DISPOSAL	165,198
YOSEMITE NP	GLACIER POINT	462	CONCESSIONS DEVELOPMENT	41,738
YOBEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	473	RECONSTRUCT FAILING ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	611,969
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	584	TRAM STAGING STUDY	27,483
YOSEMITE NP	CRANE FLAT	585	CRANE FLAT COMP DESIGN	75,903
YOSEMITE NP	PARK GENERAL	839	COORDINATION WITH CONCESSIONER	20,559
ZION NP	PARK GENERAL	201	UPGRADE ZION CANYON CONC ESSION UTILITY SYSTEMS	221,028
			Total, Fiscal 1984 Project Planning	10,513,343
			Total, Fiscal 1984 Advance Planning	5,594,442
			(Indicated in Previous Attached Listing)	
			Reimbursable and Other Project Work Not Listed in National Park Service Execution File	1,187,215
			Total Planning Obligations, Fiscal 1984	$17,295,000

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JAMES A. McCLURE

Nez Perce National Historical Park

White Bird Battlefield

Ms Grier: Thank you for coming today, I have a few questions which are important to discuss at this time. Last year a problem was brought to my attention which has not been satisfactorily resolved. The problem I reference is specific to a National Park site in Idaho--White Bird Battlefield--near White Bird, Idaho.

The White Bird Unit preserves the site of the first military engagement in the 1877 Nez Perce Indian War. The resource is the site itself which includes the battlefield and the route used by the U.S. Army troops before the encounter.

In 1969, the National Park Service purchased, under threat of imminent domain, 1111.6 acres of the area from the Hagen estate, which incidentally wanted to give freely approximately 40 acres of the land earlier. It was the understanding of the Hagen estate at that time, that because grazing was a historical use of the area, the Hagen's could continue to trail and graze livestock on the Park Service lands and to maintain and use existing ditches for water conveyance.

In the mid-1970's, Mr. Andy Dahlquist and Mr. Phil Wimer purchased the Hagen estate which surrounds the National Park site. They understood that they would be allowed to graze the areas that the Hagen's had normally been allowed to graze. The Superintendent at the time issued a Special Use Permit to allow sheep grazing on the site. One of the benefits of allowing controlled grazing on this site is to reduce the fire hazard which has been a threat in the past.

However, it looks like the situation is changing. Apparently, the Park Service now takes the position that grazing was not a historical use of the area. Last year, you advised Mr. Dahlquist and Mr. Wimer that their permits would be revoked at the end of 1984. The supposed reasons given for this action was overgrazing and contribution to a noxious weed problem. The present Superintendent decided that grazing was not compatible with the present use of the Park.

As a result of this, I visited that site in June of last year. There was not an overgrazing problem. As we both know, grazing of sheep can be done so as to control noxious weeds. This action by the Park Service clearly has no reason.

Following that visit, Senator Symms and I met with Mr. Dickenson, the National Park Service Director, who knew the area well. He stated to us at the time that grazing was a historical use of the area and he saw no reason to terminate the Special Use Permit. Therefore, the permit was renewed for 1985.

We received a letter, which I have right here, which states that grazing permits will continue to be renewed until there is a demonstrated conflict with archeological or historical value or until Congress appropriates monies for development of public use facilities at the site.

The livelihood of two families and the economy of the area depend upon having access to adequate grazing lands near the ranch. Grazing is a historical use of the area. Grazing sheep with lambs on parts of the Park grounds does not distract from "visitor experience"--but may even enhance it. The Park Service personnel have stated that they expect 1 million visitors per year to visit this site. This is clearly a long time in the future if it happens at all.

I believe that some statement is needed to assure Mr. Dahlquist and Mr. Wimer that it is not the intention of National Park Service to terminate grazing on the small areas necessary to their operation. Overgrazing clearly is not the problem and sheep grazing can be use to effectively control noxious weeds and decrease fire threats to the area. Conflict with Park visitors does not appear to be a just cause for elimination of grazing.

Please let myself and the Committee know what the National Park Service plans to do in this area. Thank you for coming before this Committee.

I would like to know what the Park Service plans are for this site in FY 1986 through 1990.

Question: Do you expect any construction at this site in the 1980's?

Answer: An interpretive center is tentatively planned for this site, however, considering current budget constraints, it is unlikely that any construction will take place in the 1980's.

Question: If so, what kind and to what extent? When are these to be made?

Answer: An interpretive facility which will function as an overall information center for the entire White Bird site is planned, but, as previously mentioned, it is unlikely that construction will take place in the 1980's.

Question: How will this affect the grazing of livestock in this area?

Answer: Allowing grazing to continue would be inconsistent with the purpose of the site which is to relay to visitors the significance of the conflict and the story of the first battle of the Nez Perce War. The Service believes that the presence of sheep would detract from a visitor's understanding and appreciation for the historic scene.

Question: Are there any immediate plans to terminate the Special Use Permit to Mr. Dahlquist and Mr. Wimer?

Answer: There are no immediate plans to terminate issuance of Special Use permits to Mr. Dahlquist and Mr. Wimer.

Question: What do we need to do to guarantee the continuation of the permits--do we need to enact bill language or can we have your assurances that grazing will continue?

Answer: Mr. Dahlquist is presently issued a Special Use Permit on a year-to-year basis. He had been offered a 3-year permit with the understanding that there would be annual reviews and adjustments. However, he turned this down, saying that a 1-year permit would be sufficient. Bill language would not be appropriate..

Question: How many visitors does the White Bird Battlefield site have annually? What percent of that figure are visitors who simply stop at the overlook, not going through the loop on old Highway 95? How many do you expect to visit the actual site each year for the next five years and how were these figures obtained?

Answer: Presently, there are no visitor statistics for White Bird Battlefield. Data from the Idaho Department of Transportation indicate that in 1984, 730 passenger-carrying vehicles passed White Bird on Highway 95 each day, but there is no indication of how many stopped. We have no evidence that this traffic count will change in the next 5 years, however, we plan to start monitoring traffic at the pulloff beginning this year.

Question: What are the plans for further study of the site? Will there be another full time summer employee, such as was present last year, simply to study the land purchase history of the area?

Answer: The U.S. Soil Conservation Service is conducting a study, to determine alternatives and feasibility of restoring and maintaining native grass species. Also, because the National Park Service considers it important to acquire visitor use data on all sites of Nez Perce National Historical Park, we are planning to phase in a visitation study at White Bird in 1985 utilizing a traffic counter, and in 1986 using volunteers. It should be noted that one of last year's seasonal employees was assigned a project to trace land use history of White Bird. However, he worked at the Spalding site as an interpreter the majority of the time and only spent approximately 5 days on the land use study. There is no record of a full-time summer employee studying the land purchase history of the area.

Question: Are there any plans to acquire more land near the site adjacent to the Park? If so, who owns these lands?

Answer: The Land Protection Plan mentions the State land adjacent to the White Bird site and suggests alternatives such as a cooperative agreement, scenic easement or land exchange by another Federal agency to protect the historic scene at the Battlefield. The National Park Service has no immediate plans to take any of these actions, but the planning process requires that a review be made of all potential threats.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI

Operations: National Park Service

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Question: I have reviewed the proposed budget requests for each facility of the National Park Service under the operations program. I note that there are sizeable differences for budget requests when compared to FY 84 visitation. To illustrate, the FY 86 budget request for Sequoia National Park is approximately $6.5 million and FY 84 visitation was 1.9 million. The budget request for Redwood National Park is $4.7 million while FY 84 visitation was approximately 554,000. Yet when one looks at the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, the budget request is $3.7 million while FY 84 visitation was over 2 million. Can you explain why the operations budget does not keep pace with visitation? How are the operations budgets arrived at?

Answer: Visitation is only one of several factors which park managers must consider when developing park operating budgets. Other factors include the management type of the park--natural, historical or recreational; the size, number, and proximity of park support facilities, such as visitor centers and roads; the park's proximity to large urban areas which may require special resource and visitor protection techniques; and the established visitor use trends of park features. All these workload factors combine to determine individual park operating budgets. Also, park budgets will generally increase as newly constructed facilities and/or additional land purchases are brought on line. Overall, the operating budget proposed for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in 1986 represents an increase of $857,000 since 1983, an increment of more than 30 percent. Increased Federal pay and other built-in costs account for the largest share of this increase.

Question: While visitation is increasing at the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, other services such as law enforcement activities, sanitary boat pumpout operations, and shoreline clean-up activities are being reduced or eliminated. It seems to me that the National Park Service ought to be bolstering these activities and providing the necessary support to see that these needs are being met as visitation is so high at this Park. How does the Park Service justify a reduction in these services?

Answer: As indicated previously, the budget for Glen Canyon has increased each year since 1983 as a result of increased Federal pay and other requirements. The following table illustrates these increases:

	Authorized Park Base
Fiscal 1983	$2,826,000
Fiscal 1984	3,213,000
Fiscal 1985	3,588,000
Fiscal 1986 (proposed)	3,683,000

In addition, support has been provided to the park through the Park Restoration and Improvement Program to meet cyclic repair needs and to correct health, life, and safety problems through major repair/rehabilitation of facilities as follows:

Fiscal 1983	$2,136,789
Fiscal 1984	1,922,022
Fiscal 1985	1,092,100

We recognize that Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is a rapidly growing new area with increasing popularity and use. However, during this time of fiscal restraint, the needs of national park areas must be viewed in the context of broader economic issues. In fiscal 1985, for example, Congress approved a 2 percent across-the-board reduction in all Department of Interior programs, including park operations and later enacted the Deficit Reduction Act which decreased funding for travel and motor vehicle use. The combined effect of these actions on the budget for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area was a cut of $143,000 below the level originally requested. We are taking steps to ensure that mandated cuts will have a minimum impact on services available to the visiting public.

Question: How does the Park Service intend to insure that public health and safety needs will be met?

Answer: Despite the funding reductions previously discussed, the park is taking steps to ensure the continued health and safety of visitors. For example, the Service is negotiating with the park concessioner to assure the pumpout station maintenance responsibility through a contract amendment. Closing some park roads leading to underutilized recreation areas and redirecting personnel to the more popular and heavily used areas surrounding the marinas will provide greater safety and recreation supervision.

Question: How much money is necessary to maintain law enforcement activities below Glen Canyon Dam; sanitary boat pumpout activities at the Lake Powell Marinas; cleanup of the shoreline along Lake Powell? Have funds been budgeted in FY 86? If so, how much by activity?

Answer: The fiscal 1985 budget includes $42,000 for 5 days a week ranger services in the River District between Lees Ferry and Glen Canyon Dam and $62,500 for 5 days a week maintenance of facilities, including campsites, water systems, historic structures, quarters, etc.

The fiscal 1986 amount budgeted for 5 days a week coverage is essentially the same.

Fiscal 1985 expenditures are estimated to be $49,000 for maintaining the pumpouts at Wahweap, Halls Crossing, Dangling Rope, and Bullfrog Marinas. This provides minimal inspection and provides for costs for water and electricity needed to operate the systems. The same amount is projected for fiscal 1986.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area presently has no lakeshore cleanup program along Lake Powell because of the considerable lake level fluctuation which resulted in flooding of campground areas. However, since the shoreline is now relatively stable, it will be necessary to establish a lakeshore cleanup program. No funds are specifically budgeted for this purpose in fiscal 1986. However, cost estimates are now being developed, using the Lake Mead National Recreation Area program as a model.

Road Construction

Question: Looking over the budget justifications, I note that no road construction projects have been identified in the FY 86 budget. I further note that language has been proposed to eliminate future participation in the Public Lands Highways program. Could you please provide a justification for this proposal?

Answer: Given the need to control Federal expenditures, it was the opinion of the Administration that reductions in the road construction area would be preferrable to reductions in other areas, such as park operations or visitor services.

Question: How does the National Park Service intend to meet safety and health needs to repair deteriorating road systems? Please explain.

Answer: The reductions being requested in fiscal 1986 are short-term. The Service will not cease road repair and reconstruction activities for an extended period of time. In regard to the issue of health and safety, it should be noted that the Federal Lands Highways Program has been a road and bridge reconstruction and new construction program. The National Park Service has always funded necessary road maintenance from its principal operating account. Such daily maintenance and repair work will continue to be accomplished and should be sufficient to meet safety standards. Moreover, construction funds would be programmed in a timely manner to correct any life threatening failure of a National Park Service road that should occur.

Entrance Fees

Question: I note that the National Park Service intends to adjust entrance fees as it deems appropriate under language accompanying the FY 86 budget request. Could you provide a listing of all entrance fees currently charged at National Parks, Recreation Areas, and Monuments in Arizona? Also, provide a detailed listing of charges for other visitor services.

Answer: The following is the requested listing of fees:

1985 National Park Service Recreation Fees

Park/Campground	User Fee	Entrance Per Vehicle	Fee Per Person
Casa Grande National Monument		$1	$.50
Chiricahua National Monument		1	.50
Bonita Canyon	$5		
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area			
Lees Ferry	5		
Wahweep	5		
Grand Canyon National Park		2	.50
North Rim	6		
Desert View	5		
Mather	6		
Hike-in	1		
Group (Base Rate)	10		
Special Events	50		
Lake Mead National Recreation Area			
Temple Bar	5		
Montezuma Castle National Monument		1	.50
Navajo National Monument		$1	$.50
Organ Pipe Cactus			
Headquarters	$6		
Group	10		
Petrified Forest National Monument		1	.50
Saguaro National Monument		1	.50
Sunset Crater National Monument			
Bonito	5		
Bus to O'Leary Peak	1		
Tonto National Monument		1	.50
Tumacacori National Monument		1	.50
Tuzigoot National Monument		1	.50
Walnut Canyon National Monument			
Crack-in-Rock Ruins			
Overnight Fee	2		
Wupatki National Monument			
Crack-in-Rock Ruins			
Overnight Fee	2		

Question: Could you further provide a listing of what increases you anticipate for these parks under the proposed entrance fee change? Would it affect other services as well? Please explain.

Answer: The Service is currently reviewing several options for increased recreation fees. In general, the fee increases being considered would be in line with the recommendations made by the General Accounting Office in a 1982 study of park entrance fees. The General Accounting Office proposed average increases of 150 percent over present fees for the areas they examined. The Service believes the General Accounting Office proposals are reasonable and would not have a significant impact on visitation to these areas. The Service will continue its policy of adjusting campground fees as necessary to ensure comparability with other Federal facilities as well as the private sector. The possibility of charging for other special services, such as backcountry permits, is also being reviewed.

Question: Has the National Park Service conducted any kind of definitive study to determine what impact the proposed entrance fee changes will have on present user groups? Please explain.

Answer: No definitive study has been conducted on a park-by-park basis of the impact on visitation of increased entrance fees. A 1982 study of selected parks by the General Accounting Office looked at the probable impact of fee increases on visitation levels and concluded that reasonable fees, implemented in accordance with the six criteria required by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, would not have a significant impact on visitation levels. In 1976, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation commissioned Economic Research Associates to conduct a study of the public willingness to pay user charges for recreation facilities. The firm's report revealed that a majority of all demographic groups favored the user fee concept over a total reliance on tax revenues, and that most people were willing to pay higher fees.

Question: The users of our Parks are already paying to support the operation and maintenance activities through taxes. Couldn't we argue that charging entrance fees is an additional taxing system?

Answer: Such an argument has been at the center of debates over park fees since the early years of the National Park System. However, the principal of charging an entrance fee for national park areas is well established. The first automobile permit fee was charged at Mount Rainier National Park in 1908. Since then, Congress has repeatedly supported the concept of user fees. In passing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, which authorized the present system of user and entrance fees, Congress acknowledged the general benefit to all Americans from the acquisition and development of park lands, but reaffirmed the concept that where the use of Federal recreation resources conveys special benefits to individuals which do not accrue to the general public, those individuals--the people who visit and use the parks--should pay a modest fee for the resources used.

Question: Would the proposed increases be utilized for the needs of each individual park or revert to the General Treasury? Please explain.

Answer: The Service is proposing that a separate Treasury account be established for revenues from recreation fees. Beginning in 1987, the Service would request appropriations from this account to cover the cost of fee collection and to provide additional funding to the parks for maintenance and operations.

Youth Conservation Corps

Question: Please provide a detailed listing of Youth Conservation Corps activities undertaken at National Parks in Arizona in FY 84.

Answer: The Youth Conservation Corps activities undertaken in 1984 at National Park Service areas in the State of Arizona were as follows:

Grand Canyon National Park: A nonresidential camp hosted 8 enrolless for 10 weeks. In addition to the $14,400 budgeted for enrollee salaries, supplies and materials, the Park Service provided an additional $8,990 for supervision, transportation, and technical assistance. The projects consisted of road maintenance, clerical assistance, environmental field research, sign making, construction of campgrounds, painting of buildings, and rehabilitation of old buildings.

Petrified Forest National Park: A nonresidential camp hosted 8 enrollees for 8 weeks. In addition to the $9,000 budgeted for enrollee salaries, supplies and materials, the Park Service provided an additional $649 for supervision, transportation, and some technical assistance. The projects consisted of trail grooming and cleanup, replacement and painting of bridge guardrails, undergrounding of propane tanks at the Rainbow Forest Visitor Center, and the fencing of the sewer lagoon and housing area.

Saguaro National Monument: A 5-day residential camp hosted 18 enrollees. In addition to the $27,000 budgeted for enrollee salaries, supplies and materials, the National Park Service provided an additional $12,213 which permitted the hosting of a second camp for 6 enrollees as well as the cost of supervision and technical assistance. The projects at both camps consisted of trail maintenance, facility maintenance repairs, sign posting, litter removal-roadside, road maintenance, visitor center maintenance, campground construction and picnic area facility maintenance.

Walnut Canyon/Tuzigoot National Monuments: Each monument hosted a nonresidential camp for two enrollees for 8 weeks. An amount of $3,600 was budgeted for enrollee salaries, supplies, and materials. The enrollees resurfaced several island trails and performed general conservation work.

Southern Arizona Group: The Southern Arizona Youth Conservation Program hosted eight enrollees for 8 weeks. The approved budget was $14,400, and the projects consisted of cleaning the visitor center, road maintenance, educational field trips, first aid training and archeological projects.

Question: How does the Park Service intend to pay for these types of maintenance activities without the benefit of the Youth Conservation Corps?

Answer: In fiscal 1984, most projects and work activities undertaken by Youth Conservation Corps enrollees were funded from either park base funds, cyclic maintenance funds, or park restoration and improvement funds. Therefore, if Youth Conservation Corps enrollees are not available, the work will either be performed by regular National Park Service employees or handled by contract.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Land Acquisition

Question: What steps are the National Park Service taking to acquire the remaining non-Federal lands within the boundaries of the Lake Mead National Recreational Area, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Saguaro National Monument, and the Tuzigoot National Monument?

Answer: The Land Protection Plan for Lake Mead National Recreational Area has been approved. There remain for acquisition some 118 tracts containing 4,879 acres. The funds available for fiscal 1985, about $50,221, are insufficient for any land acquisition.

The Land Protection Plan for Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument has been approved. There are 6 tracts of privately owned land containing about 210 acres remaining to be acquired. This is an inholding area for which funds from the inholding line item appropriation would be used for land acquisition on a willing seller/willing buyer basis.

The Land Protection Plan for Saguaro National Monument has received the concurrence of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. There remain within the boundaries only 2 tracts of privately owned land containing 237.16 acres. One of the tracts, containing 77.16 acres, is in a pending condemnation-by-complaint action with a land exchange being attempted as a settlement. The other tract is proposed to be protected by cooperative agreement.

The Land Protection Plan for Tuzigoot National Monument has been approved. A boundary revision for the monument was provided by the Act of November 10, 1978, which resulted in the addition of 4 tracts of privately owned land containing about 752 acres. The act authorized the appropriation of $1.350 million for acquisition of the added lands. None of the authorized funds has been appropriated. Negotiations are currently underway with the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the owner of the largest tract, containing some 704 acres, to determine the feasibility of acquiring fee and less-than-fee interests in the property by exchange.

Question: What is the appraisal estimate for the acquisition of these lands?

Answer: The lands have not been appraised.

Question: What plans does the Park Service have for acquiring these lands? Please explain.

Answer: In line with the need to reduce the budget deficit, a 3-year moratorium on requests for land acquisition funds for specific areas is planned beginning with fiscal 1986. Only limited funds will be requested for hardship and emergency cases and to pay anticipated awards and settlements and related costs on outstanding condemnation cases wherever they may occur through the National Park System. Alternatives to purchase, such as donations, exchanges, zoning and cooperative agreements, will continue to be used during the 3-year moratorium.

Question: In connection with current land acquisition authorities and Land Protection Planning efforts, explain the term "buy-lease-back arrangements." Give specific examples on how this has been used by the National Park Service and where it might be used in the future.

Answer: Procedures for conveyance of freehold and leasehold interest on lands of the National Park System are contained in title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, chapter 1, part 17. The authority for such conveyances is section 5(a) of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 354, 16 U.S.C. 4601-22(a) which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, under specific conditions, to convey a leasehold or freehold interest on federally owned real property acquired from non-Federal sources within any unit of the National Park System except national parks and those national monuments of scientific significance.

The term "freehold interest" means an estate in real property of permanent or of indefinite duration.

The term "leasehold interest" means an estate in real property for a fixed term of years or an estate from month-to-month or from year-to-year.

When it has been determined in accordance with the regulations that a freehold or leasehold interest will be offered for bid, a notice will be published in the Federal Register and, subsequently, once weekly for 5 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the property. Publication of the notice shall be completed not less than 30 nor more than 120 days of the date for bid opening. The notice shall contain at a minimum: a legal description of the land by public lands, subdivisions, metes-and-bounds or other suitable method; a statement of the interest to be conveyed, including restrictions to be placed on the use of the property; a statement of the fair market value of the interest below which the interest will not be conveyed, together with information as to where the Government's appraisal may be inspected; information as to any preference rights of former owners to acquire the interest upon matching the highest bid; an outline of bid procedures and a designation of the time and place for submitting bids; and an outline of conveyance procedures, requirements and time schedule.

The use of the sell-leaseback arrangement has not been used extensively in the National Park Service. The arrangement was recently used at Gettysburg National Military Park. The interest, with suitable covenants and restrictions on the land and improvement, was sold to the single bidder on December 21, 1984. The property had been purchased in 1976.

Some of the advantages of conveying freehold and leasehold interests are as follows:

> Conveyance of such interests would provide the opportunity for getting back some of the original

Federal expenditure for the land depending on the interest to be conveyed and the restrictions on its use;

Conveyance would permit private individuals or enterprises to share in responsibility for management of National Park System areas, reducing Federal operation and management cost; and

Conveyance of a freehold interest would reduce the total land in Federal ownership and return it to local government tax rolls.

Future use of the sell-leaseback arrangement will be in accordance with each area's land protection plan.

Question: The 1986 budget for land acquisition, to say the least, is a drastic decrease from the 1985 budget. Please provide details on other means the Park Service may be exploring to acquire title to the non-Federal land within National Monuments and Recreation Areas in Arizona.

Answer: Other means that the National Park Service will be exploring to acquire title to non-Federal land within the national monuments and recreation areas in Arizona are donations and exchanges. The sucoess of acquisition by exchange depends on the willingness of the landowner to exchange and the availability of surplus Federal land.

State Grants

Question: I understand that the Park Service has no funds budgeted to Arizona for State assistance in 1986. Please provide details on State grants awarded to Arizona in FY 84 and FY 85 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in terms of funding and purpose of project.

Answer: The Administration is requesting a moratorium on Land and Water Conservation Fund State grants until such time as the budget deficit is sufficiently under control to allow further funding. This would preclude new funding allocations to any State in fiscal 1986, although States may continue to fund individual grants with any carried over and recovered funds from prior years that are available.

The following are Land and Water Conservation Fund projects awarded in fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985 for the State of Arizona:

GENERAL LWCF REPORT

STATE = AZ REGION = WR SPONSOR TYPE: S=STATE, C=COUNTY, L=LOCAL
Fiscal Year=84

PROJECT-ID	PROJECT NAME	ACRES	TYPE *	OBLIGATION	**
AZ					
0400580XXX	KIWANIS PARK	5.0	L C	$92,500.00	A
0400585XXX	THORPE PARK BALLFIELD	.0	L D	$9.976.54	C
0400581XXX	COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT	.0	L D	$44,874.00	A
0400584XXX	OPEN SPACE ACTIVITY AREA	.0	L D	$17,500.00	A
0400578XXX	WOODLAN LAKE PARK	.0	C D	$39,000.00	A
0400593XXX	PAYSON MUNICIPAL POOL	.0	L D	$200,000.00	A
0400586XXX	CACTUS PARK	.0	L D	$10,000.00	A
0400990XXX	MOON VALLEY PARK	.0	L D	$147,565.00	A

PROJECT-ID	PROJECT NAME	ACRES	TYPE	OBLIGATION	
0400591XXX	CAVE CREEK PARK SOFTBALL COMPLEX	.0	L D	$140,000.00	A
0400587XXX	HERITAGE PARK	.0	L D	$8,500.00	A
0400579XXX	GAINEY RANCH PARK	.0	L D	$76,150.00	A
0400589XXX	LITTLE LEAQUE/MULTI-PURPOSE FIELDS	.0	L D	$106,600.00	A
0400583XXX	PARK IMPROVEMENTS	.0	L D	$26,350.00	A
0400592XXX	NEIGHBORHOOD PARK IMPORVEMENTS, PHAS	.0	L D	$120,000.00	A
0400582XXX	SANTA RITA PARK COMFORT STATION	.0	L D	$20,000.00	A
0400588XXX	MINI PARK/RECREATION COMPLEX	.0	L D	$12,827.00	A
COUNT	16	TOTAL		$1,079,842.54	
COUNT	16 TOTALS	5.0		$1,079,842.54	

Fiscal Year=1985

PROJECT-ID	PROJECT NAME	ACRES	TYPE	OBLIGATION	
			*		**
AZ					
0400594XXX	CARVER PARK IMPROVEMENTS	.0	L D	$53,000.00	A
0400595XXX	ST.JOHN FAIRGROUND PARK IMPROVEMENTS	.0	L D	$39,000.00	A
0400596XXX	CLARKDALE SWIMMING POOL IMPROVEMENTS	.0	L R	$8,550.00	A
0400597XXX	COTTONWOOD RIVERFRONT PARK	.0	L D	$52,500.00	A
0400598XXX	TONTO CREEK FISH HATCHERY RENOVATION	.0	S R	$212,200.00	A
0400599XXX	PROSPECTOR PARK DEVELOPMENT (PHASE I	.0	L D	$102,500.00	A
0400600XXX	FREDONA LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD DEV.	.0	L D	$14,000.00	A
0400601XXX	CHINO VALLEY MULTI-USE COURT DEV.	.0	L D	$11,023.00	A
0400602XXX	SIERRA VISTA PARK ACQUSITION	10.4	L A	$71,875.00	A
0400603XXX	MAMMOTH MULTI-USE PARK DEV.	.0	L D	$23,853.00	A
0400604XXX	EAST CPCP@AH RECREATOPM @ARL	.0	L D	$19,775.00	A
0400605XXX	PIONEER PARK	.0	L D	$37,750.00	A
0400606XXX	ALEGRE PARK - PHASE I DEVELOPMENT	.0	L D	$65,000.00	A
0400607XXX	PATAGONIA LAKE STATE PARKS CAMPGROUN	.0	S D	$86,800.00	A
0400608XXX	15TH STREET SOFTBALL FIELD LIGHTING	.0	L D	$22,500.00	A
0400609XXX	ST. JOHNS PARK RAMADA	.0	L D	$.00	A
0400610XXX	NEIGHBORHOOD PARK IMPROV. PH III	.0	L D	$38,460.00	A
0400611XXX	TERMITE FIELD LIGHTING IMPROVEMENT	.0	L D	$5,500.00	A
0400612XXX	CHRISTY COVE PARK DEVELOPMENT	.0	L D	$60,125.00	A
0400613XXX	NEVITT PARK CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT	.0	L D	$66,000.00	A
COUNT	20	TOTAL		$990,411.00	
COUNT	20 TOTALS	10.4		$990,411.00	

* D = Development of Recreation facilities
C = Combination Acquisition and Development

** A = Active project
C = Completed project

Saguaro National Monument -- West

Question: Could you provide an update on the status of activities surrounding the trespass violations of Consolidated Mining Company with regard to the Old Yuma Mine?

Answer: The Yuma Mine is an unpatented claim on Bureau of Land Management land immediately adjacent to the monument boundary in the Tucson Mountain Unit, west of Saguaro National Monument. The Bureau of Land Management has approved a plan of operations for gold extraction from the mine and its trailings through a cyanide leaching process.

Access to the mine is over private land. When the landowner closed this road to the Consolidated Mining Company, it began using an old four-wheel drive road across the national monument.

The monument superintendent closed this access, "Box Canyon" jeep trail or "monument road," on May 11, 1984.

On May 23, 1984, the United States District Court enforced a stipulation allowing temporary caretaker access pending the decision of the court on a motion for summary judgment made by Consolidated and the Government regarding this access.

On October 29, 1984, the District Court judge ruled that the jeep trail across the monument had not been established as a public road as Consolidated had alleged.

Two remaining issues in the Consolidated Mining Company's claim to use the park surfaced at a December 3, 1984, status conference held with the District judge:

-- Did the company have a prescriptive right to use the monument road; and

-- Was the monument road an appurtenant right to the mining activities outside the monument?

Cross motions are scheduled to be filed by mid-April.

Continuation of caretaker access was stipulated to continue pending the cross motions and the court decision.

Consolidated has made a counteroffer seeking a right of access for the parent company, use of a 3/4 ton truck for more than just custodial work, and an extension on the stipulation for as long as it takes them to get a right-of-way elsewhere.

Question: Does the Park Service expect that planned mining operations at the Old Yuma Mine will be allowed to move forward?

Answer: The National Park Service is involved in this mining issue through conditions of access. The mining operation is located on adjacent Bureau of Land Management property where the National Park Service has no authority.

Question: What impact will the mining operation have on the environment within the Monument? Does the Park Service anticipate any adverse impacts on groundwater?

Answer: The National Park Service planned to reclaim the road now used for temporary access to the mine; however, the increased use of the road has damaged vegetation. Park staff has no data as to the disturbance to wildlife and backcountry users from dust and noise pollution or, in the case of a technical failure of the leaching vats, the contamination of surface and subsurface groundwater.

National Park Service officials question if the mining operation, which sucessfully met Bureau of Land Management standards, compiles with the Arizona Department of Health and Safety "Groundwater Protection Requirements."

Question: What steps may be taken to ensure that similar incidents of this nature may not occur in the Saguaro Monument?

Answer: By instructional memorandum dated August 10, 1984, the Bureau of Land Management provided its District Offices with specific guidance concerning coordination and consultation with other Federal surface management agencies over proposed mining operations. This was to ensure the earliest possible notice of proposed activities and the incorporation of National Park Service comments on said activities into all environmental analyses prepared by the Bureau of Land Management. However, under the Mining Law of 1872, the operator of the mining concern retains the legal right to conduct operations so long as they will not cause unnecessary or undue degradation. Mitigating measures proposed by the National Park Service beyond those necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation may be included in a plan of operations only with the concurrence of the operator.

Question: Was the Park Service notified by the Bureau of Land Management prior to the BLM approval of the Consolidated Mining Company's plan of operation at the Old Yuma Mine?

Answer: The National Park Service was not notified of the Bureau of Land Management's approval of the Consolidated Mining Company's operation. Park officials learned of the action from private citizens. The company, however, had complied with Bureau of Land Management's existing regulatory process.

Question: It is my understanding that law enforcement activities on major commuter roads surrounding the Monument are provided by Park Service personnel. Does Pima County provide sufficient law enforcement to ease the strain on limited Park Service personnel at the Monument? Should this type of law enforcement be a Park Service or County function? Please explain.

Answer: The National Park Service and Pima County have a good working relationship. The two agencies are seeking concurrent jurisdiction at Saguaro and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monuments. Currently, the two areas are guided by proprietory interests. Concurrent jurisdiction will allow the National Park Service to assimiliate State laws and prosecute crimes in Federal court.

There are two commuter roads into Tucson through the west unit of Saguaro. Under the agreement signed several years ago, the roads are owned and patrolled by the National Park Service, but maintained by the county.

More than 1 million cars use these roads annually with an annual average of 60 motor vehicle accidents. Budget restrictions have forced the park staff to eliminate patrols on the roads since April 1. In the past 5 days, there have been four motor vehicle accidents. The commuter roads and patrols will be addressed in the General Management Plan planning process.

Question: Could you please provide for the record an estimate on the numbers of hours devoted to law enforcement within the boundaries of the Monument by Park Service personnel? Are there sufficient resources included in the FY 86 operating budget for the Monument to adequately continue these activities?

Answer: There is no data available on the number of hours devoted to law enforcement activities by Park Service employees at Saguaro National Monument. Rangers perform a variety of duties during their work shift and do not center strictly on law enforcement. A ranger in the west unit of the park is involved in an average of 9.5 incidents during an 8-hour shift. "Incidents" range from issuing citations to providing visitor assistance. The east unit does not have as dramatic an incident rate.

Resources projected in fiscal 1986 will provide minimal coverage of law enforcement responsibilities by park personnel.

Question: It is my understanding that a large amount of maintenance work within the Monument for trail maintenance, interpretive activities, and other activities are provided by volunteers at Saguaro. Why is this occurring?

Answer: There exists in the area a large cadre of interested citizens who desire to donate their time and expertise to perform a variety of park activities. The Park Service has made use of the volunteers' talents and dedication to supplement the resources made available through the budget process.

Question: Shouldn't the Park Service staff be working with volunteers to provide maintenance of trails, etc.?

Answer: One seasonal employee supervises maintenance work performed by the Student Conservation Association, the Youth Conservation Corps, and juvenile offender crews. There are no volunteers performing maintenance work currently, although trail maintenance assistance from organizations such as the Sierra Club is being considered.

Question: How many hours are being devoted to maintenance activities by volunteers? By Park Service full-time staff?

Answer: Currently, there are no volunteers performing maintenance activities. Six full-time employees coordinate the maintenance program at the monument.

Question: Does the Monument have the financial resources to devote their own staff to these activities? If not, please explain why.

Answer: Budget limitations have required park officials to seek alternative means of providing adequate service to park visitors. Volunteer efforts at Saguaro have proven highly successful as an alternate means for providing visitor services. Ninety percent of the interpretive functions are done by 110 volunteers. Thirty volunteers with horses act as roving rangers, and a cadre of volunteer hikers serve as wilderness patrol in each unit. The Service views the volunteer work as an acceptable supplement to the limited resources made available as part of the Administration's effort at reducing the Federal budget deficit.

Grand Canyon Railroad

Question: Could you provide the status of the proposed establishment of rail passenger service from Williams to the Grand

Canyon by Railroad Resources, Inc.? Does the Park Service expect that rail service will be initiated by 1985? Please explain.

Answer: Railroad Resources, Incorporated of Scottsdale, Arizona, proposes the reintroduction of a scenic, steam, locomotive passenger service into South Rim Village from Williams, Arizona, 60 miles south. In November 1984, Railroad Resources, Incorporated submitted a final draft Environmental Assessment on the proposed project. Operational and Maintenance Plans were submitted to the park earlier.

Railroad Resources, Incorporated was issued a Special Use Permit, which expired December 31, 1984, to cover planning, track work, and test train activities.

A new 5-year Special Use Permit has been issued to Railroad Resources, Incorporated for additional work. When Railroad Resources is ready to run the train, a commercial license will be issued.

Railroad Resources, Incorporated has announced that it has obtained funds for phase 1 of the project which includes track restoration and the operation of trains into the park. The historic Grand Canyon Line Depot in the park is scheduled for rehabilitation in phase 1. Railroad Resources, Incorporated has not started any work within the park, but it expects to conduct a pilot run after Labor Day, 1985.

Question: It is my understanding that the use of the Railroad Depot within the park will be reserved for the operation of the railroad by Railroad Resources, Incorporated. Have there been other requests for the use of this Depot by others within the Park? If so, by who and for what purposes? If the Railroad plans should not move ahead, will the existing concessioner at the Depot be given priority use? If not, please explain.

Answer: The Grand Canyon Line Depot is vacant while awaiting rehabilitation for the railroad project. Grand Canyon Trail Guides, a park concessioner, was located in the building but was moved by the National Park Service to a building adjacent to the Backcountry Reservation Office and adjacent to the Campers Services Building. The National Park Service maintains that the service provided by Grand Canyon Trail Guides and the park staff in the Backcountry Reservation Office dovetail and the two offices should remain neighbors. At this time, the National Park Service has reason to believe that Railroad Resources, Incorporated will occupy the depot. However, if it does not use the building, it will be put to an alternative use.

Question: Could you provide a detailed listing of the activities that have been undertaken by the Park and Railroad Resources, Inc. to implement the rail passenger service?

Answer: A series of meetings since 1983 between the National Park Service, Railroad Resources, Incorporated, and Fred Harvey, a park concessioner, led to the development of the Environmental Assessment and the planned issuance of the Special Use Permit.

Question: If the rail service should be initiated this year, what impacts will this activity have on the park? Please provide details on activities that will need to be undertaken this year.

Answer: Existing park staff will be reassigned duties to provide interpretation, visitor and custodial services to the additional visitors arriving by rail. Some rehabilitation of the depot and adjacent areas will be accomplished prior to the pilot run currently scheduled after Labor Day, 1985. The rehabilitation work will be accomplished by the National Park Service and Railroad Resources, Incorporated.

Grazing--Grand Canyon

Question: Could you provide an update on the status of grazing permits that were due to expire within the Park? Does the Park Service plan to reissue any of these permits? Are there any feasible alternatives? If so, please explain.

Answer: The Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act extended grazing privileges for 10 years to permittees on former Lake Mead National Recreation Area lands. Permittees on former Lake Mead lands whose permits expired on January 1, 1985, have been reissued temporary, nonrenewable licenses, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, allowing grazing to continue through the winter/spring 1985 season. After this date, grazing will no longer be allowed within the park. The grazing phaseout affected five permittees. In 1983, 294 cattle grazed the 5 allotments which total 193,000 acres.

A United States Forest study, completed under a National Park Service contract, has concluded that the only means by which significant restoration of Grand Canyon land, impacted by over 75 years of grazing, can occur is through the elimination of the grazing activity. The elimination of grazing on this land was mandated by Public Law 93-620, enacted January 3, 1975. So as not to inflict undue hardship on the permittees, a further extension through the spring 1985 season was granted.

Housing--Grand Canyon

Question: I understand a critical situation exists within the Grand Canyon National Park of a housing shortage for full-time permanent employees and seasonal employees of the park. Not only are the numbers of houses inadequate to meet the needs of the employees, but most are in a very bad state of disrepair. Does the Park Service have a long-term plan to effectively resolve this problem? Please explain.

Answer: The park does have a long-term housing plan for Grand Canyon National Park employees. Funding requests for new construction have been deferred to other pressing needs, especially water, sewer, and public health concerns. Limited improvements were made in fiscal 1983 and 1984 with maintenance funds.

The park is exploring options for improving and expanding the capacity of an employee trailer court, including seeking concessioner assistance.

The park does provide limited housing to cooperating agencies and permittees through long-term agreements with the United States Post Office, the Grand Canyon Unified School District, the Grand Canyon Clinic, the United States Magistrates Office, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, and the Coconino County Sheriff's Office. Efforts are underway to phase out these employees from National Park Service housing as employees change or agreements are renewed.

Question: It is my understanding there is an immediate need for 49 permanent homes for permanent employees and 19 trailers for seasonal employees. What are the proposed costs for this housing? If it is to be provided over a phased-in period, please provide an estimated cost on needs per year.

Answer: The staff at Grand Canyon National Park developed a preliminary estimate of $4.6 million for new permanent housing and additional trailers. However, because of the need to address higher priority projects, particularly those involving potential health and safety problems, the proposal to construct permanent housing has not been assigned a Servicewide construction priority. Given the continuing requirement to correct known health and safety deficiencies, it is unlikely that this project will warrant inclusion in the Service's Construction Program in the foreseeable future. Repair and rehabilitation efforts directed towards existing housing at Grand Canyon National Park will continue on an annual basis with funds available in the Repair and Rehabilitation Program.

Question: Have any funds been included in the FY 86 budget for housing purposes? Does the Park Service have the capability to undertake housing activities in FY 86? If so, please explain.

Answer: No funds are included in the fiscal 1986 budget for major housing rehabilitation or new construction. The National Park Service would have the capability of performing some rehabilitation work and preparing plans for new housing in fiscal 1986 if funding becomes available.

South Rim Road--Grand Canyon

Question: As you know, I have expressed concern from time to time about the deteriorating condition of the road leading to the South Rim Entrance of Grand Canyon National Park. Have funds been budgeted in FY 86 to start the planning and design for reconstruction work on the South Rim Road?

Answer: Yes, a $25,000 engineering study for Grand Canyon roads has been programmed for fiscal 1986.

Question: Why were funds not included in the FY 86 budget? What are the National Park Service plans for this road in the future? Please explain.

Answer: A $25,000 engineering study for Grand Canyon roads has been programmed for fiscal 1986. This engineering study represents the prerequisite first stage of any road project.

Question: How much will be necessary to initiate these activities in FY 86? How much will be necessary in future years to complete the reconstruction work?

Answer: It is difficult to predict, prior to completion of the engineering study, how much this project will cost or how long the construction project may take.

Question: Provide an estimate of the total cost for road construction. Outline a plan on how the reconstruction could be completed in phases. Give details on the type of reconstruction activity and cost estimate for each phase.

Answer: The programmed engineering study to be conducted in fiscal 1986 will address these issues. Detailed cost estimates and phasing is not available at this time.

Backcountry - Overnight Hikers

Question: Provide an estimate on the number of permits annually issued to overnight hikers in Grand Canyon.

Answer: Backcountry permits issued in 1984 include:

11,596 backcountry use permits--on the average, there are 3 people to 1 permit

33,777 overnight backcountry permits for 75,067 user-nights

542 commercial trips

In 1983, 13,120 backcountry use permits were issued.

Question: Efficient service to visitors is an important function of the National Park Service. Please explain the permit procedure and lead time required by overnight hikers to obtain a permit.

Answer: Potential backcountry users must write or call the park for permit information. Instructions and suggestions are provided to the potential backcountry user promptly. Certain trails, including "Corridor" and "Bright Angel," are among the most popular, and the use limits established in the Backcountry Management Plan are reached quickly. Hikers may not be able to get their first choice for permits, but the park backcountry office can recommend alternate trips in the undeveloped 1,179,700 acres. Because trail use varies on the season, day, time and trail it is difficult to predict the "lead time" required for securing a permit. Permits can be obtained in writing or in person. It takes 5 working days to process a written request.

Question: If the hiker permit process is not already computerized, how much money would it cost to automate the permit process?

Answer: The hiker permit process is not computerized. It is estimated that a system would cost up to $74,000.

Historic Preservation Fund

Question: The Park Service proposes no funding in 1986 for grants-in-aid to States for historic preservation activities. Please provide a listing of grants in Arizona over the last three years.

Answer: The total Historic Preservation Fund grant award to the State of Arizona and the subgrants awarded by the State for fiscal 1983, 1984, and 1985 and a listing of funds awarded under the Emergency Jobs Act are as follows:

Fiscal 1983

Subgrants	Amount	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Objectives
State Historic Preservation Office Salaries and Expenses	$132,579	10-1-82	9-30-83	Continuing State Historic Preservation salaries and operating costs
City of Nogales	10,220	9-30-83	9-30-83	Survey of Nogales and National Register Nomination
City of Winslow	18,500	8-27-83	9-30-83	Survey of Winslow and National Register Nomination
Junior League of Phoenix	22,000	7-15-83	9-30-83	Downtown Phoenix and National Register Nomination
City of Kingman	6,300	8-11-83	9-30-83	Survey of Kingman
Neighborhood Housing Services	15,500	8-15-83	9-30-83	Survey of Coronado Neighborhood in Phoenix
City of Chandler	7,000	9-8-83	9-30-83	Survey of Chandler
City of Mesa	11,887	9-23-83	9-30-83	Architectural Historic Resources Survey of Mesa
Arizona Historical Society Century House Museum	9,900	6-1-83	9-30-83	Redondo Ruins Archeological Survey

Subgrants	Amount	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Objectives
Arizona State Museum	$ 8,899	9-11-83	9-30-83	Lower Zuni River Archeological Survey
Town of Gila Bend	9,000	9-30-83	9-30-83	Gatlin Archeological Site Preservation Plan
Arizona State Museum	9,000	9-1-83	9-30-83	Survey of Northern Tucson Basin
City of Tucson	15,000	9-30-83	9-30-83	Tucson Adobe Analysis and Preservation Plan
Casa Grande Valley Historical Society	2,050	9-1-83	9-30-83	National Register Nomination
Pima Community College	12,000	6-13-83	9-30-83	Tortolita Mountains
City of Yuma	16,200	8-13-83	9-30-83	Yuma Historic Preservation Plan
Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association	7,500	6-15-83	9-30-83	Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Historic Preservation Plan
Local Certified Government Pass-Through	18,170		9-30-83	
Total	331,705			

Subgrants	Amount	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Objectives
		Fiscal 1984		
State Historic Preservation Office Salaries and Expenses	$160,672	10-1-83	9-30-84	Central Operations
Northern Arizona University	27,094	8-21-84	9-30-84	Preservation Plan for Northern Arizona University
Northern Arizona University	1,000	8-21-84	9-30-84	Northern Arizona University National Register Nomination
Cochise College	7,909	6-2-84	9-30-84	Archeological Survey of the San Bernardino Valley
City of Willcox	12,600	8-25-84	9-30-84	Historic Resource Survey of Willcox
Institute for American Research	14,363	6-13-84	9-30-84	Archeological Survey of the Southern Tucson Basin
City of Douglas	14,000	9-29-84	9-30-84	Historic Resource Survey of Douglas
City of Douglas	2,500	9-29-84	9-30-84	Douglas National Register Nomination
Roosevelt Action Association	17,420	8-5-84	9-30-84	Preservation Plan for the Roosevelt Neighborhood
Town of Wickenburg	8,100	6-4-84	9-30-84	Historic Resource Survey of Wickenburg

Subgrants	Amount	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Objectives
Town of Wickenburg	$ 1,500	6-4-84	9-30-84	Wickenburg National Register Nomination
City of Flagstaff	12,600	9-15-84	9-30-84	Historic Resource Survey of Flagstaff
City of Flagstaff	1,000	9-16-84	9-30-84	Flagstaff National Register Nomination
City of Kingman	2,500	9-29-84	9-30-84	Kingman National Register Nomination
Neighborhood Housing Service	3,750	9-29-84	9-30-84	National Register Nomination of Coronado Neighborhood
Spring Development Corporation	10,500	8-26-84	9-30-84	Historic Resource Survey of John Spring Neighborhood
Local Certified Government Pass-Through	33,056	10-1-84	9-30-84	Local Certified Governments
Total	330,564			
		Fiscal 1985		
State Historic Preservation Office Salaries and Expenses	173,067.50	10-1-84	9-30-85	Continuing State Historic Preservation Office salaries and operating costs

Subgrants	Amount	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Objectives
Certified Local Government Pass-Through	$ 31,370		9-30-85	
Gila County	3,500	4-1-85	1-1-86	Historic Resource Survey of Downtown Globe and National Register Nomination
Town of Cottonwood	750	5-1-85	3-1-86	National Register Nomination
Florence Industrial Development Authority	3,750	5-1-85	12-31-85	National Register Nomination, city of Florence
City of Williams	5,000	3-1-85	4-30-86	Development of Historic Preservation Ordinance for city of Williams
City of Winslow	2,200	5-1-85	9-30-85	National Register Nomination for city of Winslow
Amerind Foundation	7,672	4-1-85	8-31-85	Archeological Survey of Wilcox Playa
Arizona State Land Department	28,000	5-1-85	7-31-86	Archeological Survey of Valencia Site
City of Safford	11,410	4-1-85	3-31-86	Historic Resource Survey of city of Safford

Subgrants	Amount	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Objectives
Cochise College	$ 8,940	4-1-85	9-30-85	Archeological Survey of San Bernardino Valley, phase II
Town of Cottonwood	4,200	5-1-85	3-1-86	Historic Resource Survey of town of Cottonwood
City of Phoenix	15,000	6-1-85	5-31-86	Historic Resource Survey of city-owned properties
University of Arizona	10,780	4-1-85	9-30-85	Archeological Survey of Homolovi Vicinity
Archeological Consulting Services	8,067.50	4-1-85	8-31-85	Survey of Linear Archeological Survey Projects
Total	313,700			
		Emergency Jobs Act		
State Historic Preservation Office Administrative Costs	11,237.81			Administration of Jobs Act Program
Sahuaro Ranch Foreman's House Restoration	45,339.50	11-25-83	7-31-84	Restoration
San Barnardino Ranch Main House Compound Restoration	61,247.00	11-24-83	7-31-84	Restoration

Subgrants	Amount	Beginning Date	Ending Date	Objectives
Clark Memorial Clubhouse	$ 16,604.29	11-8-83	7-31-84	Restoration
Evans House Rehabilitation	12,204.09	11-25-83	8-31-84	Restoration
Riordan State Historic Park Garage Visitor Center Reroofing	8,844.40	11-5-83	7-31-84	Structural stabilization
Homolovi II Stabilization and Excavation	38,358.43	11-24-83	7-31-84	Stabilization of exposed features
Charles O. Brown and John C. Fremont House Restoration	2,268.00	11-30-83	7-31-84	Structural analysis and development of plans and specifications
Old Stone Church Rehabilitation	23,370.00	11-24-83	7-31-84	Restoration
Sisters of Mercy Hospital Convent Rehabilitation	40,980.00	11-16-83	7-31-84	Restoration
The Stork Rehabilitation	55,353.00	11-6-83	7-31-84	Restoration
Aztec House Rehabilitation	5,030.00	11-5-83	7-31-84	Restoration
Total	320,836.52			

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

New River Gorge National River

Question: Ms. Grier, I have a few questions about the New River Gorge National River and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. First, with repect to New River, nearly seven years ago, the Congress authorized the establishment of a park along a 50-mile stretch of river upstream from the spectacular New River Gorge Bridge. Despite the fact that Congress had appropriated, over several years, approximately $9 million for land to be acquired from willing sellers, it was not until very recently that much progress was being made. Acquisition was first delayed by an additional requirement to develop a "Land Protection Plan," and subsequent delays have occurred in establishing a Land Acquisition Office for the park. I am told that the Land Acquisition Office now has three of its six positions filled and that candidates are being sought for the vacant positions. Can you assure me that the Park Service will move as fast as possible to fill these remaining positions and move ahead with the Land Acquisition Program at the New River?

Answer: There are currently four positions filled at the Land Resources Office at New River Gorge National River:

Supervisory Realty Specialist
Realty Specialist
Conveyance Examiner
Realty Clerk

The position of Appraiser, GS-11, remains vacant since no qualified candidates applied for the position. The vacancy announcement will remain open until the position has been filled. The vacant position of Cartographic Technician, GS-07, has been withdrawn because of budget restraints.

Question: On a related matter, I understand that the Department has not submitted a supplemental request to fund fire-fighting costs incurred in fiscal year 1984. From what activities, then, is the Department planning to reprogram funds to meet these emergency costs?

Answer: The National Park Service plans to use unobligated funds available from the "Construction" appropriation to fund the firefighting costs.

Question: Have I made it clear the New River Gorge Land Acquisition funds are off limits as a reprogramming source?

Answer: Yes, however, a total of $26,784,000 of land acquisition funds has been transferred to the Bureau of Land Management for fiscal 1984 firefighting costs. These funds have not been identified by park at this time. It will be necessary to identify the funds taken for firefighting costs from the fiscal 1984 unobligated balances, which may include a portion of funds at New River Gorge. The need to reduce the Federal deficit is paramount to seeking a supplemental appropriation in fiscal 1985 to restore the funds transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

Administration Building

Question: My amendment to your FY 1985 appropriation added $250,000 for Planning and Design of an administration building for the New River Gorge National River. I understand that the Service has selected a site outside the boundary of the park. Is that correct?

Answer: Yes, the site selected is at Glen Jean.

Question: What are the benefits of this site compared with others that were considered?

Answer: The Glen Jean site was selected after a systematic evaluation through the General Management Plan process and a specific site selection process over the past 3 years. The attributes of this site include:

Convenient, safe access from State Highway 19, the main north-south route in this section of southern West Virginia for Canada to Florida traffic; the main access road to the center portion of the park goes through Glen Jean and is used by the white water rafting industry as well as general visitors to this portion of the park; the site is within the historic town of Glen Jean where our efforts could be a catalyst for additional private preservation efforts and it will provide the opportunity for NPS use of historic structures.

Question: What is the acquisition and construction cost estimate for the site?

Answer: At the present time, we estimate that the acquisition costs including appraisals, costs of title search and insurance and relocation expenses range between $650,000 and $750,000. We are using the planning funds appropriated in fiscal 1985 to prepare a Development Concept Plan and Comprehensive Design which will enable us to provide more accurate estimates. Our professional staff estimates gross construction costs at $4.5 million. Of this amount, $250,000 would be needed for construction drawings at least 1 year before any line item construction can be requested.

Question: How soon could you acquire this site and when could construction begin?

Answer: Barring unforeseen complications in the acquisition process, the subject properties in Glen Jean could be acquired within 1 year of congressional authority and appropriation of acquisition funds. However, no funding is being requested at this time. Construction of facilities could begin about 1 year after the prerequisite planning is funded if the necessary land acquisition is completed.

Question: When would the site be operational?

Answer: That would depend upon the prerequisites we have just discussed, but a facility could be operational within 2 years after the construction funds become available.

Question: Since this site is outside the boundary of the park, would you need any special language to proceed with acquisition and construction there?

Answer: Yes, we would. Legislation would be necessary to acquire the headquarters site and authorize construction in Glen Jean.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Question: Now I would like to turn to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. The Service has been working for the last few years to restore the canal walls on Virginius Island in the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Is there any money specifically included in your FY 1986 budget request to complete the last few hundred feet of restoration work on the canal wall?

Answer: The funds requested in fiscal 1986 for Regionwide Cyclic Maintenance and Repair/Rehabilitation of facilities include approximately $70,000 for restoration of the Virginius Island canal wall.

Question: Approximately what is the estimated cost to complete the remaining work?

Answer: We estimate that it would cost an additional $200,000 beyond fiscal 1986 to complete restoration of the Virginius Island canal wall.

Question: There are four buildings on Shenandoah Street in the park which are badly in need of restoration. I understand that one of these, in particular, the Turney Building, is especially in need of repair. Approximately how much would it cost to complete the design and construction planning for these four buildings in the heart of the park?

Answer: The estimated cost to complete planning, design and construction drawings for rehabilitation and restoration of buildings 37, 38, 40 and 43 on Shenandoah Street is approximately $260,000.

Question: My recollection is that the Park Service has preserved the historic facade of the Old Jewelry Store on High Street, and that this facade is now in storage. Is that correct?

Answer: Yes, the facade has been preserved and is in storage.

Question: What would be the approximate cost to reconstruct the jewelry store with this facade as well as any appropriate exhibits?

Answer: We estimate the cost at approximately $75,000.

Question: I'm very interested in the interpretation of the many historical periods which are Harpers Ferry's tradition. Could you provide me with your cost estimates for the development and installation of the following exhibits:

--Material Related to the Siege of Harpers Ferry in 1862 Preceding the Battle of Antietam;

--The Engineering Drawings of Armory Superintendent Burton for the Period Just Prior to the Civil War;

--Interpretation of the Ready-made Clothing Store (in Building 40) with Fashions of the Period;

--A Rotating Display in Building 12 of the Many Thousands of Artifacts Contained in the Park Service's Local Archives;

--Interpretation of the Roeder Building to Represent the Plight of Civilians in Harpers Ferry during the Civil War Period;

--Decoration of the Master Armor's Home in Typical Furnishings.

Answer: The estimated costs for the exhibits are:

Exhibit	Cost Estimates ($000)
Material Related to the Siege of Harpers Ferry in 1862 Preceding the Battle of Antietam	26
The Engineering Drawings of Armory Superintendent Burton for the Period Just Prior to the Civil War	31
Interpretation of the Ready-made Clothing Store (in Building 40) with Fashions of the Period	50
A Rotating Display in Building 12 of the Many Thousands of Artifacts Contained in the Park Service's Local Archives	25
Interpretation of the Roeder Building to Represent the Plight of Civilians in Harpers Ferry during the Civil War Period	5
Decoration of the Master Armor's Home in Typical Furnishings	6
Total	143

Question: Lastly, I would like to confirm my understanding that all funds necessary for the new park entrance and satellite parking have been included within the FY 1985 and 1986 National Park Service budgets.

Answer: The National Park Service has funding available in fiscal 1985 through the Federal Lands Highways Program to accomplish phase 1 of the project, which will provide a new entrance road off U.S. Route 340 at Cavalier Heights, along the Shenandoah River, and into Shenandoah Street. We estimate the total cost of phase I work at approximately $4 million.

Funding for phase II of this project--construction of a visitor parking area and rehabilitation of Shenandoah Street and the Shenandoah Street parking area--had been programmed in the Service's fiscal 1986 Federal Lands Highways Program. However, due to the proposed rescission of the statutory authority for the Federal Lands Highways Program in fiscal 1986, there is no funding available in the National Park Service fiscal 1986 budget to complete this project.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR LAWTON CHILES

Gulf Islands National Seashore - Naval Live Oaks Facility

Question: Is this project still perceived as a priority for the Park Service? What is the current status of construction plans for the facility? When do you anticipate completion of the Naval Live Oaks facility?

Answer: Yes, this project remains a high National Park Service priority. The Service is currently working on final construction drawings which should be completed by the end of this year. The actual year of the Service's construction request for this work will depend upon the budgetary resources available and the number of other higher priority construction needs of the Service.

Question: Please comment on the existing use and present facilities at Gulf Island National Seashore and the role you envision for the new facility in meeting visitor needs.

Answer: Visitors to the Florida District of Gulf Island totaled nearly 4 million in 1983 and just over 5 million in 1984. These visitors participated in a variety of beach activities, boating, picniking, camping, and touring historic fortifications in the six separate units within the district. There is currently no facility to provide overall orientation to the seashore in either Florida or Mississippi, although limited space at Fort Pickens has been converted to museum facilities. The proposed facility at Naval Live Oaks would be located on a major United States highway and would serve as a focal point for the seashore as a whole and the Florida District in particular. Visitors stopping there would be able to learn about seashore locations and facilities and be given basic information about the seashore's natural and cultural resources.

Everglades National Park - Commercial Fishing

Question: In 1979 the National Park Service imposed a moratorium on the issuance of commercial fishing permits in Everglades National Park in response to concern that the number of commerical fishing permit holders were increasing in disproportion to the resource. In 1980, National Park Service published regulations on fishing and set the date of December 1985, whereby all commercial fishing in Everglades would cease. In the meantime, however, it is my understanding that the Park Service has been studying the fishery resource problem of Everglades National Park and the commercial fishing question.

Please comment on the present situation with respect to commercial fishing activity in Everglades National Park.

Answer: National Park Service regulations require that commercial fishing in the waters of Everglades National Park be eliminated by December 31, 1985. Litigation brought by the Organized Fishermen of Florida challenged the National Park Service regulations in U.S. District Court. The regulations were upheld by the Court on July 6, 1984. This decision has been appealed and is now in the Appellate Court. Commercial fishing continues at the present time in accordance with existing valid permits issued by the park.

Question: What is the Park Service currently doing regarding studying the fishery resource question?

Answer: The National Park Service, in coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service, has been conducting a fishery research program in the Everglades National Park for the past 2 years. The purpose of this research is not related to the ongoing litigation per se; rather, it is intended to gather and assess data that will help guide the National Park Service in making and implementing overall decisions about how best to manage the fishery resources of the park.

Question: When is the study scheduled to be completed?

Answer: It currently is anticipated that research reports from the study will be issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service by September 30, 1985. The National Park Service will review these data to see what additional insight they provide regarding future management of the fishery resources of the park.

Question: Are funds presently available for this purpose?

Answer: This research effort has been funded from the Natural Resources Preservation Program account; the monies budgeted for this research work are adequate to bring it to completion on schedule.

Question: What is the Department of the Interior's plan with respect to the proposed ban on commercial fishing in the Everglades in December of this year?

Answer: Commercial fishing activities will be terminated in accordance with National Park Service regulations on December 31, 1985.

Biscayne National Park - Land Acquisition

Question: What is the present status of land acquisition in Biscayne National Park?

Answer: Of the $6,661,943 available in fiscal 1985 for land acquisition at Biscayne National Park, $3,391,610 has been obligated, leaving a balance of $3,270,333. The unobligated balance will be used to acquire mainland tracts and for costs related to the condemnation of four tracts on the Keys. Appraisals for 15 mainland tracts were obtained on April 4 and must be reviewed prior to approval. All lands on the Keys have either been acquired or are marked for condemnation.

Question: Have condemnation cases been filed by the Justice Department on lands within Biscayne National Park?

Answer: There are currently seven tracts valued at $1.080 million which have been submitted for condemnation but not yet filed by the Department of Justice.

Question: What are the present unmet needs in terms of funding to accomplish land acquisition within the Park?

Answer: Until the review of recently obtained appraisals is completed, an accurate cost estimate for completion cannot be made. The unappropriated balance of the statutory ceiling on land acquisition is $3.3 million. The balance of unobligated funds is sufficient to support the program through fiscal 1985.

Question: What funding level could be utilized by the Park Service this fiscal year to move forward in the acquisition program if funds were appropriated by Congress for this purpose?

Answer: All of the tracts on the Keys except one submerged tract have either been acquired or are slated for condemnation. Appraisals for the mainland tracts have been approved. Based on these appraisals, no additional funds are needed to complete the land protection program at Biscayne National Park.

Big Cypress National Preserve - Land Acquisition

Question: What are the number of tracts in condemnation and estimated costs?

Answer: There are 387 tracts in condemnation for which no judgment has been rendered. A total of $4,250,253 is obligated to cover the anticipated awards.

Question: What are the number of tracts in negotiation and estimated costs?

Answer: The first priority is the payment of deficiencies on condemnation cases. Negotiations are limited to emergency and hardship cases and the number of such cases and their cost cannot be foreseen.

Question: What are the number of tracts remaining to be negotiated?

Answer: There are 222 tracts remaining to be negotiated.

Question: What is the anticipated need to complete the Big Cypress National Preserve land acquisition program? Could this funding be utilized during this fiscal year? If not how much could be utilized?

Answer: Two hundred twenty-two tracts totalling 6,372 acres of land remain to be protected. It is estimated that an additional appropriation of $2 million is required to complete the land acquisition program at Big Cypress.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MARK ANDREWS

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site

Question: As you know, the Fort Union Trading Post near Williston, North Dakota, was designated a National Historic Site by Congress in 1966, and assistance has been sought to develop the fort since that time. Last year the Senate included language that Congress was prepared to provide funding for this project. What are your plans relative to the Fort Union development?

Answer: Given the fact that the Service has identified nearly a billion dollars in higher priority work, no active planning has yet begun for this work. At the present program levels and given the competing needs of the National Park System, there is little likelihood that planning will begin in the near future.

Question: Have you an updated estimate of funds required for initial development?

Answer: Based upon preliminary estimates, at least 1 year of archeology and history study and 2 years of advance and project planning would be required in advance of any initial construction request. The tentative estimates for studies and planning are as follows: first year, $174,000; second year, $264,000; third year, $713,000. The final scope of construction has yet to be determined, but it would come in the fourth year after all prerequisite planning has been funded.

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR QUENTIN N. BURDICK

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
and Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site

Question: Last year the Senate report on Interior Appropriations included references to two national historic sites in North Dakota which are awaiting consideration by the National Park Service. They are: The Fort Union Trading Post near Williston and the Knife River Indian Village near Stanton.

Both of these sites have impressive local and State-wide support, and there is a great deal of concern about future development by the Park Service. I would appreciate your providing this subcommittee with the following information about these sites:

1. What is the projected timetable for funding major development of each site, such as the construction of visitors centers?

2. What priority has the National Park Service assigned to each site? How is the priority list determined?

3. What would initial year funding be for full development of each of these sites?

Answer: Given the fact that the Service has identified nearly a billion dollars in higher priority construction needs, no active planning is underway nor has a tentative year of construction funding been identified. It is apparent that at present program levels, there is very little likelihood that planning or construction funding for either project will be requested in the near future.

Fort Union has a Rocky Mountain Regional priority of 28 and a Servicewide priority of 463.0. Knife River has a Regional priority of 24 and a Servicewide priority of 453. The Service's Servicewide or nationwide priorities are determined jointly by a committee of the Regional Directors of the National Park Service with the Director of the Service serving as chairman.

National Park Service professionals estimate that at least 3 years of planning in advance of construction funding would be required for the proposed reconstruction of Fort Union and the construction of a visitor center. The planning, mainly archeology and history studies during the first year, is estimated at $174,000 for the first year, $264,000 for the second year, and $713,000 for the last year of planning.

At Knife River, National Park Service planning and design personnel estimate that 2 years of planning would be required in advance of construction funding. The current estimate for the first year is $435,000 and $250,000 for the second year.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DALE BUMPERS

Historic Properties Leasing Act

I am encouraged to hear that the general management plan for Hot Springs National Park is proceeding ahead on schedule. I understand that the next step in the process is to go out with a request for proposal to interested leasees of the bathhouses under the terms of the Historic Properties Leasing Act. Since this program is on the Administration's list for elimination I would encourage you to proceed ahead as rapidly as possible.

Question: Assuming that there are no objections to the leasing program following public involvement in May, is it possible to proceed directly into the leasing phase prior to completion of the plan?

Answer: Yes, we anticipate that the six nonoperating bathhouses will be offered for lease in June of this year.

Question: Can you provide me with a schedule which identifies the activities and timeframes involved in leasing the Hot Springs bathhouses under the Historic Properties Leasing Act?

Answer: The technical reports that provide background (historical, architectural, etcetera) data have been completed and are currently being reviewed. The final requests for proposals will then be issued in June 1985 for the Historic Properties Leasing. The lease offering will occur in two phases; during the first phase, the National Park Service will request conceptual proposals, in the final phase, the Service will ask for more specific information on those proposals that meet basic leasing requirements and goals.

Historic Architect

I understand that the general management plan calls for the employment of a Historic Architect to assist with the leasing program. This person would be available to work with prospective leasees both during and after the completion of leases. This represents a great savings in time by being able to make most of the decisions on building modifications at the local level.

Question: When do you expect to have this Historic Architect or Historian employed?

Answer: We expect to employ such an individual as soon as the General Management Plan is approved.

Question: Can I assume that a comparable increase in budget and an additional personnel ceiling will accompany this position?

Answer: The increase request will certainly be proposed and given serious consideration.

Buffalo National River

Package #185 at Buffalo National River was funded in FY 1985 at $350,000 for comprehensive planning and design for river campsites, roads and boat launches. Construction funding in the amount of $3.75 million was scheduled for FY 1986.

Question: What is the status of this funding?

Answer: Most of this planning money has been allocated to the professional staff at the Denver Service Center. Preliminary design for river campsites and launches is underway. Final design for most sites will be completed in fiscal 1986. The actual construction funding request will necessarily depend on future year budgetary constraint and the competing needs of other park areas.

Package #109 was funded at $340,000 in FY 1985 for advanced planning and design. Project planning and construction drawings were scheduled for FY 1986.

Question: What is the status of the $400,000 scheduled for FY 1986?

Answer: We understand that the funding for final design and construction drawings will be a high priority request from the Southwest Regional Office for fiscal 1986 funding. Approval and fund allocation will depend upon the fund availability and the competing needs of the Service.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McClure. The subcommittee will stand in recess until April 4, 1985, at 10 a.m., at which time the subcommittee will review the budget request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Thank you.

[Whereupon at 3:40 p.m., Tuesday, April 2, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Thursday, April 4.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1985

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 10:05 a.m., in room SD-116, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McClure and Burdick.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. FRITZ, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, OPERATIONS

ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS A. STANGL, BUDGET OFFICER

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McClure. This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs totals $927,417,000, a decrease of $137,320,000 below fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date.

Mr. Fritz, of course, it is a pleasure to welcome you before this subcommittee again. Your complete opening statement will be included in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN FRITZ

I am pleased to appear before you today to talk with you about the Bureau of Indian Affairs' 1986 budget request.

I believe we have a good budget that will enable us to continue pursuing our basic goals of strengthening tribal governments, encouraging economic development, enhancing the quality of education in our schools, and providing essential program services on the reservations.

The 1986 appropriation request of $932.3 million represents an overall reduction of $60.7 million from the 1985 estimate. This accords with our nation's need to reduce the deficit, but also provides increases for many critically important programs and enables us to maintain most other programs at previous levels. The reduction is taken primarily in two areas -- new construction and the Johnson O'Malley (JOM) supplemental aid program to public schools. We are also proposing a five percent reduction in personnel pay costs and an additional five percent cut in program management and administrative services costs.

Our request includes increases for school operations, tribal courts, welfare grants, services to newly recognized tribes, and the loan guaranty program under the recently amended Indian Financing Act. There will also be increases for contract support funds for tribal contracting of reservation programs, for water policy implementation in the northern plains and for cadastral surveys in Alaska to expedite the transfer of land to the Native corporations and individuals.

There are many positive developments in Indian Country and in the Bureau that I want to call to your attention.

Education

In fulfilling our primary responsibility for the education of Indian children, we have requested a net increase of $5.4 million for Indian school operations. Included in the request is $1.9 million for implementation of minimum academic standards for BIA-funded schools to be published for the first time this year. This amount will provide for improvement of the educational management of schools through further upgrading of curriculum, certification of teachers, accreditation of schools, and increased media resources within school libraries. These changes will improve the quality of education provided. A portion of the increase for implementation of the standards will provide us with the resources to certify the 18-20 percent of our professional education staff which are currently not certified. Considerable progress has already been achieved in accreditation of our schools. Fifty-six percent have either state or national association accreditation at present.

During the past two years, the Bureau has made impressive progress in the development of proposed regulations for its education programs. While most of these regulations are many years overdue, we are pleased to report to the Subcommittee that regulations for minimum academic standards, adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, higher education and special higher education, new school starts and program expansions, school closures, school boards, non-Indian students who attend BIA-funded schools, revision of the ISEP regulations (including transportation and bilingual), special education and students' rights are all in some phase of the formal clearance process within the Department. Preliminary work has begun on a rewrite of the regulations which cover personnel policy for contract teachers. The next major regulation rewrite will be the section of the Code of Federal Regulations dealing with education policies.

Attendance boundaries have been established, and a review and evaluation of test scores in BIA-funded schools is underway. Our budget document for FY 1986 highlights a pilot effort in four schools to recognize and provide opportunities for our gifted and talented Indian students. Related to implementation of academic standards, we are contracting with a national professional organization to conduct a national school principals' meeting in early May.

This is the first central effort to train our principals in such matters as "effective leadership", "curriculum development", "planning effective lessons", "motivating students for higher achievement", etc.

In order to assure an adequate supply of qualified Indian teachers and counselors, the Bureau has established and will soon publish guidelines for a national recruitment plan. Standard language for all education operational contracts is being developed to assure consistency among area offices pertaining to what is expected from both the Bureau and the tribal contractor. Also, the length of appointments for every education staff member has been adjusted to assure that they are working only the time appropriate for their particular positions. In one school, for example, we identified 50 employees who worked the entire calendar year even though there was no summer school. That school experienced a $400,000 deficit last year before the problem was corrected.

Our very important continuing education program, including the grant program to Indian college students, will continue at its established level.

After considering the priorities, we made the decision not to request funding for the JOM program. As you know, the JOM funds are distributed to public schools and school districts enrolling substantial numbers of Indian students. JOM has provided extra money to address the supplemental education needs of Indian students in public schools as determined by local Indian education committees. We do not believe, however, that the program is necessary to provide first quality education programs to the Indian students.

Other supplemental programs of the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services provide nearly $400 million in funds for Indian students in public schools. These include Head Start, Chapter I for disadvantaged students, Title IV for Indian students and Impact Aid. We do not think the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with its limited funding, should be funding a program so similar to these programs. We also believe that the States should be addressing the unique needs of their Indian students enrolled in public schools. Furthermore, we know through reports from the Inspector General and the General Accounting Office that JOM funds have frequently been used for general public school activities not within the original purpose of the program (i.e., not aimed solely at the unique needs of Indian students).

Tribal Government

For me, the most significant development in Indian Country in the past decade has been the growth and maturation of Indian tribal governments. Tribal governments are exercising leadership, assuming responsibility, providing initiative and building sound community foundations. Clearly, there is great diversity among the tribes. Some are much further along than others. Yet, the progress overall is, I believe, extremely encouraging. Self-determination is becoming a reality. There is among tribal leaders a new attitude of competency, determination and willingness to accept responsibility that is most encouraging for the future of tribal communities.

In direct support of the concept of tribal self-determination, a significant portion of our budget has been developed using program priorities as expressed by tribes in direct consultation with local BIA officials. The more than $270 million included in tribe/agency operations has been distributed by program using these priorities. We would hope that the reviewers of our budget request will also fully honor these tribal program priorities in their entirety.

We are requesting an additional $1.9 million to enable us to provide assistance and services to 26 newly recognized tribes. We will continue to also strengthen the tribes' law enforcement and judicial programs. In 1985, the Congress added $8.8 million to the BIA appropriation to strengthen this vital activity. In our 1986 request, we sustain this level of funding and increase our special needs funding by $150,000 to enhance the law enforcement program for western Oklahoma. This increase is needed to accommodate the increased criminal jurisdiction caused by a 1978 court decision [State of Oklahoma v. Littlechief 573 P. 2d 263 (1978)], which withdrew state jurisdiction on Indian lands in western Oklahoma. The tribes have also added substantial funding for the program under the tribal priority system. The expanded jurisdiction in western Oklahoma has created an increased caseload for the court system for which we have requested $250,000. We have also requested, an additional $200,000 for improvements in other tribal courts.

One item which we believe might be of interest to the committee has involved the recent transfer of the Indian Police Academy from the Intermountain School at Brigham City, Utah to the Evergreen Air Center at Marana, Arizona. Under the new arrangement, which became operational last month, we believe the quality of training will be significantly improved since the Bureau has now entered into a formal agreement with the Department of the Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia, for the operation of the Academy.

We expect some savings in our welfare programs by regulations making the Bureau's general assistance payments consistent with state AFDC payments. We nonetheless anticipate increased needs in this program and have requested an additional $3.8 million for this purpose. The social services program constitutes one of the largest programs of the Bureau, playing a vital role in meeting the basic economic needs of many Indian individuals and families who are unemployed and do not qualify for other Federal or state service and/or financial assistance programs. It also provides a variety of services, based on individual needs, to Indian children who are neglected, abused, handicapped or delinquent.

The Bureau recognizes that large increases have been requested for this program in recent years. While most of this increase has been due to reservation economic conditions, questions have been raised about whether the Bureau's program is truly functioning in accord with state Aid to Families with Dependent Children standards. Also, the issue has been raised whether payments to meet individual needs have always been fully justified. The latter concern has been particularly brought up by an audit of the Navajo social services contract following a request from the Bureau to the Department's Office of the Inspector General.

In connection with the audit, the Bureau and the Tribe have reached agreement with respect to program changes to be made in response to nearly all the recommendations, with corrective actions to most of them in various stages of implementation. Just this past week the Tribe's final response to the audit has been received. This should clear the way for early approval of a new long-term contract which incorporates almost all the audit recommendations. The Tribe is to be commended for prompt action in writing and adopting a detailed social services manual containing guidelines for their staff; adoption of a children's code; and drafting foster care and foster home standards. They are also taking positive action to upgrade staff qualifications, training and evaluation.

In addition, as of April 1, the Bureau's final general assistance regulation revisions establishing a rateable reduction system have been published. Work is also underway to address the requirement for other regulation revisions to conform with the language of the FY 1985 Appropriations Act.

We are requesting slightly more than $1 million for indirect costs for new contracts with tribes who wish to operate Bureau programs. We are maintaining the funding level of $4.9 million for the very well-received program, begun in 1983, to assist small tribes in developing needed management skills.

Economic Development

We were pleased that Congress in 1984 made some desirable amendments in the Indian Financing Act of 1974. We feel these changes will make that Act even more helpful to Indian communities than it has been.

The BIA's 1986 appropriation request continues to recognize the importance of economic development for the future well-being of Indian communities. We have requested an additional $1.5 million to cover the interest subsidies and technical assistance costs of the loan guaranty program. We also intend to broaden the economic development grant program to include individual Indian entrepreneurs, as well as tribes and tribal organizations. This latter step, we believe, is a most important development. We think the individual Indian entrepreneur provides a new hope for the long term development of Indian economies.

The economic problems on Indian reservations are so complex and deep-seated that quick, simple solutions cannot reasonably be expected. This Administration has refused to see government make-work projects as solutions. Such projects may provide temporary relief until the funding runs out, but they do nothing to solve the long-term problems. Though much progress remains to be made, we think that there have been many solid developments on reservations in recent years. Our direct loan, loan guaranty and grant programs have helped make these developments feasible.

Some of these developments were featured in the TV documentary, "The New Capitalists", shown on public broadcast stations throughout the country. Success stories about the White Mountain Apache of Arizona, the Cherokees of Oklahoma, the Eastern Band of Cherokees in North Carolina, the Choctaws of Mississippi, the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, the Lac Courte Oreilles in Wisconsin, Warm Springs in Oregon, the Florida Seminoles, Mescalero Apaches in New Mexico and other tribes have appeared in the New York Times, Reader's Digest, Newsweek, USA Today, and other major newspapers and publications.

In 1984 the BIA made direct loans to tribes and individuals totaling $12.7 million and guaranteed loans totaling $19 million.

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation in Washington used both of these forms of assistance to help them build a $10 million sawmill. They put in $2 million of tribal funds, borrowed $2 million directly from the Bureau and obtained the remaining $6 million from private banks, with a loan guaranty. The sawmill gives the tribes assured market for timber from the reservation, provides 60 new jobs and is expected to net the tribe about $1.5 million annually.

An economic development grant program, designed to provide "seed money" for new enterprises or expansions on reservations, was begun in 1983. This program requires that at least 75% of the total project funding come from non-Federal sources. With appropriations in both 1983 and 1984 of $5 million, this program provided grants to 37 ventures requiring total funding of more than $50 million. It has been attracting more than $4 in private funds for every one dollar of Federal funding. The funding in 1985 was increased to $9.8 million and that level of funding is being requested again in 1986.

One of the projects funded in 1984 was the purchase of a $4.5 million blueberry processing plant by the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine. They received a grant of $375,000 and financed the balance through local banks. In 1981 the tribe used land claim settlement funds to purchase a blueberry farm from which they have netted more than $4 million. The processing plant makes them less dependent on outside markets and further integrates their operation.

Trust Responsibilities

The trust relationship between the United States and the Indian tribes involves a very difficult balancing of responsibilities. The Federal Government is charged with the duty to both protect and develop the resources of Indian beneficiaries. A new element of the trust responsibility involves how it should reflect the increasing management capabilities of Indian tribes.

Indian tribes want to preserve and maintain the trust relationship, but they also want to control their own resources and business affairs. We will continue to work with the tribes and the Congress to ensure that the concepts of self-determination and a trust relationship work in concert.

In 1986 we are requesting $50.4 million for Indian rights protection and other trust responsibilities. We are also asking for $106.7 million for natural resource development. This amounts to a little more than $2 per acre for the more than 53 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes and individuals. This money enables us to assist the tribes in management of their resources, but leaves many responsibilities to the tribes.

The Bureau is working to complete inventories and assessments and needed development plans. The Bureau is involved in developing rapid assessment methodologies utilizing the latest technologies (i.e., the Indian Integrated Resources Information Program) to reduce the costs in the completion of inventories and assessments as well as in efforts to assist in developing plans for tribal economic self-sufficiency. The work progresses more rapidly in those instances when the tribes are willing to invest some of their funds toward this vital work. The tribes are already playing a very active and generally positive role in the development and enhancement of trust resources.

A prime example of this increasing desire of tribes to control their own resources and business affairs is found in the cadastral surveys of Indian lands. Under this Administration, management initiatives in this program have resulted in an increase of almost 100 percent in the number of miles of boundary surveyed comparing FY 1981 to our estimate for FY 1986. This has been accomplished because the tribes have committed their own resources (such as staff, vehicles, housing, etc.) to survey projects conducted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) using BIA funds.

As a result of these tribal commitments, the BLM has been able to create "project offices" for the surveying of these lands and, consequently, to achieve considerable operational savings (such as, travel, space rentals, per diem, etc.). A project office is a temporary BLM organization established for a minimum period of time to survey a large tract of land. Project offices are now in existence in Arizona (Navajo land surveys), Maine (Penobscot and Passamaquoddy lands), and Minnesota (White Earth Chippewa lands). Without the establishment of land boundaries, development and enhancement of trust resources could not progress as rapidly as it has under this Administration.

A second example, involves the work done by the tribes in the State of Washington who are members of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. They work with us, the State, and other organizations for the enhancement and protection of fisheries. Through tribal enhancement programs in 1983 more than 33 million salmon and steelhead were released into Washington waters. Since these programs are all under development and expanding, the performance will continue to improve in future years. Many of the tribes are also extensively involved in habitat surveys and the restoration of salmon and steelhead habitat through the clearing of blockages and stabilizing stream sides. The tribes are similarly participating in development of their forest lands, their minerals resources and agricultural lands.

Alaska Study

One of the most important pieces of legislation relating to American Native peoples in recent years is the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. During the past 18 months the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department have been at work on a report relative to the implementation and impact of that legislation on the lives of the Alaska Native people. As the report has been developed we have maintained close communications with both Alaska Native organizations and the State of Alaska. We recognize that the report and its recommendations are likely to have major impact on both of those groups and we are endeavoring to make certain that it will be as constructive and useful as possible. We anticipate this report will be submitted to Congress early this summer.

BIA Management

We have proposed a five percent program management and administrative services cost reduction in the request for central office and area office staffs. We expect, however, to continue to make further management improvements.

In 1984 the Congress directed BIA to revamp a poorly organized, inefficiently managed ADP system. I am happy to report that we now have an Office of Data

Systems (ODS) under competent professional direction carrying out the directives of Congress and moving us along the way to the kind of efficient, effective ADP system that we need.

The ODS has standardized hardware and software in our field centers, has begun standardizing our information systems, and is integrating our computing equipment into a useful network to facilitate the flow of management information to a diverse group of users at various levels of our organization. The ODS is planning the controlled introduction of microcomputers, in accordance with Departmental guidance, into the BIA in order to enhance productivity and reduce manual effort. Although some problems remain, the ODS has brought the Bureau's ADP program into compliance with the directives of Congress in a very short time. We will continue to adhere to those directives in the future.

Compliance with Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and OMB Circular A-123 to minimize waste, fraud and abuse has been given a high priority in the Bureau. They have been made a part of our management by objectives program and a critical element in the performance appraisal of all top managers of the Bureau. In the past two years, we have made significant progress in identifying internal control weaknesses and in correcting the underlying deficiencies. There are major initiatives in financial accounting, cash management and debt collection.

Bureau review teams are traveling to all Area Offices, the Central Office and post-secondary schools, as well as selected Agency operations, to pinpoint possible weaknesses in a wide range of internal control areas. These reviews will be complete in early May, and additional field training will be conducted before the end of the fiscal year. The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently examined our A-123 effort. Exit interviews indicate that GAO's auditors were highly satisfied with our overall activities in this area.

We have made measurable strides in reducing the backlog of unresolved audits. Since the beginning of FY 1985, the Bureau has made the changes necessary to resolve over 45% of the outstanding audits that were reported at the end of FY 1984. More importantly, the problems identified in these audits are being addressed in every instance for permanent resolution.

The Bureau is involved in two types of audits. The first type deals with all Federal funds going to Indian tribes. BIA is the lead Federal agency for the audits. Since the program began in 1982, 36% of the tribes now have in place finance systems which enable them to meet the requirements of accounting for Federal funds as outlined in OMB Circular A-102 (Attachment P). As increased attention is devoted to this matter and as more tribes develop integrated systems, we believe that those tribes required to implement the provisions of the Circular will be able to meet its requirements by the end of FY 1986.

The second type of audits involves reviews of BIA's internal and contract operations. It is well known that these audits have been identifying problems in BIA's operations for some time. During this Administration, such audits have received increased attention. BIA is devoting considerable resources to tracking implementation of corrections called for by audits. We will continue to improve audit performance and will continue to use audits as valuable management tools.

The Bureau has recently completed the design of an innovative personal property system which will enable us to effectively manage both owned and leased capital assets, including positive control of the automatic data processing equipment inventory and full integration with the finance system. This system, which is now being implemented, will eliminate the deficiencies which have been raised in many audit reports.

Our real property system accounting for Federal buildings and land areas has also been identified for redesign. The effort has been initiated and will be fully integrated with the inventory systems used by the facilities management program and with the finance system.

We are also involved in developing a basic procurement management system which will be fully automated. The initial tests of this system are planned for this summer. We plan full implementation during FY 1986. Future plans will involve integrating the system with the finance and property management systems.

The Bureau is well into the process of enhancing its control of cash management. Audit findings and the Bureau's own reviews are being utilized to update and streamline cash management processes. We recognize that problems in cash management must be addressed systematically and that complete correction is a long-term goal. We are making every effort to correct and strengthen the system by taking those steps that can be accomplished immediately within the the limits of the current budget. The area office A-123 reviews, mentioned above, include components aimed at ensuring compliance and uniformity with the streamlined cash management, debt collection and accounting system procedures. In addition, our debt collection efforts have reduced by 28% the outstanding debt owed to the Bureau. We expect to reduce the balance of this debt by 40% during this current fiscal year.

The Bureau retained nationally recognized accounting and investment firms to review BIA's management and investment of $1.7 billion of Indian trust funds. The analysis rated BIA's investment performance very highly but found that BIA's cash management and accounting should be improved. Working with the Treasury Department, we have developed and sent for publication an announcement of our desire to receive private sector statements of capability and interest in upgrading BIA's performance in accounting, cash management and investment of trust funds. BIA will consider the private sector response in deciding whether to acquire assistance in trust fund management through contract. Any such contract would not begin until early FY 1986, after consultation with Indian tribes.

The recent Preston v. Heckler decision has created a mandate to develop qualification standards and intensified training for Indians for excepted appointment to Bureau positions. Over the past years the Bureau has already established 32 single-agency standards for jobs unique to its programs. We will be examining all of our remaining standards for applicability to Indian country. However, many of these will probably not need to be changed since tribal experience and culture would have no effect on performance (e.g., such technical jobs as engineers, accountants, personnelists, etc.). As a part of the Bureau's response to the court decision, we have been planning the development of an Indian Service Career Management System. This system will permit comprehensive management of job development, position content and specification, projection of position needs over time, as well as tracking the career development needs of the individual employee selected for any job. Use of the system should also improve recruitment efforts and the validity of performance appraisals.

BIA is also seeking significant increases in productivity in accordance with OMB Circular A-76 by identifying activities which can be performed more efficiently in other ways, including the possibility of turning them over to tribes, other Federal agencies or the private sector. For example, we are now undertaking major studies of the facilities management, ADP, appraisals, and quarters management programs with a view toward enhancing their productivity through changes in the way services are delivered.

Conclusion

This concludes my statement to the committee. I will be pleased to respond to any questions you may have.

INTRODUCATION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator McClure. If you would introduce your associates who are likely to be testifying this morning, we will proceed directly to the questions.

Mr. Fritz. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. It's a pleasure to be here before you on behalf of the Department.

With me at the table is Mr. Thomas Stangl of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He is the Bureau's Budget Officer.

Also present in the room, if we need to get into the details are various officials and senior people from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to answer questions. The directors and officers of the Bureau will go into details such as you require.

I would like to make one or two minor statements as we go into this. I believe we have a good sound budget for 1986. We have worked with the Department, within the administration, to allow us to pursue our ongoing thrust, that is, self-determination. We are attempting to continue to encourage economic development while protecting and providing for the essential trust services and other program services on the reservation.

We think this budget will meet the basic needs of the Bureau in its program areas. Obviously, we have to take into account the realization of the national budget picture as it currently exists today. I think we have done so. I think we have applied some cuts in recognition of this into the budget process. Frankly, I am very pleased with where we are. The Secretary and the administration have supported us extremely well. I appreciate the opportunity to be here and we will be happy to take any questions that you might have.

STANDARDS FOR NEW SCHOOL STARTS

Senator McClure. The Department has recommended continuation of the moratorium on new contract school starts. One of the main reasons this language was included in the 1985 bill was the lack of standards for the establishment of new schools.

What progress has the Bureau made on the development of such standards and when could we expect such standards to be in place?

Mr. Fritz. New contract school start standards are currently in process, as are a number of regulatory activities on the part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as reflected by the comprehensive opening statement that I gave you. We would anticipate that these would be on the ground sometime within the next 4 to 6 months; however, if that is the case, they really wouldn't be in effect until fiscal year 1987.

Senator McClure. They have been in the process for well over a year. What is the trouble?

Mr. Fritz. Just getting the appropriate amount of people to work. We've got people spread over a number of different regulatory activities, some of which are substantially old, as you are well aware.

Senator McClure. I would assume then, that the new contract school starts standard is not a matter of high priority with you?

Mr. Fritz. It is a matter of high priority.

Senator McClure. Do all high priority matters take 1½ to 2 or more years to get done?

Mr. Fritz. Unfortunately, when we have a limited number of people spread across the kind of programs that we have, it has taken a substantially longer time than we would like to see, Mr. Chairman. We are going to have this. I think it is fair to say we will probably, from your prospective, need to see the language extended for the fiscal year 1986.

Senator McClure. From our standpoint?

Mr. Fritz. From our standpoint, working with you.

Senator McClure. Maybe we should say we would much rather you had standards in place, so we could act rather than saying we can't act because we don't have standards.

Is this really a way of saying you don't want any?

Mr. Fritz. No, no; as a matter of fact, staff has given me a briefing on this; the four main points that have been addressed by Congress are currently addressed in the standards. I think you will be reasonably pleased with where we are. It's just taking time to get through the process. Once it clears us, it has to go through the legal department within the Department, then through the various process offices to get it to OMB. That's part of the hang-up.

Senator McClure. It is not to OMB yet?

Mr. Fritz. It's in the legal office, in the Solicitor's Office right now. It's cleared our offices, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. So it's cleared the Bureau and it's in the Department.

Senator, you might be interested in my next question, so let me ask it, and I'll be happy to recognize you.

Senator Burdick. I'll listen to it carefully.

Senator McClure. I don't mean to take too much of your time. Perhaps in view of your schedule, let's go ahead.

Senator Burdick. Go ahead, I've got a few minutes.

Senator McClure. All right. One school which has submitted an application for a new start is located in Sisseton, SD. According to the information we have available, the Bureau of Indian Affairs built two schools in that area and gave them to the public school district for the education of all the children; is that correct?

Mr. Fritz. As I understand, there were two schools built in the late 1960's, one an elementary school and one a high school, and the deeds to the property are currently in the hands of the U.S. Government. The public school is managing the schools. The school that was scheduled for a new start is currently being funded, Mr. Chairman, out of Department of Education funds, but if it comes in our budget, it would be categorized as a new start for us.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION ON BUDGET DATA

Senator McClure. In a letter dated November 6, 1984, to Mr. Russell Hawkins, Chairman of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, Dr. Ken Ross said, and I quote:

> The fiscal year 1986 Interior appropriations budget request from the BIA Office of Indian Education Programs, does include funds to finance the cost of this type of transfer—meaning new contracts—during the 1985-86 school year. At this time OMB or the Department have not disallowed OIEP's budget request for additional funds for this purpose. Tribal efforts may be required to ensure that these funds remain in the fiscal year 1986 budget, when it is time for finalization by the Congress.

Mr. Fritz, as you know, the budget before us contains no such request. Is it the Bureau's policy to release budget data to tribes prior to clearance by the Department and the Office of Management and Budget?

Mr. FRITZ. In terms of how we deal with the tribes on issues relating to their disaggregated portion of the budget, I have two basic standards, Mr. Chairman: one is that if it is in the banded portion of that particular tribe's priorities, then they get to see what we are proposing with respect to that. Mr. Roy Ash, in the early 1970's, issued a directive from OMB, saying we could talk to the tribes with respect to their disaggregated portion of their budget, simply because of the conflict between OMB Circular A–10 and the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

It creates a problem, frankly, when you talk in terms of consultation with the tribes.

Senator MCCLURE. I understand that, and I understand, too, the desire on the part of the Indian people to be treated, in many respects as independent nations. Here is a good example where you treat them in a manner more deferential and more helpful to them than you are willing to do with our Congress.

Mr. FRITZ. I wouldn't go that far, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. Well, you don't do that for us. As a matter of fact, I was just about to ask you too, and I thought it would be a useless gesture to ask you to send me a copy of your proposed standards before they're cleared.

Mr. FRITZ. I don't see any reason why not.

Senator MCCLURE. If I can back into it, I'll get it. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRITZ. Now that you've trapped me, Mr. Chairman, I'll be happy to supply it for you.

Senator MCCLURE. Is it the Bureau's policy to allow or to encourage high-ranking personnel to urge tribes to lobby in Congress for inclusion of certain matters in the budget?

Mr. FRITZ. Absolutely not.

Senator MCCLURE. Isn't that letter, that tribal efforts may be required to assure that these funds remain?

Mr. FRITZ. I don't know that that—at the time the letter came out that was a subject and object of discussion within our organization, and I apologize.

Senator MCCLURE. Senator Burdick.

GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT COMMISSION

Senator BURDICK. As you know, the Garrison Diversion Unit Commission submitted its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior last December. Included in the Commission's report was a recommendation to the Department to establish a five-person Commission to review the impact on Indian reservations in North Dakota by Missouri River dams.

First, what is the status of the appointment of this Commission and when will the appointments be made?

Mr. FRITZ. Thank you, Senator. The Garrison Diversion Joint Tribal Advisory Committee was recommended by the Garrison Commission, as you correctly indicated. The charter is currently before senior elements of the Department, and as soon as it is signed off by the Department—I honestly don't know whether it's been signed or not, Senator, as of this morning, but as soon as it is signed, then it goes to GSA for processing under the Advisory Committee Act. Once they have started the clearance process, they have 15 days to make a decision.

Five members of the committee will be appointed as soon as that filing process is completed.

From the charter standpoint, I can tell you now that the committee report is supposed to be back to the Department within 9 months of the committee's establishment, and we have set aside $200,000 for this committee's work.

Senator BURDICK. In other words, we can be assured that by October 1, this will be done, since the Commission was originally intended to go into effect on January 1.

Mr. FRITZ. No; this Commission won't be in effect until the members are appointed, so I would presume probably by the end of the year or a little bit after the end of the year for this committee's work. It's going to be 9 months from the date of their appointment, sir.

Senator BURDICK. Are there any problems you are aware of that would delay the appointment of the Commission beyond that?

Mr. FRITZ. No, sir. And frankly, from the Secretary's standpoint, we intend to fully consult with you and Senator Andrews on the Commission members.

Senator BURDICK. Any idea what the budget will be for this Commission?

Mr. FRITZ. Right now we're looking at a $200,000 set aside.

Senator BURDICK. So the timetable in rough figures is January 1, 1986?

Mr. FRITZ. Roughly, right now. It depends on any hangups with GSA. I don't envision any, but sometimes other executive agencies surprise me, sir.

Senator BURDICK. Based on what you have to do here, I think this is an adequate length of time.

Mr. FRITZ. I think so. We're going to hold, Senator, to the recommendations of the Garrison Commission and look at the impact of the capital investment to the water delivery systems.

Senator BURDICK. I am sure we will, and I hope you do.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you, sir.

Senator BURDICK. That's all. I have some more, but I have another committee. I may be back.

BUSBY SCHOOL

Senator MCCLURE. If I could continue for just a moment further on the school question. With respect to the Busby School, we are informed that Dr. Ross gave his approval to the tribe's reopening the high school—a position which had not been cleared by the Bureau or the Department. If that information is not correct, I would like to be corrected.

What steps are you taking to ensure that tribes are not given misleading information with respect to new school starts, expansions and renovation projects?

Mr. FRITZ. Unfortunately, some information that went out was inadequate in terms of overall staff work. One of the things we're doing now inside the Bureau, Senator, is to put into place a process where the various options have to relate to one another. If legal issues are involved such as the one with respect to the Busby School, we are going to get the lawyers involved up front. It was an oversight, a misstatement, and we now have rescinded that letter, based upon legal advice. We will be more responsive in the future, and I apologize for that.

Senator MCCLURE. It isn't just a legal question, a question of legal clearance.

Mr. FRITZ. No, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. It's a procedural question.

Mr. FRITZ. It is a procedural process question inside our organization, just to make sure all the affected offices and people and players are involved, if there is a need.

JOHNSON-O'MALLEY PROGRAM

Senator MCCLURE. I understand. The Johnson-O'Malley Education Assistance Program is proposed for termination. Part of the justification for eliminating the program is the type of activities which are supported, such as trips to Disneyland, athletics, payments for sports coaches, cheerleader supervision, school pictures, year books, eyeglasses, and musical instruments.

A number of these issues were raised at our hearings several years ago, but the BIA seemed less concerned then than now.

I am not at all sure that the request to terminate the program will survive congressional scrutiny. If the program is continued, what changes would the Bureau recommend to ensure that the funds are more precisely targeted to meet special educational needs of Indian children in public schools?

Mr. FRITZ. The point you made about it not being really on the agenda several years ago, in terms of our concerns, I think it was on the management agenda for concern. Our difficulty has always been in reviewing, evaluating, monitoring public schools, that this is an ancillary or supplementary program, not really within the basic education program of the Bureau, where we're providing school money directly. This has been a problem area for us, in terms of management evaluation. So we have looked at this, and we frankly have made a tough call, recognizing that changing national situation as we found it. It's not one that I entered into willingly, and you know, one that I throw on the table just willy-nilly, but is one I had to look at and evaluate personally.

Yes, we are currently in the process of presuming that Congress will support the President's recommendation and——

Senator McClure. I am sure you are bound to presume that.

Mr. Fritz. Looking at the realities as they exist, that is a question that is at the back of what you are asking. We are continuing to revise our guidelines.

Senator McClure. You've got two different kinds of problems, perhaps, in this regard, and one is that much of it goes to public schools, and that is certainly a question. Much of it goes to Indian tribes under contract.

Mr. Fritz. Yes.

Senator McClure. So that is a different kind of supervisory question.

Mr. Fritz. Yes; they are different aspects of it. I think that our revised guidelines that we're working on within the organization are going to address the kinds of programs that the moneys can be utilized for.

Senator McClure. First of all, there is a need for supplemental education.

Mr. Fritz. Our justification, as presented in our book, indicates there are several programs that might not be on all fours with specifically what we have here, Mr. Chairman, but there are similar programs spelled out. On page 52 of our justification, we have listed programs such as impact aid, chapter 1, title IV, bilingual education.

Senator McClure. Impact aid is not supplemental.

Mr. Fritz. No.

Senator McClure. It is not to identify a special need for a special group of children and give them supplemental education.

Mr. Fritz. No; it's to alleviate or ameliorate the impact of not having a tax base.

Senator McClure. What bothers me about that is the very reason the Indian peoples have criticized some of the expenditures of JOM funds is that they were simply merged into the district's funds and expended as any other revenues were and did not provide any additional or supplemental education. That is a legitimate criticism.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, it is.

Senator McClure. And to liken it to impact aid is to say you think that is an important merger of funds.

Mr. Fritz. I understand the thrust of what you are saying.

Senator McClure. And the second question is, if, indeed, Congress is going to continue to support JOM funding, it seems to me that they're going to support it not on the basis of the fact the school district needs general financial assistance, but supplemental education for the Indian students in that school. And Congress will look both at is it purely supplemental or is it just an aid to the local taxpayer, to the local school district.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. And second, how is the money being expended? Is it really being expended for supplemental education?

Mr. FRITZ. Well, we are revising our guidelines. All I can promise is your premise—and I guess you started the question that it might not be stricken. If the premise is correct, I would suggest that it stays within the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a program. We would do aggressive monitoring, and it will be changed substantially as to the types of programs to assure the intent of Congress is met. That is what our concern is. We will consider the program and how we do this kind of monitoring. The workload, frankly, is extensive. We have over 300 contracts in Johnson-O'Malley. In a different year, frankly, this program might not have been put up, but in this kind of a budget year, we had to look at the realities of these programs and to balance them, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. I understand that, sir, and I also understand the difficulties, because every one of them is an individual case.

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir, it is.

It's hard to generalize with respect to the supervision. As a matter of fact, that's also true with respect to the IG audits and the other audits that we have. I mean, they are kind of ad hominem stories and very difficult to spread across all the programs.

DOUBLE COUNTING OF STUDENTS

Senator MCCLURE. It has come to our attention that a number of public school districts are counting children enrolled in either BIA contract schools or BIA schools for the purpose of JOM, title IV and impact aid programs. In some cases, a portion of the funds so collected are passed on to the schools, and in others, the public schools keep almost all of the funds. There is at least one school district in Idaho which does this.

According to the information available to us, the amount of impact aid money alone thus received amounts to about $9 million annually.

What steps has the BIA taken to prevent public school districts from counting Indian children who are enrolled in schools funded by the BIA for the purposes of these other programs?

Mr. FRITZ. Recently this surfaced inside the Department as a result of our IG's activities, as well as our own programmatic reviews. What we have done, Mr. Chairman, is to raise this issue with the Department of Education in two ways: one at a policy level from myself to the Assistant Secretary in Education, who is responsible for this program; and second, to their IG's office. We have offered from the Bureau and the Department standpoint to work cooperatively with the Department of Education to try to arrive at an appropriate solution.

From the Bureau of Indian Affairs' standpoint, our hands really are tied. In terms of ISEF funding, we have talked to our lawyers, and they have indicated that we can't cut off the ISEF formula money. So it is a Department of Education problem. But that is not saying that we are washing our hands by any stretch of the imagination from the Department's standpoint.

Senator MCCLURE. Let me ask this question. You have indicated you cannot legally reduce the ISEF money, but would it be fair to do so? Would you do it if you could?

Mr. Fritz. I think really the problem is over on the Department of Education funding side. I don't think that you can look at our basic program and say that that should be reduced or could be reduced. I guess my answer to your question is——

Senator McClure. Does the Department of Education agree with you?

Mr. Fritz. At this juncture, I haven't had a response, honestly, Mr. Chairman. I'll ask Nancy Garrett.

Ms. Garrett. Mr. Chairman, we had a number of meetings with them at the staff level. In the context of their total program, which is about $100 million, the $8 or $9 million that was referenced really is a fairly small part of the total program. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, they have chosen not ~~to deal~~ with it at this time. We have had numerous meetings with them.

Senator McClure. Sometimes somebody else's problem is nobody's problem.

Ms. Garrett. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. It falls somewhere between the two.

Mr. Fritz. That's why, Mr. Chairman, we have done it on a two-pronged basis. Both the IG of our office and the Department, as well as myself, have approached the problem, and we are going to try to get a resolution.

NAVAJO CONTRACT FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED HANDICAPPED EDUCATION

Senator McClure. $2.1 million is requested under education to meet the educational costs associated with institutionalized handicapped children. This represents about 50 percent of the costs, with the remainder being picked up by the social service account. The inspector general conducted an audit of the Navajo social services contract, which found a number of serious problems.

With respect to institutionalized education, those programs supported by the Navajo contract have the highest per capita cost. According to the IG's report, one reason for this is that the institutions have grossly overstated client attendance. St. Michael's overstated attendance by 73 percent in fiscal year 1983 and A School For Me overstated attendance by 23 percent.

What action has the Bureau taken to insure that the Navajo Tribe pays only for those clients actually in attendance at these schools?

Mr. Fritz. The Navajo audit has been a big one. We have been working with the tribe, and they have delivered the final report just recently. It hasn't been brought up to me—their final submission—but they have done a substantial amount of work on this. One of the things that the Bureau is doing is trying to ascertain which portion of those audits are management observation and comment versus which are really problem areas.

One of the things which has been brought out in the Navajo audit, according to what I have discussed with the staff as we we were going through this information, is that some of the institutionalized handicapped children go back and forth between home on a periodic basic. For example, they may go home for a visit within a month or something like that. Those costs associated with that child in the institutional handicapped institution, would continue on whether they're there or not. There is going to be continuing overhead costs. In other words, if the child goes home for a week in a month, and he or she is not there for 2 days or even 4 or 8 days during the month, that overhead cost is going to continue. They can't relieve the obligation.

Senator McClure. You mean it's a cost to the school, whether they attend or not?

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir. I'll have to go back and verify the audit results, but as I understand it, there were no questioned costs or disallowed costs with respect to that. However, we are working with the tribe and its staff, together with the States of New Mexico and Arizona staff people, to make sure that we can legitimately deal with this issue, so that there won't be an overcharge or however you want to define that, so that the home visitations aren't abused. It is a concern to us, and it is a concern to the IG, but it was one cost which really we couldn't disallow.

Senator McClure. Does the 23-percent overcharge or overestimate of attendance concern you?

Mr. Fritz. It does, if that is the case.

Senator McClure. Does the 73 percent?

Mr. Fritz. It certainly does.

Senator McClure. The error in attendance reports?

Mr. Fritz. I'm not sure what they're getting at, and I'll have to get that information on the IG audit and see if it comports with what we have. But as I understand it, there were no questions or disallowed costs on that portion.

Senator McClure. Even though it was overstated? Who does not question it?

Mr. Fritz. The IG. They would be the ones to make that determination.

Senator McClure. So even though they report it as a fact——

Mr. Fritz. As an issue.

Senator McClure. As an issue?

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. They didn't disallow it?

Mr. Fritz. Not as I understand it. Now I will verify that for you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Well, it seems to me that if it is a matter of fact they didn't disallow, that they shouldn't have indicated it was a problem.

Mr. Fritz. I think what they wanted to do was signal to us it was a monitoring/evaluation issue.

Senator McClure. They didn't state it that way.

Mr. Fritz. I'll find out.

One of the things I do want to indicate to you, Mr. Chairman, is that the tribe has gone ahead and put together a children's code of regulations, and they have done a substantial amount of work as a result of that audit, and I think they should be commended, frankly. They are moving down the path to utilizing the audit report as a road map to correct some of the problems.

Senator McCLURE. It seems to me it signals some problem, if that fact emerges also in the area in which the per capita costs are higher than any other.

Off the top of my head, it looks as if there is a correlation. If there is a correlation, and if it is a practice that is an appropriate practice, then other school districts ought to do the same thing, shouldn't they, if they are well-managed? And if they are not doing this, and it's an opportunity, that then they are not managing themselves well enough to get the money that is available to them.

Mr. FRITZ. I have to look to staff on that.

Senator McCLURE. It seems to me difficult to have it one way and not the other.

Mr. FRITZ. One of the things we have in here in this instance, as you correctly pointed out, is the situation where moneys are flowing into these programs from both the institutionally handicapped education program, as well as from the social services program. In the State of Arizona, they don't happen to have, as pointed out on page 82 of the justification—the State of Arizona does not administer a title 18 and Medicaid Program.

Senator McCLURE. This may be another way of access. This may be another problem, where, since it is somebody else's problem, it is nobody's problem.

Mr. FRITZ. No, from our standpoint, we don't view it that way.

Senator McCLURE. I would hope not.

Mr. FRITZ. This is clearly a management issue for us, and we are working with the tribe to attempt to resolve these issues.

Senator McCLURE. Will you report back to us as to whether you have found any fault in that reporting practice on their part or whether you approve it or whether you agree with one portion of the IG's report or disagree with the action or inaction taken?

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir; and as a matter of fact, we will supply for the record the reports from the Navajos and that sort of thing.

[The information follows:]

NAVAJO SOCIAL SERVICES AUDIT REPORT RESPONSES

March 19, 1985

John W. Fritz
Acting Assistant Secretary For Indian Affairs
United States Department Of The Interior
18th And C, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Robert W. Beuley
Assistant Inspector General For Auditing
Office Of The Inspector General
United States Department Of The Interior
Room 5342
Washington, DC 20240

Subject: Response To Audit Report
No. C IA BIA 20 83

Dear Mr. Fritz And Mr. Beuley,

The Navajo Tribe submits herewith a response to the cited audit report supplemented by:

- supporting exhibits;
- the Navajo Tribe Social Services Manual;
- the proposed fiscal '85-'87 PL 93-638 social services contract;
- the Navajo Tribe Children's Code and draft foster care policies and procedures; and
- a comprehensive assessment of the training and education needs of Social Welfare Division personnel.

The audit report is a useful tool to revise policies and change performance. Navajo children, adults and elderly have a right to federal social services. I don't expect their right to be canceled by a failure to pay attention to accurate audit report findings.

Except for selected findings the accuracy of which is disputed, the difficulties recited and assessed in the audit report shall be straightened out. Your further assistance toward that end is solicited.

Sincerely,

Peterson Zah, Chairman
Navajo Tribal Council

INTRODUCTION

Audit Report No. C IA BIA 20 83 is a critical analysis by the Office of the Inspector General of the Navajo Tribe's federal social services contract performance. The contract, no. NOO C 1420 9253, administered in accordance with the Indian Self-Determination Act, PL 93-638, commenced October 1, 1981, and ended September 30, 1984.

The following response tracks the Audit Report findings section by section. The response to each section affirms or disputes the accuracy of the findings and explains plans made and actions taken regarding the findings.

The Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council has instructed the Social Welfare Division Director to submit quarterly reports regarding Audit Report follow-through. Photocopies of the reports shall be supplied to Navajo Tribal Council oversight committees, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to the Office of the Inspector General.

The present state of affairs can't continue. But for the record:

- at least a few of the difficulties identified in the Audit Report were built-in to the project passed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Navajo Tribe in the Fall of 1981;

- the Bureau of Indian Affairs repeatedly signed off on the contract which is the subject of the Audit Report, but substantially failed or refused to assist the Navajo Tribe in planning, conducting or administering the contract, cf. 25 CFR §271.4(c);

- of the roughly $98,000,000, not counting indirect, allocated to contract no. NOO C 1420 9253 during fiscal '82-'84, the Audit Report disallowed $16,765, roughly .00017%, in costs not applied to assistance to Navajo children, adults or elderly; and

- in reading the Audit Report and the following response, it is important to separate difficulties associated with policy or performance failure from difficulties associated with an appropriation plainly insufficient to assist 41,000 Navajos on or near a 25,000 square mile reservation.

ESTABLISHING STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

The Audit Report states:

> Comprehensive standards and procedures constitute an element of internal control ... . They provide rules; time frames, predetermined decisions; and systematic, consistent methods of handling work. They delineate the most important work and affix responsibility for the work. [p. 11]
>
> . . . .
>
> [The Social Welfare Division's] inability to establish standards and procedures constitutes its most prominent management flaw. [p. 16]

The Navajo Tribe agrees with the Audit Report emphasis on clear standards and procedures and acknowledges that their omission deters proper administration.

The Navajo Tribe has started to supply standards and procedures by drafting a Social Services Manual which took effect March 6, 1985, and by drafting a Navajo Nation Children's Code which took effect March 11, 1985. The Manual and the Code are the result of careful preparation by Social Welfare Division staff, the Navajo Tribe Justice Department and the Office of the Chairman.

The Social Welfare Division is in the final stages of drafting a set of child foster care and institutional care standards and procedures. The proposed standards and procedures are being analyzed for compliance with the Code and the proposed fiscal '85-'87 P.L. 93-638 social services contract. The child foster care and institutional care standards and procedures shall be in place by the close of March, 1985. A set of adoption standards and procedures shall be completed by the close of May, 1985.

The Manual, the Code and the proposed child foster, institutional and adoption care standards have to be revised from time to time, but, taken together with the proposed contract, are a framework of social services standards and procedures.

A complete reading of the Manual, the Code, the proposed child foster and institutional care standards procedures and the proposed contract is essential, but it may be useful to excerpt an example which corresponds with a specific point in the Audit Report:

> [W]ithout defining what are an acceptable Navajo home and acceptable Navajo Child rearing practices, DSW cannot expect its social workers to consistently determine whether a Navajo child is neglected. [p. 12].

The Manual defines physical neglect, sexual abuse and emotional abuse, Sections VIII (G)(1)(s)(aa) and (i), respectively, each of which are in the defined ambit of child abuse. Section VIII (G)(1)(c).

In the foster care setting, acceptable Navajo child rearing practices are built-in to the responsibilities of foster care parents [Foster Care Policies, pp. 20-24]:

The child care provider shall adhere to the following Child Care Policies:

1. The child care provider shall see that each school aged child attends school as required by law.
2. The child care provider shall provide care, training, guidance and supervision to children.
3. The child care provider shall not leave children unattended by a responsible adult.
4. The child care provider shall not release a child to anyone other than the child placement agency or a person specifically designated by the child placement agency.
5. The child care provider shall provide training in good health practices, including proper habits in eating and hygiene suitable to the child's age and needs.
6. The child care provider shall give children opportunities to participate in neighborhood, school and other community activities appropriated [sic] to the age and needs of the child.
7. The child care provider shall give children the opportunity to invite friends to the home or facility and to visit in the homes of friends.
8. The child care provider must obtain written permission from the child care provider [sic] for activities where a child leaves the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation for a period of three (3) days or more.

B. Maintenance of Appropriate Familial Ties:
The child care provider, unless otherwise indicated by the Child placement agency, shall make every reasonable effort

to maintain familial ties between the child and his/her parents and family. This would include, but not limited to, provisions for letter writing between the child and parent(s) and planning for parental visits to the child when appropriate.

C. Exploitation of Children:
   1. Tasks and work assignments shall be appropriate to the age and abilities of the child, and should not interfere with school, health or necessary recreation.
   2. Children in care must not be identified by name or by clear description and must not be photographed full face in any publication or other printed or broadcast media, without authorization of the child placement agency.

D. Health Care of Children:
   1. Health Examination:
      a. Child care providers shall take appropriate measures to safeguard children in their care by arranging for health services. After initial placement, a child shall have a medical examination at least once a year.
      b. Children who participate in competitive sports must be examined prior to engagement in the sport to determine their physical capacity for participation.
   2. Health Care:
      a. Arrangements should be made for and/or with health care and treatment facilities to minimize and prevent problems and illnesses; to give proper attention to those who are ill, and to correct treatable physical and emotional problems.
      b. Children shall be closely observed for signs of illness, such as, skin rashes, inflamed eyes, running noses, coughs, and high temperatures, and they shall receive prompt medical attention.
      c. Psychiatric and psychological services shall be provided to children whose behavioral and emotional problems are of such a nature that these special services are required.
      d. Special attention shall be given to the dental, eye, and orthopedic conditions of children, including correction of defects:
         i. Dental examinations should be given every six (6) months to children over three (3) years of age.
         ii. Children shall be given examinations of eyes and ears by specialists as deemed necessary by the examining physician with corrective appliance provided as required.
         iii. Children in need of eye glasses shall have refractions every two (2) years and be supplied with new glasses as required.

E. Food and Nutrition:
   1. Nutritions, appetizing foods shall be provided in the variety and amount necessary to meet the child's needs.
   2. All foods served to a child on a modified diet as prescribed by a physician shall adhere to the dietary regulations as ... [sic]
   3. At least three (3) meals a day shall be served at regular intervals except when children receive their morning and/or noon meals at school.
   4. Children shall be provided with training to develop appropriate eating skills, utilizing adaptive equipment where it serves children with special needs.
   5. In menu planning, provisions shall be made for traditional meals to be served regularly.
   6. Children shall not be deprived food as punishment.

F. Clothing and Personal Items:
  1. The clothing and personal allowances provided by the child placement agency shall be used for the child. A written record of clothing shall be maintained.
  2. Clothing of children shall be kept clean and in good condition.
  3. Clothing shall be suited to the existing climate and seasonal conditions.
  4. Clothing shall be of proper size and adequate in amount to permit laundering, cleaning and repair.
  5. Non-ambulatory children shall be dressed daily in their own clothing, including shoes, unless inad [sic] in written medical orders.
  6. Child care providers shall make all necessary provisions for the protection of children's clothing and personal items.
  7. Individual records of Purchase of clothing for children shall be kept by the child care provider.

G. Religious and Traditional Practices:
  1. The religion of a child shall be governed by the choice of the natural parents or guardians.
  2. Child care providers shall make no changes in the religion of a child without approval of the natural parents.
  3. Children shall be encouraged to attend and participate in the religion or church of their choice.
  4. A child's religion or traditional beliefs and practices shall be respected by the child care provider.

H. Discipline and Supervision:
  1. General Standards:
     a. Discipline must be fair and consistent, and every effort should be made to help the child see it as such.
     b. There shall be no deprivation of food or clothing, or denial of visits from relatives as a means of punishment.
     c. No child, or group of children, shall be allowed to punish another child as a form of discipline.
  2. Corporal Punishment:
     a. Corporal punishment, or other cruel punishment, will not be permitted by a child care provider.
     b. Punishment which is humiliating or degrading to a child shall not be used.
  3. Restraint:
     a. When a child's actions are physically dangerous to another child, himself, the child care provider, restraint measures that are necessary may be resorted to as a protective and defensive measure. Such actions must be reported to the child placement agency within twenty-four (24) hours.
     b. Room confinement shall not exceed twenty-four (24) hours in duration. Such confinement must provide contact with the child care provider.
     c. Physical restraint may not be used for punitive purposes. Only the courts may order children restrained as punishment. Hence, any use of physical restraints by child care providers must be both reasonable and nonpunitive.
  4. Supervision:

     A child care provider must be able to provide needed supervision while abiding by these policies. Failure of any child care provider to provide supervision necessary for the welfare of children in their care shall be grounds for revocation of their license. The following may also be grounds for revocation of a license.

     a. Permitting children in their care to commit illegal acts.

b. Failure to take appropriate remedial action when children in their care commit delinquent acts.
c. Failure to report immediately the runaway of children placed in their care.
d. Providing or permitting the use of alcohol or drugs, unless prescribed by a licensed medical doctor, while in the care of the child care provider.

The proposed child foster care standards recite a "Schedule for Immunizations" [p. 23.1]:

Age	Vaccines
2 months	DPT (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis) and Polio
4 months	DPT and Polio
6 months	DPT and Polio
12 months	Measles and Rubella (Mumps)
18 months	DPT and Polio
4-5 years	DPT and Polio

Primary Immunization for Children (Not Immunized In Infancy).

Age	Vaccines
1-5 years	DPT and Polio and MR or M/M/R (Measles/Mumps/Rubella)
2 months later	DPT and Polio
4 months later	DPT and Polio
1 year later	DPT and Polio
14-16 years	TB Adult (Tetanus Toxoid)

Continue every 10 years

Age	Vaccines
6 years and older (first visit)	Td and Polio and M/R or M/M/R
2 months later	Td and Polio
1 year later	Td and Polio
14-16 years	Td (adult)

Continue every 10 years.

The proposed foster care standards require social worker home visits. The assessment which the social worker perform is set forth on pp. 18-20:

The social worker shall:
- Visit or phone foster family within five days of placement in order to:
  1. Assess initial adjustment of child.
  2. Respond to questions or concerns of foster family which may have developed.
- Visit foster home at least once each month until a definite casework plan has been established and the foster parent/child relationship has been stabilize.
- Plan with the foster parents and supervise the child's living situation in accordance with individualized goals for the use of foster family services.
- Visit foster home as often as required by the plan and by needs of the child which the foster parents cannot meet, but in no case less than once every three months.
- Visit foster home in order to:
  1. Assess child's progress.
  2. Counsel with foster parents on significant problems of the placement.
  3. Counsel with child regarding reasons for placement and plans for the future.
  4. Determine whether the child is receiving adequate care.
  5. Advise foster parents on appropriate methods of child care as needed.

6. Discuss with foster parent and child the development of the casework plan and any possible changes in plan.
7. Discuss with foster parents their impressions and observations of the child as well as any suggestions they may have regarding the plan.
8. Prepare for the annual report to the court.
9. Deal with any other situations which require the worker's presence.

B. Care and Daily Living
   1. Health Services
   2. Food and nutrition
   3. Clothing and personal matters
   4. Allowance
   5. Religious and traditional practices
   6. Discipline and supervision
   7. Education: a) vocational counseling, b) training and c) higher education.
   8. Recreation and participation in activities
   9. Family life experiences

Health Services

The social worker shall make provisions for specialized services and health care services as stated in the case plan. Such services may include preplacement and periodic (annual) medical examination, immunization, venereal disease and tuberculosis tests, information and guidance plan to foster parents about physical and medical care for infants and children. Dental, eye, ear, psychiatric, psychological, learning disabled, special tutoring. .?

Education

Arrangements shall be made for children able to meet the educational requirements to attend schools in the community where the foster home is located. Tutoring, specialized?

Vocational counseling, training and higher education

Every child of high school age should have help in choosing an occupation from a vocational counselor or other specialized school personnel. Children for whom vocational training is specifically indicated and those who want and are able to use higher education should be helped to obtain them.

Religion

The child should have opportunities for religious, spiritual and ethical development that does not conflict with the broad religious preference of his parents or his own religious faith.

Recreation

Each child should have opportunities for leisure time activities and for the development of special abilities and interest, such as hobbies, sports, music, arts and crafts. Such activities may be provided through use of community resources or through individualized instruction.

Clothing

Quality and quantity of clothing should be related to the age and individual needs of the child and the standards of the family and community. The child should participate in selection of clothing and personal possessions including play and recreational equipment. Clothing and personal possessions contribute significantly to the child's feeling of worth and dignity, since they represent being valued by the adults responsible for his care, as well as their awareness of and respect for his individuality. The social worker shall authorize initial and replacement clothing allowances for child, and school book allowances for children above the elementary level.

Allowances

A regular personal allowance will be provided to help the child learn about appropriate use of money, develop skills in management of money. The amount of allowance is related to the child's age, ability to take responsibility and considering specific recreational activities, church contributions, school expenses and other interests or expenditures.

Substitute Family life experiences include the following:

°Emotional relationships of the child with other members of the family, relatives and friends.

°Socialization of child in learning behavior and expectations of his cultural group.

°Observation of family roles and adult patterns of behavior that provide models for a home and family.

°Sharing responsibility of housekeeping, chores, purchases, management and physical maintenance of a home.

°Living in a home in a community, making use of resources and being part of a community group.

Emphatically, Navajo Tribe social workers shall have proper foster care standards and procedures by which to abide on March 31, 1985, when the revised foster care policies take effect.

The Audit Report, page 13, poses eleven questions for which the auditors did not, in the Spring of '84, obtain an answer in the written standards and procedures which came to their attention. It is instructive to determine what questions may presently be answered.

1. How should intake take place?

The Manual section pertaining to the case management process describes intake, section VII B, pp. VII.1-2:

Intake

1. All applications for Division of Social Welfare social service will be taken at the five respective social welfare agency/field office. In an emergency situation, the application may be taken at the nearest and most convenient agency office to the applicant(s).
   a. A written or oral application made by or on behalf of any individual or group will be accepted for services.
   b. All applications shall consist of the request for services to meet the client's unmet needs.
   c. All applications shall be screened and evaluated to determine that the requested services shall meet the client's needs.
   d. All application forms shall be complete. Unfilled spaces suggest negligence on the part of the case worker.
   e. All application forms, records and documents must bear appropriate dates, signatures, etc. prior to admission into the official case record.
2. All intake applications will be prioritized based on the need eligibility, unavailability of other resources and the determination that the requested services will meet the clients' stated needs.
   a. Action to approve or deny an application shall be made within 30 days of the date of application. If neither an approval or denial is made within 30 days after the date of application, the applicant must be notified in writing of the reasons the decision is delayed.
   b. An applicant or recipient shall be informed in writing of action being taken, the effective date

   and reason for the decision. Any applicant or services recipient shall have the right to clients appeal procedures as set forth by the Division of Social Welfare and the Code of Federal Regulations (25 CFR 20.30).
   - c. No application shall be pending for more than 45 days after the date of application.

3. The application shall be denied if the applicant does not meet the appropriate eligibility criteria for the type of services requested. For those situations that do not meet established eligibility criteria, information will be provided and referral made when appropriate, to other community resources which may meet the client's needs. Referrals to other Division of Social Welfare departments/programs or collateral service agencies will be done in writing. Referring worker should provide the name(s), phone number, etc. as indicated on the Division of Social Welfare Referral Form.
4. A determination of eligibility for the requested services will be made based upon the interview and information obtained in the application process.
   - a. Application shall be approved if the applicant meets the appropriate eligibility criteria for the type of assistance requested. After the client is determined eligible, the date of application becomes the date of eligibility.
   - b. Relevant information on whom (sic) is in need of services, the location and social background characteristics of the family will be secured.
   - c. An identification of client problems will be made from the perspective of the case manager, the client and other sources and will be documented. If necessary to secure information from other sources, the applicant will be asked to authorize the release of information. The applicant will be informed in advance of the kinds of information needed, the source to be used, and that the information will be used only in connection with the application for assistance or services.
   - d. Consultation with the case manager's supervisor will be sought to further establish basic client eligibility for services and for other assistance.

The proposed child foster care standards and procedures regarding intake are set forth on pp. 2-3.

2. How much time should a social worker have to verify the accuracy of a complaint?

If by "complaint" the Audit Report refers to child abuse, neglect or exploitation, the Manual, §VIII(G)(2)(a)(1)-(2), pp. VIII 17-18, states:

> The Division of Social Welfare's caseworkers shall receive oral or written reports of children alleged to be abused, neglected, exploited or dependent. A written statement from an appropriate social service representative may be accepted in lieu of a written application.
>
> Additionally, any citizen of the Navajo Tribe, the states, or the United States of America is required by law to report suspected child abuse, neglect and has the right to intervene or remove a child if necessary. Finally, teachers, doctors and social workers have the professional duty to report or intervene in suspected child abuse/neglect.

> All allegations of child abuse, neglect or exploitation, or dependency, shall be treated as emergency cases; therefore, shall have priority. The social worker shall make a prompt and thorough investigation of all allegations to substantiate reports. The investigations shall include the nature and extent of the abuse, neglect, precipitating events and the condition of each child in the home. [Emphasis supplied.]

If by "complaint" the Audit Report refers to a change in circumstances following intake, the Manual specifies that "a significant change in circumstances" is a basis for case plan reassessment, §F(3)(iii), p. VII.8, and "Corrective action should be taken as soon as possible." §F(4), p. VII 8.

If by "complaint" the Audit Report refers to a non-emergency which surfaces during intake, the Manual states:

> Any case assigned should be acted upon within two weeks and definitely within 30 days unless otherwise instructed by the supervisor. [Section H(5), p. VII.10]

Section H(5) is an example of a rough edge which ought to be revised. It is clearer to social workers to state, "case assignments shall be completed no later than two weeks following assignment, provided that two additional weeks may be allowed upon prior written authorization of the supervisor; further provided that such authorization shall be based on a written, detailed statement of reasons by the social worker."

3. When should a social worker open a case?

Section VII H of the Manual requires "individual case records for all clients." [p. VII.9]. There are no exceptions:

> All narratives must be recorded in the case records within fifteen (15) hours after a case activity, e.g., counseling session, interview, phone call, referral, etc. [subsection 3, p. VII.10]
>
> . . . .
>
> All social work practitioners shall be accountable for their clients' case records. [subsection 7, p. VII.10]

4. How long can a child remain in emergency shelter?

A child subject to adjudication may be placed in emergency shelter no longer than 72 hours preceding a detention hearing. Children's Code, §§ 1112-13, pp. 18-19. A longer stay in emergency shelter is subject to court order. § 1113(5), p. 19.

5. What standards should social workers meet for case file narratives? The Manual specifies the narrative aspects of assessments and case plans:

[Assessment]

> 3. A needs assessment shall be compiled based upon interview and application from the client who is the primary source of information.
>   a. Additionally, information shall be obtained from multiple sources including but not limited to:

        i. Family members and parents, custodian or guardian, if appropriate.
        ii. Contributing factors to present problems.
        iii. Source documents such as Navajo family census cards, a written referral from other service-providing agency, health records, written evaluations, school achievement results other school records, previous social agency documents, law enforcement reports, etc.
    b. In addition to the above, information will be gathered in order to establish:
        i. Family members and significant others and their inter-relationships.
        ii. Contributing factors to present problems.
        iii. Past coping methods used by the family and their usefulness to the present situation.
        iv. Possible resources in personal, family or community structure which may assist in planning for the family.
        v. Clues which may indicate optimal case plan for the individual, family or children.
        vi. Risks to the individual, family, or children if services are not provided.
4. Information obtained for the social history shall be entered in the clients' case record and should be objective. Conclusions should be clearly stated as conclusions or interpretations of objective facts. Sources of information must be documented in the case record. [pp. VII. 3-4]

[Case Plan]

2. Applicable Time Frames
    a. The initial case plan must be developed for a dependency hearing within 15 calendar days from filing of the initial dependency petition and a child is declared temporary ward of the court.
    b. For routine cases not involving court intervention, the initial case plan must be developed within the first 45 days after the case is opened.
    c. A case plan review must be conducted at least once every six months after the case is opened. For court cases, more frequent case plan reviews may be necessary.
    d. When a major unanticipated change occurs, the case plan must be reviewed.
3. Case plans must include statements indicating:
    a. Type of services to be provided and the expected outcome of those services.
    b. Type of services that were not provided and reasons why they were not provided.
    c. Results of services provided.
4. Case plan components include:
    a. Overall case plan and target date (permanent plan).
    b. Case plan must have specific objectives, and should consider the following:
        i. Based on short or long-term needs of the clients.
        ii. Task/activities to be completed or service provided.
        iii. Date of anticipated completion.
        iv. Person(s) responsible to implement/complete the task activity or to provide service.
        v. Consequences of meeting or not meeting the case objectives.
        vi. Provisions for client's unique social, cultural, ethnic, or religious considerations, and family structure.
        vii. Provisions for a child's educational needs when appropriate.

For further assessment or case plan standards, refer to the appropriate Manual section.

6. When should a social worker document the assessment and case plans?

Regarding assessments, continuously. Manual Section C(1), p. VII.3.

Regarding case plans, if a court proceeding is pending, no later than 15 days following filing of the initial dependency petition. [Section D(2)(a), p. VII.4]; if no court proceeding is pending and no emergency is present, then no later than 45 days after the case is opened. Section D2(b), p. VII.5. The somewhat different issue of transaction documentation is addressed by the 15 hour rule in Section H(3), p. VII 10 of the Manual.

7. Should assessment and case plans receive review and approval from a supervisor?

The proposed PL 93-638 fiscal '85-'87 contract requires "Supervisory review and concurrence in case assessment decision and planning" in regard to protective services for children and adults who are temporarily or permanently unable to plan for themselves. [p. 24, Proposed Contract.] The supervisory requirement is less specific in the Manual, broadly designating compliance, administration, monitoring and evaluation to be "agency functions." [p. II.1-2.] The Manual shall be revised to pinpoint responsibility for and timing of supervision.

But it is the intent of the Navajo Tribe, and a requirement reflected in job descriptions for Social Workers III and IV, Exhibits 1.1 and 1.2 respectively, to require careful and timely supervision. Job descriptions for Social Workers I and II are supplied for information and comparison; Exhibits 1.3 and 1.4 respectively.

8. Under what conditions can a child be placed in a foster home?

Neglected or abused children, may be placed in foster homes by court order. §1112(A), Children's Code, p. 18.

Foster Care Placement is defined in the Manual, p. VIII. 15:

> j) Foster Care is a child welfare service that provides substitute family care for a planned period of time to a child when his/her own parents or legal guardian cannot provide care for him or when the home environment is inadequate for emotional and social stability of the children. Foster care does not terminate parental rights.
>
> k) Foster Care Placement is any action removing an Indian Child from its parents or Indian custodian for temporary placement in a foster home or institution or the home of a guardian or conservator where the parents or Indian custodian cannot have the child returned upon demand, but where parental rights have not been terminated.
>
> l) Foster Family Home means a residental placement for dependent children, between birth and 18 years of age, with families who provide care in their own home.

It is not in the best interests of children at risk to define the reasons for foster care so narrowly as to preclude a clearly proper placement. The Manual states:

> Foster care is a distinctive component of the Division of Social Welfare's child welfare services which utilizes foster homes to provide substitute life experiences, together with social and other treatment services for both the child and his/her parents.
>
> During the placement, the caseworker provides intervention ongoing support services to the child(ren), the child's family (parent or guardian) and foster care providers including: (1) supervision of children in foster placement, (2) provision of counseling to the child and parents or guardians with the ultimate plan to reunite the family, (3) remedial and rehabilitative services designed to enhance the parental functions and, visit to the foster parents, and child at least once a month with more frequent visits scheduled depending on the needs of the child and family.
>
> The most common reasons for separation of the child from the family are parental neglect and abuse, emotional rejection or exploitation of the child; other reasons may include mental or physical illness of the caretaker. In any case, the family is usually experiencing breakdown with accompanying complication from personal and environmental pressure.
>
> It is the policy of the Division of Social Welfare to seek foster care placement or termination of parental rights only after active efforts have been made without success to provide remedial services and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the breakup of the family. [p. VIII.21]

The Manual details foster care pre-placement and placement standards and procedures. [pp. VIII.21-24]. Absent a court order, no child shall remain in an emergency foster home for a period exceeding three months. Section B(3)(a).

The Manual has to be revised following completion of the comprehensive foster care standards and procedures, which shall in turn be inserted in the Manual.

9. When should a social worker close a case?

The Manual, p. VII.8-9, states:

> G. Case Closure
>
> 1. Upon concurrence and approval by the case work supervisor, the case worker should close the case considering the following (but not limited to) circumstances:
>   a. Services/benefits are determined not necessary after further investigation.
>   b. Family refused services.
>   c. Family requested to discontinue services/benefits.
>   d. The service plan has been accomplished.
>   e. The court has relieved the social agency of the responsibility for the case.
>   f. The client(s) has moved out of the agency's jurisdiction.
>   g. Lost contact with the client(s).
>   h. The client is deceased.
> 2. Prior to the case closure, the case worker must take the following actions:

a. Review the case record to ensure that all relevant documents and information are filed or entered into the case file.
b. Obtain a judicial decision for permanency plan, e.g., adoption or guardianship.
c. Complete a summary for case closure.
d. Discontinue all financial assistance/payments.
e. Notify all members of the multi-disciplinary team and collateral service providers.
f. In order to re-open the case, the case worker must re-determine eligibility for the client(s).

10. When should social workers make home visits?

The Social Services Manual is silent on the issue of home visits. A revision is required. But attention is drawn to the social worker home visit requirements in the draft foster care standards and procedures, p. 18 et seq.

11. What responsibilities does the supervisor have?

By way of example, the job description for a Social Worker III, Exhibit 1.1, which description is binding in tribal personnel evaluation and disciplinary procedures, states:

> Incumbent performs work in accordance with established plans, policies and procedures within the framework of applicable Federal, State and Tribal laws; identifies and intervenes in high risk cases through consultation and direct services; maintains close relations with state, federal, tribal and other social services agencies to meet identified problems on the reservation. Provides support, direction, guidance and assistance to case worker in the study, diagnosis and treatment of cases. Makes decisions and recommendations for agency actions; reviews all reports to the courts; supervises follow-up services; attempts to establish a therapeutic relationship with clients to find satisfactory ways of coping wit their social situations and relationships; directs the workers in making appropriate referrals; evaluates needs of clients, and assists in the development of social resources to meet their needs. Makes periodic visits throughout assigned area, analyzing services needed and rendered. Recommends changes, revisions, and modifications in services and procedures deemed necessary; maintains liaison with community groups and missions; explains available services, furnishes technical advice and guidance, and promotes group community activities; attends conference, community group and tribal chapter meetings relative to social work services. Prepares correspondence, and other reports as required.

In summary, the Navajo Tribe has acted since the Audit Report was issued by drafting and enacting comprehensive and culturally appropriate standards and procedures. But the Tribe has to take care not to replace a lack of standards and procedures with a proliferation of conflicting or inconsistent standards and procedures imbedded in the proposed contract, the Manual, the Children's Code, discrete actions by the Navajo Tribal Council or its committees or by different tribal divisions or offices.

The Audit Report focuses on the lack of an inspection, evaluation and licensing process for foster care homes and institutions. The proposed contract, p. 21, section e, requires the Social Welfare Division "to establish and publish standards within 30 to 60 days for Foster Homes and 60 to 90 days for Group Homes, Institutions, Residenal [sic] and Nursing Homes," following execution of the proposed contract. Though the proposed contract is not signed, the Tribe is close to compliance regarding foster care homes and has set May 31, 1985, for the completion of institutional care licensing regulations.

Priorities - The Social Welfare Division concurs with the Audit Report finding that it "has more work than it can handle" and that "staff carry more cases than [the] BIA believes can be effectively handled. . . ," p. 14.

The auditors advise prioritizing cases by type. Planned allocation of scarce manpower and resources is a basic management tool, and the Tribe concurs in the recommendation, but with one reservation: the federal responsibility to deliver social services, e.g., 25 CFR §20.3, extends to all eligible Navajos, regardless of whether they are first in the door or last. Prioritization must not be interpreted as acquiesence by the Tribe in violating the rights of eligible Navajos who might be prioritized out of timely services or out the door. The BIA Contracting Officer Representative has acknowledged that the federal obligation to deliver social services is not limited by the contract amount.

Perhaps the most reprehensible conduct, short of murder, is the abuse - emotional, physical or sexual - of children. Therefore, the Navajo Tribe's procedures are unequivocal: "All allegations of child abuse, neglect or exploitation, or dependency, shall be treated as emergency cases; therefore, shall have priority." Manual, p. VIII.8, §2. Child abuse is the highest priority.

Note the 72-hour-reporting and 5-day-evaluation requirements in regard to "abuse, exploitation or neglect." Proposed contract, p. 24, section D(2)(a).

Insofar as staffing transfers can eliminate overloading, the proposed contract requires that, "Staffing patterns shall be based on number and type of cases by location," and "To the extent that it does not interfere with primary supervisory responsibilities, supervisors of social workers, or case workers shall carry a caseload of child protective service cases, general assistance cases, or other similarly sensitive cases as appropriate." P. 29, Contract.

Each agency office has developed a set of priorities which reflect their client service characteristics. For example, the Chinle Agency Office on January 31, 1984, approved a three level set of time driven priorities. Exhibit 1.5. The Social Welfare Division central office is presently surveying the staff in preparation for the drafting and issuance of a Division priority system.

Appeals - The simple response to the Audit Report finding that there is no client "appeals process," is that, effective March 6, 1985, there is a client appeals process. Attention is drawn to Section VI of the Manual for particulars. It is hoped that the appeals process shall clarify policies and applicable standards, and procedures, and importantly, guarantee a fair hearing to clients. The appeals procedure may be revised from time to time; for example the Social Welfare Division is assessing the feasibility of joining with a group of tribal divisions to set up a tribal Administrative Law Judge.

ORGANIZING

The Audit Report section on organizing pays exclusive attention to the allocation of performance responsibilities by agency. The auditors accurately describe agencies which, though similar, are substantially different. There are reasons for the differences, but no reason sufficient to override the sensible Audit Report recommendation that the organization of the Social Welfare Division be client service driven. The recommendation is imbedded in the Navajo Tribe Social Services Manual:

> E. Policy on Program Coordination
> The Division shall have the responsibility to coordinate with other resources and strive for an integrated services system to meet the client's needs. The Division shall also coordinate with other governmental entities in order to achieve uniformity and consistency of regulations, policies, and standards for the purpose of improving services. Finally, the Division shall maintain good communication with the community leaders, tribal government, the general public, and other governmental bodies. [p. I.2, emphasis supplied]

Use of the word "integrated" in the preceding paragraph does not imply "combining the income maintenance and social work functions at the chapter level." Audit Report, p. 17.

The primacy of service to clients as an organizational principle is further stated in the management policies section of the Manual, p. I.2:

> C. Policy on Program Management
>
> The Division shall maintain an efficient and effective program management that is accountable to funding source(s), the Navajo Tribal Council and the clientele. The Division shall use a decentralized program operation to assure system responsiveness and accessibility. Further, the Division shall encourage innovative methods of program management and services delivery model in the management of all programs. Finally, the Division shall strive to maintain good communication among all components and levels of the organization. [Emphasis supplied]

The Manual requires "coordination with available resources to maximize benefits for clients." [Section D1(a), p. III.3]

The Social Welfare Division is acting on the principle of organizing according to client needs. For example, a comprehensive intake procedure and related training are planned. Intake personnel shall screen applicants for eligibility to receive any service offered by the Social Welfare Division, not simply 25 CFR §20.1 et seq. assistance.

Two of the primary reasons for freestyle organizing at the agency level are overlooked in the Audit Report: first, the plain necessity that agencies have to interface with a frequently changing central office organization chart; and second, independent agency organization choices are authorized by the Manual, p. II.1:

> Each agency is responsible for its own organization structure, budget and program administration. [Section A]

The evolution of central office organization may be traced in three instruments:

1. An organization chart, revised October 10, 1984, which has co-equal planning, fiscal, data processing, contracts and clothing departments; agencies were supervised by an assistant director and his staff. Exhibit 2.1, supplied.

2. A memorandum of November 30, 1984, proposed a set of departments, four of which - monitoring and evaluation, management information, operations and planning - are defined by purpose, and two of which - PL 93-638 and Block Grants - are tied to funding sources. Exhibit 2.2, supplied.

3. The organization structure section of the Manual, which took effect March 6, 1985, is a purely functional breakdown: administration, monitoring and evaluation; contracting; data processing; fiscal management; and planning.

On paper the organization of the central office is becoming more rational. But the relationship of agency organizations to central office organization is complicated by the inertia of at least a few central office personnel who, with solely the best intentions, cross organizational boundaries in order to accept responsibility for tasks they used to do or that they do well, instead of doing what they are assigned to do. The present organizational structure of the central office is often ignored in operation. Consequently it is not startling to find an agency office, which has to clear action through the central office, in disarray from time to time. A means to eliminate organizational boundary crossing, aside from forbidding it, is to reassign central office personnel to jobs which they do well and to make sure the boundaries are fine tuned to reflect the real client work flow of the Social Welfare Division. The incidence of competent central office personnel being assigned to tasks for which they have few qualifications is high.

An example of the impact of quick and repeated organization changes: a central office fiscal department which has virtually no authority regarding subcontractor budgetmaking or accounting procedures, a central office monitoring and evaluation department which makes PL 93-638 subcontractor accounting decisions because that's what its present personnel "used to do," and a central office contracting department which is not primarily responsible for PL 93-638 contracting.

A superficial central office organization chart not honored in practice is a difficult interface for agencies, discretionary organizational authority or not. In the final analysis, personnel reassignments and fine tuning an organizational chart have to be firmed up by a straightforward instruction that failing to abide by the organization chart is unacceptable.

The reluctance of the Social Welfare Division to quickly change the organization chart a fourth time in six months in order to accept a client-need-driven structure may in part be understood by quoting the following passage, inserted by the BIA in the proposed fiscal '85-'87 contract:

> The [Navajo] Tribe shall assure that . . . [r]esponsibilities for the performance of all duties are adequately separated and clearly assigned to specific positions at the agencies and Central Office. [p. 29, Section 110 C(1)] [Emphasis supplied.]

Separation, whatever that may mean to the Navajo Tribe or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, may not be inconsistent with consolidation along client-need lines. But potentially huge disallowed costs traceable to a failure to properly allocate costs among different funding sources, Audit Report, pp. 49-50 dictates that the Social Welfare Division proceed carefully. In summary, the Tribe accepts the client-need organization recommendation, but seeks the assistance and cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Inspector General in developing plans to phase in a new organization along with appropriate fiscal controls.

Returning to the Audit Report focus on agency level organization, the Social Welfare Division central office changes do not bar quick action to devise efficient agency organizations. The following plan is intended to rationalize agency organization quickly and to embrace the principle of client-need-driven organization.

1. The Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation Department shall require each agency director to submit a proposed organization plan and chart, along with a detailed description of the present organization, its strengths and weaknesses, no later than April 30, 1985;

2. The AME Department shall analyze the plans, make revisions if appropriate, and submit them for the approval of the Division Director no later than May 15, 1985;

3. The different agency plans shall then take effect forthwith and be subjected to systematic monitoring and evaluation by the AME during June, July and August;

4. The AME Department shall issue a report which assesses each agency organization primarily in terms of client needs, and then make detailed recommendations to the Division Director to continue, revise or eliminate agency organizational discretion.

Regardless of the fate of agency control of agency organization, the plan summarized here is, in effect, a laboratory for client-need-driven organization.

In passing, it is to be noted that the adverse impacts of a lack of uniform or rational paper organization is somewhat overcome by excellent informal lines of communication among the current agency directors and between them and selected central office staff.

STAFFING

It is difficult to quarrel with the Audit Report assertion that selection, training and retention of competent personnel translates to efficient social services. The Navajo Tribe agrees. The Social Welfare Division has planned and acted to straighten out intractable staffing deficiencies. The staffing section of the Audit Report focuses on three issue clusters regarding personnel: qualifications, training and salaries. An analysis of each follows.

The Navajo Tribe is committed to obtaining quality staff. The starting point is a personnel management policy, section 1(D) of the Navajo Tribe Social Services Manual, which took effect March 6, 1985:

> In order to maintain [an] efficient and effective services delivery system, the Division shall strive to achieve the following:
> A. In personnel management adopt and practice the philosophies of professional social work and management ethics;
> B. Encourage and provide opportunities for staff development; and
> C. Enhance the professionalism of staff.[p. I.2]

The proposed Fiscal '85-87 PL 93-638 social services contract, negotiated by the Navajo Tribe and the United States, emphasizes staff competence:

> The Navajo Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs recognize the importance of assuring the[sic] highly qualified personnel are recruited, hired and retained. Academic and cultural qualifications are important.

Qualifications - The Audit Report states that tribal policies authorizing the hiring of underqualified applicants and authorizing the substitution of equivalent experience for an undergraduate or graduate degree undermine performance. The Navajo Tribe agrees that unchecked application of underqualification and equivalency policies is not conducive to quality performance. The Navajo Tribe proposes to revise but not eliminate the two policies.

The Social Welfare Division has an Employment Screening Committee composed of the current directors of the planning, monitoring and evaluation, information management and contracting and fiscal departments. The Screening Committee assesses each applicant's record, interviews selected applicants and proceeds to rate and rank them. A photocopy of the Screening Committee interview form is supplied, Exhibit 3.1. The Screening Committee is a useful vehicle to check abuses associated with underqualification and equivalency policies.

First, the Screening Committee shall draft written standards and procedures regarding the selection of underqualified personnel; specifying core qualifications which can't be waived; and specifying the settings in which non-core qualifications may be waived. Second, the Screening Committee in consultation with the Navajo Tribe Personnel Office shall, for each PL 93-638 social services job, define precisely what experience suffices to compensate for degree requirements. Third, the Screening Committee shall draft and administer a useful and fair test to underqualified or equivalency applicants.

Fourth, the Screening Committee shall be a probationary employment check. The Navajo Tribe has a 90 day no-cause probationary employment policy. A photocopy of the policy is supplied, Exhibit 3.2. Presently, an agency director or a department head for all practical purposes makes the final cut on retention of probationary employees. The Social Welfare Division proposes a change entailing different treatment for underqualified or equivalency employees: the immediate supervisor in consultation with the agency director (agency office) or department head (central office) submits a written report to the Screening Committee; the report describes performance during the first 75-85 days of employment; the Screening Committee then re-interviews the probationary employee and makes a retention-rejection recommendation to the Social Welfare Division Director; the Screening Committee may advise retention accompanied by a list of deficiencies and deadlines for curing deficiencies.

An administrative service officer with substantial personnel background, presently in place, shall be assigned to assist the Screening Committee in complying with the four proposed changes.

A point ought to be made regarding the Audit Report reference to parallel Bureau of Indian Affairs policies. The Audit Report states that equivalency undercuts quality social work performance, and then states:

> The Bureau of Indian Affairs contracting officer's representative stated that a Masters in Social Work degree qualifies a person to be called a social worker; anything less is a paraprofessional. The Navajo Area Office classification specialist said education is a requirement for hiring Bureau of Indian Affairs social workers, and experience cannot supplant education. [Audit Report, page 22]

The inference is that hiring qualifications deteriorated following the transfer of administration from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Navajo Tribe in the fall of 1981. What is not stated is that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, during the years it administered social services, eliminated underqualification and equivalency difficulties by simply using an old classification: Social Services Representative, a person who walks like a social worker and makes noises like a social worker, but who lacks an MSW degree or a degree of any kind.

Sam Wadley, a position classification specialist for the Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Area Personnel Office, stated on March 6, 1985, that "the only reason that the Bureau of Indian Affairs used the Social Services Reps classification was to get past the degree requirement." The Social Services Representatives, according to Wadley, performed "pretty damn near the same" tasks social workers performed, except they had no MSW degree. Moreover, Wadley continued, Social Service Representatives were often placed in the GS 9-11 social worker grade range. Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Services Representatives were paid salaries equal to or higher than social workers.

The Navajo Tribe prefers to address the underqualification-equivalency issue directly, not by classification. The Social Welfare Division presently employs substantially more MSW and substantially more degreed personnel than when it assumed the Indian Self-Determination contract October 1, 1981. MSWs, with rare exceptions, supervise non-MSWs. Attention is drawn to supervisory aspects of the job descriptions for Social Worker III and IV, Exhibits 1.1 and 1.2. The Social Welfare Division refers to non-MSWs who perform social work as social workers, but that is not a sign that the Navajo Tribe has presided over the elimination of academic credentials as an employment qualification. To so infer is a prevailing of form over substance and a missing of the point.

The long range solution to academic deficiencies is to encourage Navajo grammar, high school and college students to prepare for a career in social work. The Social Welfare Division director shall select a senior staff social worker to head a career-in-social-work project. Among the basic tasks: to inventory present Navajo social workers nationally and to obtain the known career plans of Navajo college students. The information can be assembled with the assistance of the National Indian Social Workers Association and the Navajo Tribe Higher Education Office. A painstaking but important responsibility is to speak at each reservation or bordertown grammar and high school in order to engage Navajo students in social work, to counsel students who seek further information, and to arrange financial assistance.

Solely by long range career planning can academic deficiencies be eliminated or at least brought to a tolerable state. During the interim the Navajo Tribe is careful to stand by its Navajo preference policies; policies which are reflected in federal law, specifically 25 CFR §271.44:

> Indian preference.
>
> a. Any [PL 93-638] contract made by the Bureau with a tribal organization shall provide that the tribal contractor shall, to the greatest extent feasible, give preference in and opportunities for employment and training to Indians.
>
> b. Any [PL 93-638] contract made by the Bureau with a tribal organization shall provide that the tribal contractor shall, to the greatest extent feasible, give preference in the award of subcontracts to Indian organizations and to Indian-owned economic enterprises.
>
> c. All subcontractors employed by the tribal organization shall, to the extent possible, give preference to Indians for employment and training and shall be required to include in their bid submission a plan to achieve maximum use of Indian personnel.
>
> d. In the performance of [PL 93-638] contracts under this Part 271 and subject to the provisions of Part 14 H-70 of Title 41, a tribal governing body may develop its own Indian preference requirements to the extent that such requirements are not inconsistent with the purpose and intent of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

The federal Indian Self-Determination Act is intended to assure:

> maximum Indian participation in the direction of . . . Federal services to Indian communities so as to render such services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities. [25 CFR §271.4(a)]

. . . .

> The Congress has declared its commitment to the maintenance of the Federal Government's unique and continuing relationship with and responsibilities to the Indian people through the

> establishment of a meaningful Indian self-determination policy which will permit an orderly transition from Federal domination of programs for and services to Indians to effective and meaningful participation by the Indian people in the planning, conduct, and administration of those programs and services. [25CFR §271.4(b)]

Compliance with the overriding policies of Indian Self-Determination and Indian preference makes a quick fix not simply improper but a contravention of applicable federal and tribal law. Nor shall the best interests of Navajo children, adults and elderly be compromised by thoughtful application of Navajo preference.

Training - The Navajo Tribe is happy to state that substantial changes have occurred in training during fiscal '84-'85. The Audit Report states that the Social Welfare Division has decided to leave training decisions up to individual employees and their supervisor and that the Social Welfare Division "has never sponsored courses for its social workers." That is no longer accurate.

The Social Welfare Division negotiated insertion of the following language in the proposed fiscal '85-'87 PL 93-638 contract:

Staff Development

1. The Navajo Tribe shall submit a staff development plan to the Bureau of Indian Affairs contracting officer no later than March 1, 1985, the plan shall include broad policies. Upon completion the plan shall be appended to the contract.
2. The Navajo Tribe shall provide uniform training to all tribal staff no later than March 29, 1985, regarding:
   a. Requirements of the Prime Contract. Eligibility, case work and workloads standards, reporting and other contract requirements.
   b. Current policies and procedures - definitions, documentation and dissemination to all employees as to how the organization is intended to perform in various situations.
3. The Navajo Tribe shall have access to the Bureau of Indian Affairs long term career development program.
4. Employees who are released from normal duties for off-site academic training, in-service training, seminars or workshops, not to exceed 20% of annual work-time, shall be paid by the Navajo Tribe their regular salary for that period, such salary and costs associated with said training shall be an allowable cost hereunder. [Emphasis Supplied] [Section 110(D), pp. 29-30, proposed contract.]

Implementation of paragraph 4 is subject to approval by the Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council because it constitutes an exception to tribal policies.

The Navajo Tribe has made a commitment that supervisory personnel and personnel who interact with clients shall have either an MSW, a bachelor's degree or be making "substantial progress toward" a degree. Section 110(A)(1)-(2), p. 29 of the proposed contract.

The Manual sets a policy to "encourage and provide opportunities for staff development ... [and to] [e]enhance the professionalism of staff." Section 1(D)(B)-(C), p. I.2.

In March, 1984, the Social Welfare Division issued a Comprehensive Assessment of Educational and Training Needs For Division of Social Welfare Personnel. Among the participants in the assessment and in associated tasks were the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona State University and Navajo Community College. A needs assessment instrument, Appendix A, p. 28 of the Assessment, was drafted and administered. The assessment advised in-service and academic training. Assessment, p. 20.

Among the in-service training topics listed in the Assessment [p. 21]:

Social Work Related

Interviewing Skills
Bi-Lingual Interviewing Skills
Basic Social Work Skills
Non-Navajo Counseling Techniques
Traditional Navajo Counseling Techniques
Case Management
Non-Western Psychology - Navajo
Crisis Intervention
Incest - Sexual Abuse
Networking of Social Welfare, Court and Tribal Police Department Services

Communication Related

Writing Skills
Communication Skills - Verbal-Written
English Composition
Creative Writing Skills
Report Writing - Narratives
Legal Procedures - Writing Statements

Substance Abuse

Alcoholism as a Disease
Alcoholism - Treatment Models
Counseling Techniques
Substance Abuse - other than Alcohol
Support Networks for Alcoholics and their Families

Public Laws or Related Issues

Tribal Codes - for example Title IX, Title XX
Public Laws - such as 93-638 General Assistance
Section 504 - Access of the Handicapped
Protective Services
SCAN - Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Services
Navajo Tribal Government - How it functions
Court Procedures - Tribal, State and Federal

Miscellaneous

Basic First Aide
Defensive Driving
Basic Auto Preventive Maintenance
Human Relations Skills
Supervisor-Subordinate Relationships
Time Management
Stress Management
Decision Making
Motivation
Personal Hygiene

The following academic courses were listed as appropriate to development of social workers:

Introductory

Introduction to Cultural Anthropology
Introduction to Human Prehistory
Introduction to Economics
Principles of Economics I
History of World Civilization I
American History of World Civilization II
American History: 1492-1865
American History: 1865-Present
Introduction to Political Science
American Government and Politics
U.S. Constitution and Politics
Arizona Constitution and Government
General Psychology
Introduction to Psychology
Social Psychology
Social Work as a Vocation
Introduction to Social Work
Introduction to Social Welfare
Introduction to Sociology
Criminology
Communities

Advanced

Ethnographic Methods
Principles of Economics II
Economic of Environment Conservation
Navajo Resources and Economic Development
Indian History: Contact to 1890
Indian History: 1890 to Present
Preconquest America: Beginning to 1523
Colonial-Indian Relations through 1921
Navajo Tribal Government
Educational Psychology
Industrial Psychology - Organizational Behavior
Human Growth & Development
Community Social Service Skills
Community Social Services & Culture
Client Processing
Social Work Field Experience I
Social Work Field Experience II
Deviant Behavior
Social Problems
The American Indian in American Society
Community Field Seminar
Group Dynamics
Drug Use and Abuse
Seminar in Nuclear Energy Issues

The Social Welfare Division has vigorously implemented the recommendations regarding in-service and academic training.

The following listed in-service training was planned or performed by the Planning Department of the Social Welfare Division:

- February 13-15, 1985, Flagstaff, Arizona - Topics: child abuse and neglect, court testimony, case record management, burnout and difficult clients. The complete agenda and a list of 25 Social Welfare Division participants are supplied, Exhibit 3.3.
- January 3-4, 1985, Farmington, New Mexico - Topics: management of group home, staffing, budgeting, case reviews, policies and procedures, intervention and counseling techniques, substance abuse, behavior

modification and treatment planning. The complete agenda and list of 26 Social Welfare Division participants are supplied, Exhibit 3.4.

- October 24-25, 1984, Kayenta, Arizona - Topics: case management, problem oriented records, use of forms, setting up records, law enforcement, jurisdictions, state and federal regulations, interviewing the child and family, education of children, sexual abuse of children and profiles of the perpetrator. The complete agenda and a list of 27 Social Welfare Division participants are supplied along with a brief narrative of the session, Exhibit 3.5.
- September 24-25, 1984, Gallup, New Mexico - Topics: indicators of child neglect and abuse, emotional abuse, counseling skills for victim and family, investigative skills, case preparation and court room practice for social workers, intervention and treatment techniques. The complete agenda and a list of 20 Social Welfare Division participants is supplied along with a brief narrative of the session, Exhibit 3.6.
- June 26-28, 1984, Gallup, New Mexico - Topics: coordination between Navajo Tribe and state offices, overview of tribal court systems, traditional child rearing practices, role of Navajo medicineman in traditional Navajo child welfare, impact of trans-racial placement. A complete agenda and list of 11 Social Welfare Division participants is supplied, Exhibit 3.7. Arizona, New Mexico and Utah State Officials attended.
- May 8-10, 1984, Gallup, New Mexico - Topics: monitoring cycles, federal and tribal roles in evaluation, program structure and measures of performance, evaluation element in plans, evaluating administrative and organizational capacity, short term monitoring and evaluation, budgeting, close out and audit. An index to the materials presented at the seminar is supplied, Exhibit 3.8.
- February 29 - March 1, 1984, Gallup, New Mexico - Topics: responsibility of the Navajo Tribe to its children, juvenile justice system, bordertown issues, handicapped Navajos and crime, state-referred Navajo child welfare proceedings, public hearings regarding Navajo child care standards, public hearing regarding Navajo Children's Code, parenting skills, nutrition, truancy, traditional child rearing practices, intergovernmental relations, difficult teenagers, fetal alcohol syndrome, preventing delinquency in families and in school, medical aspects and prevention of child abuse and neglect, adolescent substance abuse. There were roughly 250 participants daily during the conference. The Social Welfare Division staff, state, federal and private social service personnel, and the public participated. A photocopy of the agenda and a brief narrative are supplied, Exhibit 3.9.

On October 18, 1984, the accounting department of Division of Social Welfare presented a "fiscal workshop" in Window Rock, Arizona, which dealt, among other issues, with fiscal controls, purchasing, inventory, records, tribal computer systems, accounting and audits. Twenty-four Division of Social Welfare employees attended. The agenda, participant list and a brief narrative are supplied, Exhibit 3.10.

During the past year numerous other workshops were presented by the Division of Social Welfare Planning Department or attended by Division of Social Welfare staff. The topics ranged from internal review and assessment procedures, to coordination among service providers, to public awareness, to individual counseling, and to the Indian Child Welfare Act.

During August 7, 8 and 9, 1984, the Social Welfare Division presented a major training event at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. The training was attended by virtually every Social Welfare Division social worker and caseworker, representatives of subcontractors, representatives of state and federal agencies, the Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, Tribal Council Delegates and tribal officials. Close to 250 persons participated each day. A photocopy of the agenda and a complete report are supplied. Exhibit 3.11. The workshop topics: the Navajo clan as a social system; working effectively for Navajo handicapped; suicide prevention and treatment; stress management and prevention; symptoms and resources relative to employee burn out; fatigue and other symptoms of stress; substance abuse among youth - prevention, intervention and treatment alternatives; aspects of teen parenthood - family planning, risks to mothers and child abuse; proposed educational policy of the Navajo Nation; concerns of the Navajo elderly; parenting skills - a comparison of traditional and modern techniques; Navajo Community College and staff training; PL 96-272 and Title IVB child welfare services; PL 93-638 contracts, presented by among others, Nancy Evans, BIA Navajo Area Contract Officer Representative; 95-608, the Indian Child Welfare Act; the federal court system - jurisdiction and relationship to state and tribal courts; child abuse and neglect - family prevention skills; survival techniques for victims of sex crimes; public hearing on needs assessment of youth services project; networking for women and their families; working with battered families; child protective services reporting system; juvenile justice system; resources for juvenile delinquents; foster care families; child development; working with the developmentally disabled; and family policy.

Importantly, the the Social Welfare Division has held several staff meetings for agency center directors and other staff; the staff meetings included training components.

In regard to the academic training recommendations in the Assessment, the Social Welfare Division, in cooperation with Navajo Community College, enrolled 74 Social Welfare Division employees in an NCC degree curriculum. Fifty employees completed the first semester, Fall '84, and 70 Social Welfare Division employees are presently enrolled in Spring semester classes. The curriculum is designed to prepare Social Welfare Division employees for an Arizona State University BSW degree program. A brief description of the academic training, accompanied by Social Welfare Division-NCC academic staff development guidelines are supplied, Exhibit 3.12.

Salaries - The Navajo Tribe disputes the accuracy of information in the Audit Report subsection regarding salaries. The present salary structure is traceable to the insistence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs during PL 93-638 contract negotiations in the fall of 1981, that personnel transferred from federal to tribal employment were to retain their salaries, MSW or not.

25 CFR §275.3(a)(2) authorizes, but does not require, the Navajo Tribe to select Bureau of Indian Affairs employees to staff its PL 93-638 social services project. The Navajo Tribe acquiesced in federal salary demands in order to keep the self-determination process on-track. The federal no-salary-reduction negotiating stance preserved intact the underqualification-equivalency distortion built into the federal Social Services Representative classification.

An example may be useful. In one tribal agency office there are eight social workers funded through PL 93-638:

Employee No.	BIA Transfer	Present Salary	Last BIA Salary Fall '81	MSW
1	BIA	29,654	26,986	No
2	No	24,396		MSW
3	BIA	23,235	21,065	No
4	No	22,128		MSW
5	No	20,071		No
6	No	20,071		No
7	No	18,205		No
8	No	18,205		No

The Navajo Tribe takes care not to impugn the competence of the eight PL 93-638 social workers in the agency. But the first and third highest salaries in the office are paid to former Bureau of Indian Affairs Social Service Representatives who do not have a degree. Their last Bureau of Indian Affairs salaries, in the fall of 1981, were $26,986 and $21,065 respectively, substantially higher than the $13,837 in federal pay listed in the chart on page 23 of the Audit Report.

Consider a different example in a different tribal agency office. There are three social workers who are MSW's. A former Bureau of Indian Affairs MSW employee is presently paid $24,396 and was last paid $21,065 by the BIA. A tribally hired MSW in the agency is not a former Bureau of Indian Affairs employee, presently receives $20,071. The last MSW, not a former Bureau of Indian Affairs employee, and is presently receiving $22,128.

In a third tribal agency office a former Bureau of Indian Affairs employee receives a salary of $24,396. The employee's last BIA salary was $22,305, somewhat higher than $13,837. That person does not have an MSW. Not only is the Audit Report inaccurate, but the contrary is true: the Navajo Tribe pays less for professional staff than the Bureau of Indian Affairs paid for non-professional staff. The Navajo Tribe is not solely responsible for the BIA salary structure.

The present tribal administration does not have "a negative position toward formal training and professional social work." P.23 Audit Report. The present senior staff of the Social Welfare Division is composed predominantly of professional social workers who have MSW degrees and who do not have to be persuaded of the usefulness of professional social work or competitive salaries.

The Navajo Tribe acknowledges the difficulty of attracting qualified social workers, but the reason is not simply salaries. Lack of housing is a difficulty. By choice or not, Navajo communities have few amenities standard in the rest of 1985 America. The Social Welfare Division sub-offices in Gallup or Tuba City are not presently competitive with San Francisco or Santa Fe.

The Navajo Tribe shall perform a salary comparability study to determine what action ought to be taken to equalize internal salary discrepancies and to make a start on externally competitive salaries and employee benefits.

CONTROLLING

The Audit Report advises instituting a comprehensive control system, drafting criteria against which performance may be gauged, applying social work and service provider standards, supervising personnel, and developing a useful personnel evaluation instrument and using it.

Comprehensive Control System -

The Social Welfare Division has set in place a tool to obtain control of the social services it is administering: the Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation Department. Social Services Manual §IIC(1), p. II.2, states:

> The [AME] department is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the management and social services delivery systems in accordance with contract provisions and applicable operating policies and procedures.

AME is intended to make certain that standards and procedures are adhered to by staff and by subcontractors. The Planning Department, which has lead responsibility to draft standards and procedures, is to work closely with AME to assess whether revision of standards is required.

AME is presently drafting a detailed plan of operation along with a list of subjects which require priority evaluation. A preliminary list of AME functions is part of Exhibit 2.2, page 5.

Drafting Criteria Against Which Performance May Be Gauged - AME is responsible for developing workable evaluation instruments to measure performance. Following the completion of its subject prioritization process, performance evaluation starts. The policies set forth in the Social Services Manual require AME to use satisfaction of client need as a base measure.

Applying Social Work And Service Provider Standards - AME is the designated assessment and enforcement mechanism for the social work and service provider standards discussed in detail in the "social work" and "establishing standards and procedures" sections of this audit response. For example, in light of the crucial need to be informed of institutional social work quality, AME has drafted and is presently using an assessment instrument, Exhibit 4.1.

Supervising Personnel - The Audit Report finding of substantial deficiencies in quality supervision is valid. Supervising a federal social services project on the Navajo reservation highlights the limits of too few supervisors stretched too far. The Social Welfare Division proposes an intensive personnel management in-service training program during the balance of fiscal '85. But the Bureau of Indian Affairs is placed on notice that decent supervision requires not simply competent staff, but sufficient competent staff.

Developing A Personnel Evaluation Instrument - The Audit Report is correct in stating that the tribal personnel evaluation instrument is not useful in a social work setting. Nor is the tribal personnel evaluation process on paper followed on the ground. A draft of an intra-divisional personnel assessment instrument shall be issued by AME for staff criticism by the end of April, and revised by May 31, 1985. The Social Welfare Division is being assisted by the Tribal personnel office and plans to retain the services of a private personnel management specialist.

SOCIAL WORK

The section on social work is a distillation of deficiencies recited throughout the Audit Report, deficiencies which the Social Welfare Division has started to eliminate. The auditors cite, for example, failure to certify applicants for service, failure to visit clients, failure to make and reduce to writing service plans and failure to assess the quality of prospective foster homes.

The Social Welfare Division, by accepting the task of administering federal social services, is perforce frequently looking down the barrel of dysfunctional transactions among Navajos. A service plan and frequent home visits are simply ways to protect clients against harm. The audit report findings are simply a warning.

It is important to assess what action the Social Welfare Division has taken since the audit to assure that the sequence of improprieties recited in the case study and analysis, pp. 34-41, is not repeated:

1. Failure to Prioritize Cases of Child Abuse - The tribal Social Services Manual unequivocally states that instances of child abuse are to receive the immediate and continuing priority attention of social workers. See Manual, Section G2(a)(1)-(2), pp. VIII.17-18. The proposed fiscal '85-'87 contract requires similar quick action. See sections 105 D(2), p.24, and 113 E-F, p. 33.

2. Failure to Supply Social Workers With Standards Against Which to Measure Fitness of Natural Parents or Foster Care Home - The tribal Manual defines sexual, emotional and physical neglect, Section VIII G(c), (i), (s) and (aa), and then proceeds to authorize social worker intervention if such abuse is reported or known, sections G2(a)(1), p. VIII.18, and G2(a)(2)(c), p. VIII.18. Standards and procedures regarding fitness of foster parents are dealt with extensively in the draft foster care standards.

3. Failure to Perform Home Visits - Neither the tribal Manual nor the proposed contract are sufficiently specific regarding the nature or frequency of home visits, either generally or in priority child abuse cases. This shortcoming shall be remedied. However, home visits are thoroughly dealt with in the proposed foster care standards, pp. 16-18.

4. Failure to Prepare Written Narratives - Social Workers have to file thorough narratives no later than 15 hours following contact. Failure to abide by the Manual directive constitutes neglect of duty. The Social Welfare Division is conducting in-service training, and has authorized academic training, to improve writing skills.

5. Personnel Qualifications - Cases of child abuse are to be reported to senior staff. Senior staff take lead responsibility in assuring the case is handled on a high priority basis with the utmost seriousness. Inexperienced staff are not to assume sole responsibility of child abuse cases.

If prioritization and assignment of lead responsibility to senior staff are insufficient to reduce the incidence of, and reaction time to, child abuse, the Social Welfare Division Director shall assess the usefulness of organizing a special team focused solely on child abuse.

The older daughter who was the subject of the analysis in the Audit Report is presently being counseled at a clinic which specializes in child abuse. The agency office continues weekly contact with her.

SUBCONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the Inspector General has the attention of the Social Welfare Division regarding substantial difficulties in subcontract administration: central office personnel changes shall be made; revised subcontract language shall be negotiated; a consultant shall be retained to design uniform subcontractor accounting procedures which assure contract compliance. A team of auditors from the Office of the Inspector General is presently in the field assessing the subcontractors. A photocopy of their Audit Plan and Guidelines is supplied. Exhibit 6.1.

The Social Welfare Division has decided that subcontract administration is the highest priority for the last half of fiscal '85.

Defining What DSW Wants From Service Providers - The Social Welfare Division has drafted proposed definitions for services to be subcontracted. The draft definitions of shelter, nutrition and personal care, among others, shall be revised and presented to the subcontractors for inclusion in the subcontract which commences April 1, 1985, and runs through September 30, 1985.

It is important to note that the auditors relied on 66 BIAM institutional care definitions. The Navajo Tribe is no longer bound by 66 BIAM. Reference contract no. NOO C 1420 9819. The Tribe is free to adopt different but statutorily acceptable language regarding the scope of institutional care.

Cf. the proposed fiscal '85-'87 contract, p. 12, which defines institutional care for adults:

> the non-medical care and protection provided to eligible client when due to age, infirmity, physical or mental impairment, he/she requires care from others in his/her daily living.

"Non-medical care" is presently interpreted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to disallow costs for prevention, identification and response to medical emergencies. The Tribe disagrees and advises the Bureau of Indian Affairs that this unwarranted interpretation places the Navajo Tribe and the subcontractors in a medical and ethical bind It is unacceptable to operate an institution for the care of children, adults or elderly without proper medical safeguards.

The Social Welfare Division has set up a working group to eliminate subcontractors deficiencies. See Wilfred D. Yazzie letters of November 29 and 30, 1984, Exhibit 6.2. That group, in effect the Administrative, Monitoring and Evaluation department, has been assigned the further responsibility of drafting definitions to be inserted in revised subcontracts. February 6, 1985 memorandum, Exhibit 6.3. A subcontractor pre-award workshop is planned.

Negotiations - The Social Welfare Division set up a negotiation team for fiscal'85 subcontracting. The team met with each subcontractor and surfaced issues which required further action by subcontractors. An excerpt from that list of issues is supplied. Exhibit 6.4. A solicitation for proposals was issued.

The Social Welfare Division has sought the assistance of the Navajo Tribe Justice Department for assistance during subcontract negotiations for the last half of fiscal '85. But the finest negotiator is useless without a draft subcontract to blueprint negotiations, and no subcontract can be drafted until the Social Welfare Division does the hard work of making difficult institutional care policy decisions and reducing them to writing. The policies presently being drafted are listed in Exhibit 6.3.

Subcontractor Costs - The Social Welfare Division has recently insisted on and obtained a uniform detailed cost breakdown from each subcontractor. The cost breakdown is a data base from which a rational fixed price can be assigned. Social Welfare Division staff met with the Tribe's Financial Services Office staff and decided to seek the assistance of a private accounting firm with systems design experience in institutional care. The accounting firm shall draft an accounting system applicable across the board to each subcontractor.

Cost Allocations - The Social Welfare Division has required each subcontractor to disclose non-PL-93-638 funding sources in anticipation of cost allocation. The federal audit team presently in the field is expected to present the Social Welfare Division with a set of proposed cost allocation procedures. Exhibit 6.1, pp. 8-9.

Applicable Credits - This issue shall be addressed by proposed subcontract language which:

1. requires comprehensive reporting of anticipated or unanticipated revenue which offsets costs budgeted to the Social Welfare Division; and

2. sets forth clear definitions of what revenue shall be deemed a credit.

Unallowable and Unapproved Costs - The Social Welfare Division has assembled a list of recurring subcontractor costs which are in the grey area of disallowance. Those costs shall be closely defined in the subcontract. An analysis of recurring disallowed costs shall be transmitted to each subcontractor for their information and use.

Current Records And Accounting Records Supported by Source Documents - Current records and support document difficulties shall be eliminated by the design of a uniform subcontractor system which interfaces Tribal processes.

SENIOR COMPANION

The Social Welfare Division is intent on curing adult in-home care deficiencies pointed out in the Audit Report. But the recommendations to "eliminate the Senior Companion Program" and to "recover ... the $553,853 disallowed" are too harsh.

The purpose of adult in-home care is to offer specified assistance - personal care, hauling water, chopping wood, repairing homes and laundering clothes and linens - to adults who prefer their homes to institutions. Mindful of deficiencies cited in the report, the Social Welfare Division respectfully submits that SCP spent its time primarily performing personal care, hauling water, chopping wood, repairing homes and laundering clothes and linens; a point not to be lost sight of.

The language used in the Audit Report, "feared" p. 58, "intransigence" p. 61, "conflict" p. 61, and "fighting" p. 62, is a sign that SCP and the Audit Report analysis of SCP may be somewhat distorted. Speaking plainly, the two primary reasons for the distortion are:

1. Unclear, insufficient or omitted policies and procedures and lack of supervision of SCP by the Social Welfare Division; and
2. Inconsistent policy direction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Navajo Tribe bears responsibility for placing SCP sequentially in the Health Improvement Services Division, the Office of the Chairman and the Social Welfare Division. In the absence of complete Social Welfare Division standards and procedures and lacking constant, clear or close supervision, SCP has acquired the useful habit of assisting adults who require in-home care. If SCP has from time to time crossed 25 CFR §20.1 et seq. or 25 CFR §276 Appendix A, the solution is not to eliminate adult in-home care but to assure the presence and application of proper standards, procedures and supervision.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs bears responsibility for changing policies in midstream. For example, during the time the Bureau of Indian Affairs administered SCP, applicant income and resources were not among eligibility criteria. The memorandum of June 17, 1980, by Theodore Krenzke, Exhibit 7.1, states:

> Because of the unique nature of the proposed Aging Services program, a client's financial need, as defined in 25 CFR 20.1(s), will not be an eligibility factor.

Adult in-home care is within the ambit of "family and community services" defined in 25 CFR §20.1(k), a social service "usually not including money payments," for which the resources-need standard, 25 CFR §20.1(m), is inapplicable. Cf. 25 CFR §20.24. Further, assuming the applicability of financial eligibility standards, according to the Navajo Tribe Justice Department, the Navajo Tribe has discretion to apply Bureau of Indian Affairs financial standards, national poverty income guidelines or tribal standards.

Any action taken to secure adult in-home care compliance which fails to dispose of tribal and federal policy difficulties is bound to be superficial and temporary. Consequently, the Navajo Tribe has convened a Working Group to restructure adult in-home care, to clarify lines of authority and responsibility and to draft specific language which eliminates deficiencies identified in the Audit Report. The Working Group, composed of personnel from the Social Welfare Division, the Health Improvement Services Division and the Office of the Chairman as well as the adult in-home care staff, was selected in January, 1985, and has made substantial progress. A final plan is due no later than April 26, 1985. It may be useful to walk through a few of the Working Group drafts.

First, to clarify the type of adult in-home care services offered, the Working Group has drafted a chart, Exhibit 7.2, which lists three services - homemaker, chore maintenance and personal care - and defines the services in detail. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Contracting Officer Representative was consulted during the drafting of the chart and her advice is incorporated in the revised draft.

Second, the Working Group has issued two drafts of adult in-home care service provider qualifications, Exhibit 7.3. There is no preference for elderly applicants.

Third, the Working Group convened January 23, 1985, to reassess the adult in-home care policies listed in Exhibit 7.4. The Working Group agenda covers the following:

1. clarify the adult in-home care intake process;
2. assuring that eligibility standards are in compliance with federal and tribal law and known by intake and eligibility personnel;
3. setting standards for a useful care plan; and
4. simplifying a certification process which requires Social Welfare Division on-site assessments and sign-off.

A breakout of tasks in Exhibit 7.4 underlines the thoroughness and seriousness of the Navajo Tribe regarding the Audit Report section on SCP.

In regard to the Bureau of Indian Affairs policy discrepancies, the Navajo Tribe proposes a dialogue to clarify or revise policies or to invoke 25 CFR §1.2 or the "hardship" eligibility exception in 25 CFR §20.20(c).

The Audit Report analyzes four issue clusters: eligibility for assistance, services delivered, accountability and economy and relationship to Title XX. The following statements track the Audit Report.

Eligibility For Assistance - The Audit Report states:

> Program personnel recruit clients based on age rather than survey people with identified social needs who meet the financial eligibility requirements of a welfare program. [p. 58]

Though a few adults from age 18 through 54 were assisted, it is accurate that the focus of adult in-home care was adults 55 and older. On February 7, 1985, the Social Welfare Division revised its policy and instructed the Aging Services Department to accept adult applicants from age 18 through 54. The memorandum is supplied, Exhibit 7.5. SCP, which is responsible for adult in-home care pending final restructuring by the Working Group, has already started to process applicants age 18 through 54.

The Audit Report assertion that applicants for adult in-home care are not subjected to screening for "identified social needs" is inaccurate. Information on social needs is acquired through completion of a highly detailed "Health and Social Service Evaluation" sheet, Exhibit 7.6. The form is tailored to assess services within the ambit of adult in-home care. Mobility, grooming, eating, toilet, medication, medical treatment, behavior, impairments, communication interaction with family and physician, and housekeeping are rated "independent...needs assistance...[completely] unable to do... [or] not applicable." The Senior Companion Program "Intake Sheet" and the Social Welfare Division "Fact Sheet and Certificate of Eligibility", Exhibits 7.7 and 7.8, respectively, require somewhat more summary social needs assessments. Inquiry is made regarding whether or not nearby relatives or friends render in-home care, Manual §F2(b), p. VIII. 11. The Social Welfare Division requires on-site assessment and certification of "social needs" by a social worker; performance has often lapsed but the policy is in place.

Social workers who from time to time certify applicants without a site check contravene tribal policy, but simply reflect the Audit Report finding, p. 14, that social workers have far too high a caseload to pay thorough attention to each case. A prioritized caseload may well make social worker adult in-home care site checks less frequent, since applicants are often not in life-threatening emergencies.

Except for the press of caseload, there is no proper reason for applicants to be certified absent a site check by the social worker. Fear of administrative retribution, p. 58, is an utterly unacceptable and unwarranted reason not to perform a site check. The Social Welfare Division shall convene a meeting of adult in-home care agency personnel and agency center directors to eliminate any social worker reticence to discharge their site check responsibilities timely and properly.

The statistics cited in the Audit Report, to the effect that 273 of 336 SCP clients were found by the Social Welfare Division to be ineligible, requires further analysis. Leaving aside the issue of what financial criteria, if any, apply, the conflict in eligibility data highlights policy conflicts in the Social Welfare Division. For example, certification policies and procedures may differ from agency to agency. Consequently, a comprehensive central office check ought to surface discrepancies, which it did.

Roughly 118 of the 336 cases reviewed were still in the application phase; delays longer than 45 days from application to decision are common due to understaffing. It is not startling that a few applicants were, in due course, found to be ineligible. But the gross data disagreement requires an analysis of eligibility policies and procedures and equally important, a performance evaluation of the personnel responsible for certification. In-service training is clearly required. Among the eligibility policies to be clarified is the application of Supplemental Security Income.

The Social Welfare Division is in the process of completing a comprehensive reassessment of adult in-home care recipients.

An underlying financial eligibility issue is income netting and resources exemption. The proposed fiscal '85-'87 contract states:

> Deduction [sic] are not allowed for personal debts (including payroll deduction for debts); installment payments for personal loans, housing authorities, FHA and other credit programs, legal judgments such as for alimony, bail, bond, attorney fees and other court levied fines: medical, drug, and related cost; company housing cost; savings account. [Section 3(b), p. 11]

The Navajo Tribe Justice Department has advised the Social Welfare Division that this paragraph, which is too restrictive and in effect eliminates income netting, except for taxes, is not required either by federal statute or by regulation. The Navajo Tribe has policy discretion to net out specified income by source or to by object of expenditure. For example, Navajo Tribe policy is to promote self-sufficiency. Manual, p. I.1. For example, in the setting of the Navajo reservation, it is appropriate to allow applicants to net out pickup truck installment payments.

The Social Welfare Division intends to analyze the appropriateness and feasibility of an income netting and resource exemption policy which encourages self-respect and Navajo values. An adult in-home care income certification sheet, along with a list of definitions, Exhibit 7.9, are discussion drafts for public policy analysis. The Bureau of Indian Affairs netted income far less restrictively than the proposed fiscal '85-'87 contract language when it administered federal social services in the summer of 1981. Exhibit 7.10. Policies regarding income or resources and base financial eligibility standards have to be tied to the overriding importance of securing a decent home for eligible Navajo adults. The Social Welfare Division intends to issue a policy in regard to netting income and exempting resources no later than May 15, 1985; a provisional policy may be applied until then.

In order to continue important adult in-home care services uninterrupted, the Navajo Tribe shall use general assistance financial eligibility standards, subject to later policy, administrative or judicial action regarding different standards. By using general assistance standards in the interim, the Navajo Tribe is not agreeing to or acquiescing in an interpretation that bars the Navajo Tribe from applying its own or different financial eligibility standards; the Navajo Tribe reaffirms its right to do so. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been informed that the Social Welfare Division seeks, by federal policy statement or by test case, to be free to disregard financial eligibility standards in the adult in-home care setting.

For the record, though the process may be arbitrary and though the eligibility standards may be unclear and lengthy the Social Welfare Division

Services Delivered: The Audit Report assertions that services delivered by Senior Companions "are of questionable quality, "[p.59], and that "clients told ... [the auditors] the services were intermittent and unreliable," [p.60] and "different from what they needed," [p.60] are troubling. The balance of the findings in the SCP section run to policy and administrative issues, which are presently the subject of restructuring. But performance is the basic issue. If no substantial performance is occurring, then far more serious changes are required.

Looking at the procedures in place, it is difficult to square Audit Report findings with the fairly tight checks on performance.

To start, there is a simple referral form, approved by the Contracting Officer's Representative, Exhibit 7.11, and a somewhat more detailed "Care Plan," Exhibit 7.12. Crucial to clarifying performance responsibilities and as a check that performance occurred, the Daily Activity Form, Exhibit 7.13, is initially prepared by the Volunteer Coordinator who supervises service providers. A job description for the Coordinator, Exhibit 7.14 is supplied. The Coordinator assigns specified recipients to a service provider by listing them on the Daily Activity Form. Allowable adult in-home care services are listed. Following completion of responsibilities, the client signs or thumbprints in the place indicating services were performed. The Daily Activity Form is a simple instrument for a straightforward service. The accuracy of information is certified and the form signed each week, by the service provider and by the Coordinator.

If the paper trail is followed, there is no explanation for services not being performed. Still, the Social Welfare Division recognizes a need for further on-site supervision by the Coordinators and by Social Workers to check performance quality and non-performance abuses. Further, the supervisory responsibilities of the Coordinator must be made more specific.

The Audit Report cites an August, 1983, report to the effect that:

> all of the Program's administrative positions could be eliminated, and the Program could be administered by existing [Aging Services] Department and local Senior Citizen Center employees with no increased costs on their parts.

Though the Social Welfare Division concurs in the Audit Report emphasis on economy in administrative costs, the Senior Centers no longer have agency level personnel and are therefore not feasible replacements for adult in-home care staff. Reference letter by Donna Ciccati, Exhibit 7.15. Similarly, the Community Health Representative Program was zeroed out of the federal administration's proposed fiscal '86 budget and is consequently not a feasible replacement for adult in-home care staff.

With regard to services delivered, the Navajo Tribe states for the record that the purpose of the adult in-home care project is to offer allowable assistance to eligible Navajos; not "having Senior Companions employed but not perform any meaningful services... ." Audit Report p. 60. The Navajo Tribe is not running an unauthorized employment project through a PL 93-638 social services contract. The solution is not to eliminate adult in-home care, but to tighten supervision of an authorized program and make sure services are performed well and in a timely manner. The Working Group intends to do that in restructuring adult in-home care.

In passing, it is the opinion of the Social Welfare Division that client statements cited in the Audit Report warrant further inquiry to eliminate lapses in performance. But at least a significant percentage of the negative statements may be attributable to difficulties in translation, or in a few cases, recall disability. With due respect, a brief translated meeting between an elderly traditional Navajo and an unannounced non-Navajo federal auditor at the door or by the road may not be perfectly reliable. Regardless, the Navajo Tribe takes seriously the Audit Report finding that, despite safeguards, performance is lacking.

Accountability and Economy - The Social Welfare Division has not closely supervised the adult in-home care project; eliminating that difficulty is a core objective of the Working Group. Still SCP was not operating without fiscal control during 1981-84.

No SCP costs of any type can be paid without the signature of the Social Welfare Division Executive Director. No exceptions. Exhibit 7.16 is an "Expenditure Authorized Signature Form" for "P.L. 93-638 Senior Companion." There is only one "Authorized Individual," the Executive Director of the Social Welfare Division. Equally important, adult in-home care costs are filtered through the Tribe's central finance system, which the Audit Report "found to produce accurate well-supported data, [and which] operates in an environment complete with adequate internal controls to ensure its proper fiscal control functioning." [p. 81]. Further, the central Computer Services Department of the Navajo Tribe has devised and implemented, in consultation with SCP, a comprehensive statistics module, Exhibit 7.17.

The Navajo Tribe is informed that the auditors thought the Computer Services systems were an attempt to circumvent Social Welfare Division fiscal controls. To the contrary, a long range policy of the Financial Services Director is to make agency and project fiscal data run directly to the central Financial Services Office, along with line authority and responsibility. In any instance, the Social Welfare Division still must vigorously exercise performance and fiscal controls.

After analyzing the Audit Report and accompanying field notes on the administrative costs issue - "exorbitant" [p.61] - the Social Welfare Division can't locate the data used or the methodology applied to come to the conclusory statements in the Audit Report. The Navajo Tribe seeks a supplementary explanation by the Office of the Inspector General.

The Navajo Tribe agrees that a fixed rate, if it is to be used at all, must, insofar as feasible, be tied to fair market costs for the components of the fixed rate. The Social Welfare Division has sought technical assistance from the Office of the Inspector General, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for assistance in designing a process to set and revise fixed rates.

Relationship to Title XX: The Working Group is proceeding with the coordination and integration of administration functions. But the Social Welfare Division is careful to draw a line between the importance of efficiency by coordination and the misleading inference that SCP and Title XX are duplicative at the service level. First, an agency by agency, chapter by chapter listing, Exhibit 7.18, of SCP and Title XX providers indicates that there are many chapters where SCP service providers are in place but no Title XX service providers. For example, there are two SCP service providers in Tselani-Cottonwood, Chinle Agency, but no Title XX service providers. Second, SCP targets high risk geographically remote elderly, which at least in part accounts for the provider-recipient ratio of SCP being lower than Title XX, and the costs of assistance being somewhat higher.

Al Long, head of the Social Welfare Division Contracting Department in Window Rock, in a February 21, 1985, letter to Nancy Evans, states:

> Senior Companion Program services are not duplicated with Title XX because of the demographics including, but not limited to: different service areas, different clients, limited personnel and tremendous service gaps at the local level.
>
> In reality, the Navajo Tribe including Title XX and the Senior Companion Program have yet to meet the overall service needs throughout the Navajo Nation. [Exhibit 7.19].

The Working Group is planning a more efficient integrated adult in-home care system, but respectfully submits that adult in-home care service providers "fighting over clients" is a statistically insignificant occurrence. A more accurate image is that of elderly Navajos requiring service but not receiving it. For example, neither Forest Lake nor Smith Lake Chapters have SCP or Title XX workers.

With regard to coordination, Exhibits 7.20 and 7.21 are the Fort Defiance and Capitol level "service coordination" agreements, respectively, intended to "work towards preventing duplication of services" [Ft. Defiance agreement, original p. 1] and to "unify service activities and raise the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of a comprehensive service delivery system." [Capitol Level Agreement, original p. 1]. It is the task of the Social Welfare Division to change paper to real performance.

If the Working Group advises administrative or service consolidation of adult in-home care services, technical assistance shall be sought regarding cost allocation policies and procedures.

Summary - Adult in-home care is not too complicated:

> In-home Care means the care and supervision of an adult in his or her own home. Includes homemaker/housekeeper and day care services, baths, laundry, dishes, housecleaning, shopping, food, preparation, personal grooming, etc. [Manual p. VIII. 10, F (1) (e).]
>
> Homemaker/Housekeeper services enables an elderly and disabled person to remain in his/her home and community. Prior to implementing these services, the case worker will ensure that there is no responsible adult available to provide homemaker or housekeeper service. [Manual p. VIII. 11, Section (2) (b)]

The Social Welfare Division shall administer in-home care accordingly. The office of the Inspector General has the attention of the Navajo Tribe. If the dust is allowed to settle and the Working Group proceeds to complete its assigned restructuring tasks by April 26, 1985, then there ought to be no difficulty in complying with the proposed fiscal '85-'87 contract:

> ((a)) In-Home care is an arrangement made by the contractor, the recipient and potential caretaker for the care in the recipient's own home. This may be homeworker/housekeeper services but prior to implementing the plan the social worker must certify that there is no responsible adults, or other funded Agency program available to provide this service.
>
> In-home care must specify:
>
> ((I)) The number of hours care will be provided per day/week.
>
> ((II)) Exactly what care will be provided.
>
> ((III)) Rate of pay with rate justification.
>
> ((IV)) How payment will be made, where a recipient is already on general assistance, the marginal cost of the in-come care may be added on the recipient's general assistance grant and the recipient in responsible to pay the in the in-home caretaker. [Proposed Contract, § 4 (a), p.14]

The Social Welfare Division is concerned that the Office of Inspector General recommendation to "eliminate the Senior Companion Program" [p.62] may be retrospectively shading the findings. For example, the Audit Report states that:

> [W]e [the auditors] could find no rationale for such unique billing procedures as charging DSW for three client visits whenever a Senior Companion took the day off. [p.60]

With a less adversarial approach, the more informative finding might have stated that Modification no. 3 to the interdepartmental Memorandum of Understanding between the Social Welfare Division and the Senior Companion Program, effective October 1, 1983, Exhibit 7.22, authorizes "annual leave at one day per month," that the annual leave characterization of paid time off for non-employees is awkward, but that since senior companions visit three clients a day, it is a fair and accurate measure of the cost of a paid day of "annual leave," and that such a reimbursement might more properly have been a stated or silent component of a rational fixed price for senior companions. There is nothing to stop an adult in-home care service provider from negotiating a sufficiently high rate of compensation to cover the costs of a day off. Doctors, lawyers and, for that matter, accountants set their hourly rates accordingly. The Senior Companion Program was perhaps not so artful.

In closing, the Social Welfare Division states that it is prepared to be judged by its actions, but prefers that the judgment be based on straight facts. Changes are taking place. The further assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Inspector General is solicited.

EFFECTIVELY USING AVAILABLE RESOURCES

The Planning Department of the Social Welfare Division is completing the tasks prerequisite to application for Title IV-E assistance. For example, child adoption care standards shall be final in two months. The Planning Department has agreed to work jointly with the Arizona Department of Economic Security in drafting an intergovernmental agreement regarding Title IV-E. That process has started. Simultaneously, the Planning Department is meeting with Arizona officials to discuss administrative and fiscal aspects of Title IV-E, for example, the match requirement.

Regarding the Tribal Work Experience Program, the Social Welfare Division has inserted procedures in the Manual. But the administrative staff of the Social Welfare Division may be too occupied with different pressing tasks, a few of which were cited in the Audit Report, to offer the intense management required by TWEP, at least during the last half of fiscal '85.

ELIGIBILITY AND BENEFIT DETERMINATION

The Planning Department of the Social Welfare Division is drafting a set of highly detailed eligibility determination standards and procedures. An accompanying training session is being planned.

A preliminary draft of the standards and procedures shall be submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Inspector General no later than May 30, 1985. It is anticipated that the final set of standards and procedures shall address each point in the Audit Report eligibility section.

FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Social Welfare Division accepts the findings in this section - terminal security, social worker output review, agency staff training, multiple action revision, code restrictions, edits, check voiding, speed processing and changed circumstance reporting - and shall submit an action plan no later than April 15, 1985, followed by a compliance report on June 30, 1985.

REPORTING CASELOAD STATISTICS

The Social Welfare Division intends to replace the present reporting systems with a unified data system. A preliminary draft by Arthur Andersen & Co. is supplied, Exhibit 11.1. However, the Arthur Andersen & Co. plan is long range, three to five years. The Social Welfare Division shall submit a short range compliance plan no later than May 15, 1985.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS - SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION RELATIONS

The Social Welfare Division agrees that relations with Bureau of Indian Affairs employees are conflicted. But the Audit Report states that the difficulties emanate from a funding misunderstanding, or a lack of clarity regarding dual federal responsibilities to assist and to evaluate, or office space disputes or telephone disconnects. The Navajo Tribe can't agree.

It is instructive to read an Audit Report analysis concerning a breakdown in interpersonal relations and note that no person is referred to by name or by position. The Audit Report states that, "Disputes over contract financing are by far the most important factor initiating good relations." The Social Welfare Division dares say that the repeated and irrevocable crossing of accepted lines of contract authority, professional standards and civility by a federal employee is by far the most important factor inhibiting good relations. An example is the unauthorized release of a draft of the instant Audit Report to a newspaper reporter. The Tribe seeks a personnel change and for that reason a detailed response to the instant Audit Report section shall be deferred and transmitted separately.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF AUDIT

The Audit Report cites two instances of disallowed costs:

- Senior Companion Program in the amount of $553,853 -

Reference is made to the Senior Companion Program section for specifics. But it suffices here to state that the Bureau of Indian Affairs was authorized to administer the Senior Companion Program without regard to financial eligibility standards. Except for the signing of an Indian Self-Determination Act contract, nothing has changed. The letter of June 17, 1980, Exhibit 7.1, has never been rescinded. Contract No. NOO C 1420 9253, which is the subject of the present audit, did not require adult in-home care compliance with financial eligibility standards. The contract was signed by the Navajo Tribe and by a Contracting Officer on behalf of the United States. The contract is binding.

The Social Welfare Division, through the adult in-home care Working Group, has moved to restructure along lines consistent with the Senior Companion Program section of the Audit Report. The Social Welfare Division has moved to supply standards where there were none and to obtain compliance with standards which were intermittently followed or simply unknown. Adult in-home care is plainly a useful and often essential service which is relied on by hundreds of Navajos. Each winter and summer remote, disabled Navajos are at risk from lack of shelter, clothing, medicine or food. A decision to disallow adult in-home care costs in excess of $1,000,000 is certain to disrupt services to Navajos who don't know DHIS from DSW, and who may not know who their service provider is, or be concerned about that ellipsis in their knowledge. Adult in-home care is emphatically not administrators and auditors. It is not primarily licensed service providers and certified eligible recipients.

Adult in-home care is a friend making tea for a blind man.

Adult in-home care is an elderly woman discharged from an institution against medical advice. She said she "felt like a prisoner." She said she "missed ... [her] grandchildren." Adult in-home care for the blind man and the elderly woman are within the ambit of applicable statues and regulations. With a fair degree of intelligence, perseverance and trust, the Navajo Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Inspector General can design an authorized adult in-home care project.

- Employee fraud in the amount of ($553,853) -

The instance of a general assistance caseworker and his supervisor allegedly misappropriating at least $12,682 and perhaps $2,461 more, is

> "well known, and the lesson is not lost on clients who joke about it when warned by caseworkers about fraud and abuse....We [the auditors] can only conclude that the Tribe does not take fraud and abuse very seriously"

The general assistance caseworker plead guilty to two criminal charges and was sentenced to two concurrent five year terms in federal prison. His supervisor was fired and is no longer employed by the Navajo Tribe. It makes sense to have a sense of humor during confinement in federal prison. It makes no sense to cite client jokes in an audit report to support a disallowed cost finding. A March 21, 1985, letter from the Window Rock District Prosecutor to Bruce J. Friedman sets forth in detail the criminal prosecution of the persons referred to. The letter is on file in the office of the Social Welfare Division Director.

The audit report states:

> While we do not consider the incidence of fraud under the contract to be a significant problem, we believe it should be promptly and vigorously pursued when identified. If the Tribe complies with the contractual provisions, we are amenable to reinstating the costs.

The tribal prosecutor, armed with information supplied by the Social Welfare Division, sought the assistance of a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Mexico. A conviction was obtained. The Navajo Tribe respectfully requests the Office of the Inspector General to reinstate costs.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Senator McClure. The Solicitor's Office issued a memorandum dated March 1, 1985, stating that the Bureau is required to take regulatory actions to implement changes made in the eligibility for general assistance programs which are to become effective October 1, 1985. One sentence of the memorandum states "Should the BIA not have implementing regulations in place on September 30, 1985, BIA may not be able to use any appropriated funds other than trust funds for general and other welfare assistance programs."

What is the status of the development of these regulations and will they be in place by September 30 of this year?

Mr. Fritz. Staff informs me with respect to those regulations, they are being developed rapidly. We anticipate having them out of our operations very quickly and up to the Department. I can't attest whether they will be final by September 30, but by that time we will either have interim or final regulations on the street, so we can operate the program, and they will be meaningful.

ALASKA NATIVE GROUP GRANTS

Senator McClure. $412,000 is requested for grants to Alaska Native Groups. As only nine groups have been certified, five have already been funded, and the maximum grant is $100,000, what is the basis of the $412,000 request?

Mr. Fritz. Actually, as I understand it, staff has indicated to me that that is an issue that is still there. We have roughly $360,000 that has to be given to the current grantees. Second, we have several that are in appeal, and that difference would cover those that are in the appeal process.

Senator McClure. That includes the five that have already been funded?

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Mr. Stangl. The $412,000 is the 1985 appropriation used to pay the ones this year, and that amount is carried forward for the additional ones, plus the appeals.

Senator McClure. Could you provide some more detail for the record to justify that?

[The information follows:]

Fiscal Year 1986 Alaska Native Group Grants

Section 14h(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA] authorizes the Secretary to provide grants to Alaska Native Group Corporations which are too small in number to qualify as Village Corporations. Section 1413 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] authorized the Secretary to pay each of these groups an amount not more than $100,000 or less than $50,000, adjusted accordingly to the population of each group. Of the 27 possible groups to be certified, 9 have already been declared eligible. Others have been denied and have appeals pending with the Interior Board of Land Appeals. Other applications are pending for decision on eligibility. Of the nine that have been declared eligible, five have been paid with funds appropriated in fiscal year 1985 ($412,000).

In view of the need to fund the other four already eligible groups and possibly others that are pending or on appeal, it was determined that the fiscal year 1985 level of $412,000 could be utilized in fiscal year 1986. Therefore, the amount was carried forward in the fiscal year 1986 budget request. The Bureau currently estimates that $357,500 is required to pay the four eligible groups which are: Caswell Native Association; Alexander Creek; Montana Creek; and Menchumina. The remaining balance would be applied to any of the six active appeals, some of which may be decided in the next few months.

ALASKA CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Senator McCLURE. The Bureau of Land Management has the responsibility to conduct cadastral surveys in Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Statehood Act and ANILCA. The BIA has requested an increase of $1,838,000 for service in connection with 14(c) requirements of ANCSA and for native allotments.

Do you plan to contract with BLM for this work?

Mr. FRITZ. As I understand it, under the law, the Bureau of Land Management must do the surveys for us. With respect to the amount that we have requested, we're anticipating about $1.5 million to go to BLM and the rest will be used for the survey work in the area and agency offices in Alaska.

Senator McCLURE. The amount requested by the BIA, the $1,838,000 is almost the same as the proposed BLM reduction of $1,800,000. Was there a departmental decision to try to get the BIA to pick up some of the costs for this program?

Mr. FRITZ. As a matter fact, there was not. That was a coincidence.

Senator McCLURE. Sheer coincidence?

Mr. FRITZ. As a matter of fact, that was. It's hard to believe. [Laughter.]

Senator McCLURE. Convince me.

Mr. FRITZ. I arrived at that $1,838,000 on a passback from OMB one evening. It has nothing to do with—I frankly was not cognizant they were proposing to reduce their surveying dollars by that amount.

Senator McCLURE. Well, if, indeed, they are in BLM reducing by $1.8 million, is there going to be enough money there to do this work that has to be done?

Mr. FRITZ. For our purposes. Well, I think the exposure for the U.S. Government over a number of years is going to be great. For the allotments we have targeted the requested amount will be enough. But frankly, the exposure over the next several years will be substantial.

Senator McCLURE. There are some deadlines in ANILCA, as well, those deadlines are not going to be met. At least it appears to me they will not be met.

Mr. FRITZ. Yes; well, BLM, as I understand it, plans to put $3½ million into surveys for 1986, and with our $1.5 million, we could accomplish about 400 or 500 miles of surveys.

Senator McCLURE. How much did you fund last year? I think it was zero last year.

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. This is new.

Mr. Fritz. Frankly, this arose out of my own personal concern. I went up there in October 1984 and got a briefing both by BLM and our own staff as to the need to get this into our budget. We will be looking at it once again in 1987.

Senator McClure. What do you get from BLM, in terms of their attitude toward this program? Is it a high priority with them?

Mr. Fritz. It is a high priority, but they are confronted with the realities of the budget also. The exposure up there is substantial on the part of the U.S. Government.

Senator McClure. I didn't ask for a casual statement. What is your real——

Mr. Fritz. Relationship between us and BLM?

Senator McClure. Yes; do they have this as a high priority, in your opinion? You said it, but do you really mean it?

Mr. Fritz. From a dollar standpoint, the answer is no, simply because the cost is going to be substantial. And I will answer it in that fashion, because we have estimated that the cost for us alone, Mr. Chairman, will be in excess of $100 million.

Senator McClure. I would invite you to look at BLM justification.

Mr. Fritz. I understand that.

Senator McClure. Because the BLM justification says the native allotments have been given high priority. In your justification, it says the BLM gave it low priority. That's in your justification, not theirs.

Mr. Fritz. I think what our people were saying is that they have been doing what—I can't recall the technical term. It's kind of a window—a geographical window survey which is large areas. What we are looking for is the individual allotments within those large areas. I think what we have here is a semantic difference in terms of the definition of what is priority. They are doing large area surveys. What we have are small allotments, and so that has a lesser priority. They are putting money into the allotment process, but it is not enough really to do the kinds of things we would like to see done.

Senator McClure. I said a moment ago, there are deadlines to be met, and it didn't appear likely you were going to meet the deadlines, and as I recall, you indicated that that was probably correct.

Mr. Fritz. I don't think we have a deadline for the surveys, sir, but in terms of just pure management common sense, we should get these done.

Senator McClure. There are other actions that have deadlines.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. And those actions depend upon surveys, decisions that have to be made by certain dates. Certain dates that trigger other responses.

Mr. Fritz. Staff has indicated that the dates that are obligated under the Act really don't relate to the allotment surveys. They relate to other surveys.

Senator McCLURE. But certain corporate decisions made by the Native Corporations are going to depend upon the information and the accuracy of these kinds of surveys; are they not? How can they make some of the decisions they are supposed to make if they don't have this work done?

Mr. FRITZ. These are the small individual allotments, sir, not the big tracts owned by the corporations.

Senator McCLURE. I understand that. But they are associated with the surveying program.

Mr. FRITZ. They are associated with the surveying program.

Senator McCLURE. And if you don't have enough money, what is going to happen?

Mr. FRITZ. They are not going to get done.

Senator McCLURE. And if they don't get done, what's going to happen?

Mr. FRITZ. Well, then, the individuals won't be able to lease or sell or in any other way manage the allotments that they have. That is my principal concern.

Senator McCLURE. My concern is that between you and BLM, the work needs to get done.

My question really is the composite funding going to get the job done in a reasonable way, or are we still going to be behind a reasonable management schedule that allows the native peoples to make their own decisions in a rational way upon the time schedules that are established in the ANILCA and other statutes?

Mr. FRITZ. We are going to be behind, and we will talk to the Regional Director, as well as the Director of BLM. We will see if we can't give more emphasis, because you are absolutely right. In the United States, frankly, we are in a situation, as slow as the potential surveys are in Alaska, we would simply be around Iowa or Nebraska in terms of extending westward.

Senator McCLURE. Well, some people in this country, I suppose, would prefer that. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRITZ. I agree. And that was my own personal concern after my trip up there. We've got to put the money into this, so the natives can deal with their allotments in a fair and sensible way as the owners. We've got to do this. That's why I say from a common sense management point, I totally concur, and I will talk to Mr. Burford and see if we can move this higher on everyone's priorities.

Senator McCLURE. Talk to OMB too.

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNTS

Senator McCLURE. The inspector general has recently released two reports reviewing the administration of the Indian money accounts. While a number of problems were noted, of particular concern is the use of the money held in trust for minor children. According to the reports, BIA personnel have authorized use of these funds to pay for the debts and bad checks of parents, to purchase home furnishings and automobiles.

For instance, funds from an account of an 8-year old were used to purchase 3,861 dollars' worth of furniture, 3,250 dollars' worth of appliances, $6,092 for home repairs and to make an automobile downpayment of $400.

What are the Bureau's standards for the use of funds from accounts of minor children?

Mr. FRITZ. I don't have those available to me right here. I don't have the standards. I can get them for you.

Senator McCLURE. Would you provide that for the record?

Mr. FRITZ. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Indian Affairs Manual Release 66-8

January 20, 1960

Memorandum

To: Holders of 66 IAM

From: Assistant Commissioner, Community Services

Subject: 66 IAM 6.1 Individual Indian Money Accounts

The material transmitted herewith implements 25 CFR 104, Individual Indian Money Accounts, 23 F.R. 7942, October 15, 1958. This issue includes certain standard operational policies and procedures which are now being used in the trust administration and control of accounts held in the name of individual Indians, and incorporates various instructions issued to the field since 1951 in letters and memoranda.

Selene Gifford

Assistant Commissioner

6 INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY ACCOUNTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

6.1 Administration of Accounts

- .1 Authority
- .2 Objective
- .3 Composition of Accounts
- .4 General Requirements

6.2 Administrative Control and Staff Services

- .1 Control
- .2 Staff Services
- .3 Division of Staff Services

6.3 Routine Trust Services

6.4 Supervised Accounts

- .1 Essential Procedures and Criteria to be Used in Supervising Accounts Under 25 CFR 104
- .2 Supervision of Minors' Accounts, 25 CFR 104.4
- .3 Supervision of Accounts of Adults Under Legal Disability or Non Compos Mentis, 25 CFR 104.5
- .4 Payments to Legal Guardians Under 25 CFR 104.4 and 104.5
- .5 Payments From Other Federal Agencies, 25 CFR 104.7
- .6 Use of Purchase Orders, 25 CFR 104.8
- .7 Restrictions Under 25 CFR 104.9

6.5 Inactive Accounts

6.1 Administration of Accounts

.1 Authority. Authority for trust and social services essential in complying with regulations and in carrying out policy and objectives of the Bureau with respect to individual funds is derived from R.S. 161 (5 U.S.C. 22) giving the Secretary general powers to make regulations for all Departmental matters, combined with provisions of R.S. 463; R.S. 465; 5 U.S.C. 22, 485; 25 U.S.C. 2,9. Summarized, these statutory provisions establish within the Department the line of authority for establishing and carrying out policy, objectives, and regulations governing the conduct of Indian affairs as warranted for the welfare of the individuals concerned.

With respect to delegations of authority reference is made to the following:

(1) Authority from the Secretary to the Commissioner on Funds and Fiscal matters, 14 IAM 2, Section 11.

(2) Authority from the Commissioner to Area Directors, 14 IAM 3; Section 134 (22 F.R. 1615); Section 135 (22 F.R. 1615); Section 264 (23 F.R. 6841).

(3) Authority from Area Directors to Superintendents on functions related to Funds and Fiscal matters, and functions related to credit matters, 14 IAM 4 through 14 IAM 7 and 14 IAM 9 through 14 IAM 13.

.2 Objective. As a general principle it is intended that adults shall, upon appropriate application, have free access to funds in their Indian money accounts unless the use of such funds is limited by the restrictions contained in 25 CFR 104.9.

The principal objective of supervision of the accounts of adults is to help those adults who have been determined to be in need of assistance in managing their affairs, taking into consideration the amount of funds involved, their needs, abilities, and responsibilities, to make constructive use of their funds. The objective of supervision shall also be to promote understanding of needs, responsibilities, and resources to the end that the need for such supervision can be diminished or eliminated.

In the case of minors and of adults under legal disability, it is the objective of the Bureau to protect their interests, to conserve their funds and to permit, in the discretion of the Superintendent, access to their funds only as provided in 25 CFR 104.4 and 25 CFR 104.5.

.3 Composition of Accounts. Funds subject to deposit in Individual Indian Money Accounts are funds derived from the following sources:

(1) Income from trust sources.

(2) Pro rata shares distributed from tribally-owned funds.

(3) Proceeds derived from sale or conversion of trust capital assets.

(4) Proceeds derived from inherited interests in trust land.

(5) Proceeds derived from the Federal Government for individual loss or damages with respect to privileges or property, or in fulfillment of treaty obligations.

(6) Proceeds from sale of crops, livestock or other personal property held in trust or restricted status purchased with

restricted funds pursuant to a specific plan approved by the Government.

(7) Benefits from Federal agencies due minors and incompetents who have neither guardian nor payee to receive and expend these funds for them.

.4 General Requirements. (Refer to 25 CFR 104 and 42 IAM 6.3.3E (19). The Regulations and the Budget and Finance Manual require the following general administrative actions of the Bureau:

(1) To maintain separate accounts and records for each individual, such records to consist of ledgers and files referred to as individual folders for correspondence, memoranda or documents pertaining to the account.

(2) To render statements of accounts of collections, deposits, withdrawals and balances, to prescribe or provide forms and to designate times and places for transactions.

(3) To hold in custody or to disburse under supervision, funds for certain individuals who in the discretion of the Secretary require supervision, namely:

(a) Individuals who are minors.

(b) Individuals who are adults non compos mentis or under legal disability.

(c) Individuals not under (3)(b) above, who are determined by the Secretary or his authorized representative to be in need of assistance in conducting their affairs.

(4) To retain for disbursement only under prescribed conditions certain trust funds regardless of the status of individuals to whom such funds belong, namely:

(a) Funds derived from the sale of capital assets which by agreement approved prior to sale are to be expended for specific purposes (including subsequent approved modifications thereof).

(b) Funds obligated under contractual arrangements approved in advance by the Superintendent.

(c) Funds subject to deductions specifically authorized or directed by acts of Congress.

(d) Funds of deceased persons derived from trust sources.

6.2 Administrative Control and Staff Services

.1 Control. Under delegations and redelegations of authority the Superintendent or other officer in charge of an Indian Agency jurisdiction is responsible for administrative control of Individual Indian Money.

25 CFR 104 authorizes disbursements and specifies the conditions to be met in disbursement procedures. The disbursing officer may disburse funds only upon administrative authorization of the Superintendent as provided in 42 IAM 6.3.3E (19)(b)(1).

.2 Staff Services. Superintendents may assign agency welfare staff when available, and with reasonable regard for their other necessary duties, to provide appropriate social services in complying with established policy and regulations regarding planning, counselling and supervision with respect to Individual Indian Money Accounts.

Superintendents may utilize service of social workers on their staff in some of the following situations with respect to:

(1) 25 CFR 104.4, when a suitable payee must be determined to receive and expend a minor's funds; when supervision of expenditures is required to protect the interests of a minor; when a plan must be approved by the Superintendent for a minor who is not in the custody of his parents or legal guardian, or when a legally appointed guardian must be obtained to receive and expend amounts for the purposes authorized in 25 CFR 104.4.

(2) 25 CFR 104.5, when a suitable payee must be determined; when conditions for expenditures from the account must be prescribed on the basis of a social report; and when a report is necessary in connection with the custody or care of the legal dependents of the person under legal disability.

(3) 25 CFR 104.7, when social services are necessary in administering funds from another Federal agency for beneficiaries for whom no legal guardian or fiduciary has been appointed and when reports must be made to the agencies from which such benefits are received in behalf of such beneficiaries.

(4) 25 CFR 104.9, when individuals with accounts are aged, infirm, chronically ill, and in need of supervision in expenditure of funds from their accounts, when individuals with accounts are recipients of general assistance or public assistance and in need of advice and counselling in managing their funds or in protecting their eligibility for public assistance; when the dependents of an individual in prison or other institutions are in need and when expenditures authorized by such individual for them from his account should be supervised, and when for other reasons the Superintendent requires a social report on conditions of an individual as a basis for planning.

.3 Division of Staff Services. Where funds of an individual are to be used for reinvestment in capital, improvement of property, or in expanding family enterprises, as a general rule, planning and counselling should be the primary responsibility of the Branch directly responsible for such activities rather than the Branch of Welfare. Social case information may be useful in such technical planning and should be made available for that purpose. Staff committees consisting of representatives from each of the Branches concerned may be useful in assembling information and making recommendations for Bureau action.

Where it is necessary to budget the funds of an individual adult or minor for maintenance purposes which require withdrawals at regular intervals, as a general rule, planning and counselling may be considered the responsibility of the Branch of Welfare. Information on resources of the individual or family concerned will be considered an essential factor in such planning.

6.3 Routine Trust Services, 25 CFR 104.3. There are many accounts of adults requiring only routine Bureau services connected with collecting, depositing and disbursing funds upon proper application. Except for a determination as to whether or not supervision is necessary, such accounts should not be referred to the Branch of Welfare for services.

6.4 Supervised Accounts. Accounts of individuals whose funds are subject to disbursement under 25 CFR 104.4, 104.5, 104.7 and 104.9 will require planning, supervision and counselling. Disbursing authorities in 25 CFR 104.4, 104.5, 104.7 and 104.9 provide measures which are intended to protect the individuals and their ownership of these funds.

.1 Essential Procedures and Criteria to be Used in Supervising Accounts Under 25 CFR 104. The following procedures and criteria set forth below may be used as appropriate in discharging such duties when exercising discretionary authorities given in 25 CFR 104. The authorization given for supervising disbursements under each section of 25 CFR 104 identified hereunder provides for use of judgment by the Superintendent of the agency having jurisdiction over the trust accounts. To expedite the use of agency information and to safeguard the interests of the individual in using judgment in his behalf, some criteria and procedures are set forth as follows:

A. Planning and Counselling Services. Although administrative action in connection with a payment begins with the proper execution of Form 5-139b, planning and counselling, if possible, should begin when it is determined that supervision of the account is indicated, and should be related as much as possible to those conditions making supervision necessary which can be remedied.

B. Minimum Information Essential In Connection With Supervised Accounts. A record for each individual whose account is supervised should contain pertinent information from each operating program of the agency's contact and service to the individual.

The following information should be considered as basic:

(1) In the case of adults the name, age, identifying roll or allotment number, location, mailing address, marital status and minor dependent children. In the case of minors or incompetents, include also the names of their parents, legal guardians or other persons having custody of the minor or incompetent whose account is supervised.

(2) A description of trust property, including inherited interests, owned by the individual as such descriptions are made for other operating purposes.

(3) The amount of income realized from an individual's property as such information becomes available from documents required in other agency operations.

(4) In the case of minors the names of persons providing for their day to day care, and the person responsible for their support, or person, agency or court legally responsible for making decisions in their behalf.

.2 Supervision of Minor's Accounts, 25 CFR 104.4

A. Protection of Minor's Interests. A minor's funds are considered his personal property, and his funds are not considered to be the property of any other member of his family, nor is there authority to make a gift of his property or to transfer his personal property to any other individual without any consideration accruing to the minor. Authority exists only for disbursements for or in behalf of a minor from his funds to persons identified in 25 CFR 104.4. This authorization is predicated upon the assumption that a minor has someone taking responsibility for him who is his parent, or who is taking the place of a parent as legal guardian or custodian or who is a fiduciary responsible for payments for his care. Prior to disbursements within the terms of 25 CFR 104.4, the interests of the minor shall be protected appropriately. This may be accomplished by:

(1) Determining, according to the circumstances of the minor and in consultation with his parent, guardian, social agency or court having responsibility for him, the amount necessary as payment for his care, annually, quarterly or monthly, in accordance with purposes stated in 25 CFR 104.4 and obligating his funds accordingly.

(2) Arranging, if possible, for some residue from essential expenditures for savings, or as a fund retained to meet the demands of contingencies or emergencies.

B. Procedures For Supervising Expenditures. The following procedures may be applied in supervising expenditures from minors' accounts:

(1) Parents or relatives standing in the place of parents who are, in fact, assuming financial responsibility for a minor, should be encouraged in taking initiative for planning a program for conserving the funds of each minor under their control. Such program should provide, wherever possible, for parental financial support of the minor and investment of his funds for his future vocational or higher education. If this is not possible, the program should provide for realistic expenditures for necessary goods or services suitable for the minor's age and status and for savings of surplus.

(2) The Superintendent should assume initiative in planning a program of conserving funds of a minor who is socially dependent within the definition of the State of his residence, or when, for one or more of the following reasons, the minor is:

(a) Alleged to be neglected.

(b) Abandoned by his parents, custodians or guardians.

(c) Without proper parental care because of social, mental or physical incapacity of parents or relatives.

(d) Without a parent or guardian or relatives legally responsible for him.

(e) In the custody of persons desiring to be relieved of him.

Such programs should be planned in consultation with a person or social agency close to the needs of the minor.

(3) A minor's funds may be used to pay for his care while

resident in a family headed by a relative other than his parent receiving or applying for public assistance. While the minor's funds are used to pay for his care he should not be considered an applicant for public assistance. The Superintendent shall assure that care is provided for the funds expended.

(4) Funds of a minor whose natural or adoptive parents are receiving or applying for a public assistance grant may be paid for the minor's share of the family expenses while he resides with his family.

(5) Funds of a minor may be obligated for goods or services considered as necessary for his support, health, education, or welfare by issuance of Individual Indian Money Purchase Order, Form 5-367f.

Such arrangements for necessary items or services may be requested and receipted for by parents or persons having control and custody of a minor or in certain circumstances by the minor himself. The approval signature of the Superintendent will be required to give such contracts validity.

(6) Funds of a minor under control of the Superintendent may not be obligated or assigned to secure debts, loans or mortgages of parents or other adults.

.3 Supervision of Accounts of Adults Under Legal Disability or Non Compos Mentis, 25 CFR 104.5. Prior to disbursements from funds belonging to an adult under legal disability in payments according to 25 CFR 104.5, the interests of such adult may be protected by:

(1) Determining his legal dependents, and the extent of his ability to support himself and his legal dependents from his own resources.

(2) Setting up a disbursement schedule for payments to meet his requirements for his support, health and welfare and for his legal dependents; and obligating funds for such purposes.

(3) Making an inventory of all trust property and interests in trust property owned by the adult, and applying authority for its management in accordance with appropriate Department regulations, and wherever possible and necessary, establishing or causing to be established an income-maintenance program for such adult.

(4) Disbursing funds in the discretion of the Superintendent to a guardian or curator for the adult authorized under State law to receipt for, to manage and invest the funds at least cost to the adult and under appropriate bond.

.4 Payments to Legal Guardians Under 25 CFR 104.4 and 104.5. Regular monthly payments, in the discretion of the Superintendent, may be made to legally appointed guardians for the purposes stated in 25 CFR 104.4 and 25 CFR 104.5. When, in the judgment of the Superintendent, funds in substantial amounts are transferred to the guardian, in lieu of monthly arrangements, for purposes given in 25 CFR 104.4 and in 25 CFR 104.5, the guardian shall be required to file with the Superintendent, a copy of his letter of guardianship, and evidence of sufficient bond approved by the appointing court, and thereafter, copies of reports prior to submission to the court for approval. In reviewing the reports, the Superintendent may raise questions with the guardian or may make such recommendations to the court as he considers to be within the best interest of the owner.

.5 Payments From Other Federal Agencies, 25 CFR 104.7. The provisions of 25 CFR 104.7 generally shall not apply in the case of any person residing under State jurisdiction either because of his residence away from a reservation or because Public Law 280 of the 83d Congress extends State jurisdiction to the reservation of his residence, or when under State jurisdiction a legal guardian, curator, or trustee exists and may receive the funds from the Federal Agency directly. The provisions of the Act of February 25, 1933 (47 Stat. 907; 25 USC 14), shall not apply to the members of tribes over whose affairs Federal supervision has been terminated.

The provisions of 25 CFR 104.7 may apply to persons residing on a reservation under the jurisdiction of an Indian agency when the best interests of such persons will be served by Bureau acceptance of funds due him from another Federal agency for deposit in his Individual Indian Money account. No purpose would be served by receiving such funds for deposit in an account if supervision is not needed.

Prior to accepting funds from another Federal agency for an individual, the Superintendent shall secure from the Federal agency a request for such service with a statement regarding the necessity for the request. He shall assemble current information on the health and welfare of the individual and his means of support, as well as other existing pertinent data from the Indian agency records and files. Conclusions to accept or to refuse the funds for deposit should be made after an exchange of information between the representatives of the other Federal agency and the Superintendent. The final action should represent a decision taken within the best interest of the individual.

Acceptance of this responsibility does not suggest that Bureau of Indian Affairs' employees can be appointed or designated as guardians to give validity to Bureau services for beneficiaries or clients of other Federal agencies. The service of accepting and administering funds from other Federal agencies for the benefit of individual adults or minors is given under authorities cited in 66 IAM 6.1.1.

When accepting funds from other Federal agencies to be administered by the Bureau, the Federal agency concerned shall be requested to make checks for the beneficiary payable to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for said beneficiary. The name of the beneficiary should be identified, i.e., "Bureau of Indian Affairs for Jane Doe."

The Superintendent will be responsible for maintaining proper records and for making reports in connection with the benefit. In fulfilling these duties the Superintendent may be of assistance in finding and developing persons close to the needs of beneficiaries who may be recommended to the Federal agency as payees.

.6 Use of Purchase Orders, 25 CFR 104.8. The debts of individuals should not be paid unless previously authorized under 25 CFR 104.8 by use of Individual Indian Money Purchase Order (Form 5-367f), except as otherwise provided in 25 CFR 104. If the Superintendent considers the issuance of a purchase order necessary, the transaction becomes an obligation of the Bureau to pay the vendor after the purchase order is executed and the receipt of the articles or services is certified by the individual. Based upon a written request of the individual (see certificate of receipt upon purchase order form), payment should be made directly to the vendor or other persons furnishing the authorized articles or services.

No purchase order is to be issued against an Individual Indian Money Account, including those of deceased persons, unless adequate unencumbered funds are on deposit in the account of the individual at the time of the issuance of the purchase order.

.7 Restrictions Under 25 CFR 104.9. Within authorities provided in Section 104.9, restrictions may be applied, when, in the judgment of the Superintendent, the best interests of the individual will be served.

A. Claims of Indebtedness. The Superintendent has discretionary authority to apply funds of an individual in his Individual Indian Money Account against the following:

(1) Delinquent claims of indebtedness to the United States or any of its agencies or to the tribe of which he is a member. This authority may not be exercised if the funds in question are exempt by acts of Congress from use as payment against such claims.

THIS AUTHORITY IS NOT APPLICABLE TO OTHER TYPES OF INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED BY THE INDIVIDUAL.

(2) Money judgments rendered by Courts of Indian Offenses or tribal courts in accordance with procedures established in 25 CFR 11.26 and 11.26c and in tribal law and order codes where they exist. Generally, the procedures provide that when an Indian court has ordered payment of a money judgment and the defendant refuses to make payment within the time specified by the court, the court may request the Superintendent to make payment of the judgment from unobligated funds in the defendant's Individual Indian Money Account.

IT SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED THAT THE SUPERINTENDENT'S ACTION IS DISCRETIONARY RATHER THAN MANDATORY.

This does not mean that the Superintendent will act as a review board or other appellate body to review the court's findings. It does mean, however, that he will satisfy himself that it will be the best interests of all concerned, and not in contravention of any other regulation or instruction to authorize use of funds in satisfaction of Indian court judgments.

B. Funds From Sale of Capital Assets. Funds derived from the sale of capital assets as a general rule should be retained as capital in income-bearing investments or by structurally improving or removing indebtedness from or purchasing other real property.

Circumstances dictate the necessity for exceptions to this principle when it becomes feasible and within the owner's best interest to utilize his funds for other purposes, such as vocational or higher education of children, family maintenance because of age or incapacity, or to fund a family enterprise, etc.

(1) The retention or the use of funds resulting from the sale as agreed upon by the Superintendent and the owner prior to such sale may be specifically stated and may, in the discretion of the Superintendent, be itemized if construed to be necessary. Caution should be exercised against itemizing specific articles of goods or services for family maintenance since needs are variable and subject to change.

(2) The Superintendent is authorized to approve modification of an agreement made by the owner for the use of funds from a land sale. Necessity to amend such an agreement may be avoided if the original agreement relates to the real need and intent of the owner in disposing of his land.

(3) The Superintendent, in his discretion, may remove restrictions from funds from a land sale of an adult owner under delegation of authority from the Area Director.

C. Contractural Arrangements. Funds obligated under contractual arrangements approved in advance by the Superintendent shall be disbursed only in accordance with such agreements.

(1) The Superintendent is authorized to obligate funds in an individual's account in fulfillment of a contract approved in advance of its negotiation. Approval of a contract may not be given unless adequate funds are on deposit in the account of the individual, as no officer of the Government may create an obligation in excess of available unobligated funds.

(2) In negotiating a contract, Form 5-367f, Individual Indian Money Purchase Order, should be used, since it becomes a contract and an obligation upon the Bureau to pay when approved and signed by the Superintendent. Other necessary forms used by vendors or individuals may be attached as supplements to Form 5-367f. Form 5-367f, Individual Indian Money Purchase Order, as a Government instrument is used against individual funds, as distinguished from a Government contract used in standard operational procedure to obligate Government funds.

(3) Contractual arrangements referred to in 25 CFR 104.9 may not be construed as placing an obligation upon the Bureau to pay debts of individuals which were not authorized in advance by the Superintendent.

If an individual has sufficient unencumbered funds to his credit, the Superintendent may release his funds to him to permit him to meet his own obligations, provided the individual files a Form 5-139b, requesting the funds and provided other restrictions have not been placed upon funds in his account within the authorities of 25 CFR 104.

In unusual circumstances where an individual is unable to write or where an individual needs assistance because of conditions such as his infirmity or his inability to transact business in written English, payments may be properly made to third parties if the individual makes application and so requests on Form 5-139b, properly witnessed. The transaction in such cases would rest upon an individual's request that this be done and that his account be charged.

D. Assignments of Income. There is no authority to approve assignments of income to secure credit extended to Indians on open-book account or under installment or conditional sales contracts by private sellers, merchants or other business and professional establishments.

(1) The authority to approve assignments of income from trust or restricted land of an Indian was delegated to the Commissioner by the Secretary in Section 11 (z)(1), Order 2508. The Commissioner redelegated his authority to Area Directors in Order 551, Section 134. All delegated authorities to approve assignments limit the purpose to: "* * * as security for a loan by any lender." The extension of credit on open account or by an installment or conditional sales contract, would not qualify as a "loan" under the delegations. An "assignment" could not be given as security therefor.

(2) Form 5-845 is used for the assignments. It refers specifically to loans and may be used only to secure loans. It grants authority to the lender only if payments are not made as agreed upon, or if there is other default in the loan agreement. Ordinarily, the Indian assignor (borrower) should deal with the assignee (lender) directly, and make payments on his loan voluntarily. Only in the event the assignor failed to do so or otherwise violated his loan agreement contract could the assignee request the Secretary's authorized representative, in writing, to make payment from the income of the trust land covered by the assignment.

(3) The assignment form also grants the lender authority to take certain actions (see third from the last paragraph of the form). Notice is required pursuant to the last paragraph of the form. The Secretary's authorized representative should not honor demand requests until he has first ascertained that (a) the Indian borrower has defaulted, and (b) the lender has exhausted all other means of effecting collection from the borrower in accordance with terms of the agreement before resorting to demands against the assignment.

(4) The Bureau encourages Indians to establish and maintain good credit ratings. The Bureau cannot, however, act as a collection agent for general creditors.

E. Funds Subject to Deductions. The Superintendent is authorized to obligate and to pay funds subject to deductions specifically authorized or directed by acts of Congress only in accordance with congressional requirements including any subsequent modifications thereof.

F. Funds of Adults In Need of Assistance. Funds, of an adult who is not under legal disability or non compos mentis, but is determined by the Superintendent to be in need of assistance in managing his affairs, may be disbursed under approved plans within the best interest of the adult. Prior to the application of this restriction the best interests of the individual may be protected by:

(1) Applying specific criteria to determine the persons who are in need of assistance in conducting their affairs so as to limit supervision of accounts to those accounts where lack of supervision would be seriously detrimental to the interests of such persons. To this end the amount of funds involved should also be considered, since payments made in small amounts with regularity may reduce or make unnecessary the need for supervision. The following criteria should be considered by the Superintendent in determining whether a person is in need of assistance in conducting his affairs:

(a) Infirmity due to age, illness, or physical handicap, which makes a person incapacitated or without the stamina or vitality to cope with responsibilities and risks entailed in controlling or managing his affairs.

(b) Habits of indiscreet spending to an extent which indicates inability of the person to utilize his funds in his own best interests, and where, therefore, he may reasonably be expected to dissipate funds turned over to him without protection.

(c) Habits of drinking or addiction to drugs or narcotics to an extent which affects a person's ability to conduct his affairs in his own best interests and where, therefore, he may reasonably be expected to dissipate funds turned over to him without protection.

(d) Lack of education or experience in handling funds as a result of which a person has demonstrated inability to comprehend the responsibilities and risks which will be involved when unrestricted control of his funds is turned over to him, and when, therefore, it may reasonably be expected that he will be unable to protect himself or secure protection against exploitation in business transactions or against illegal actions designed to separate him from his funds.

(e) Inability of a person to provide for himself by his own efforts and where, therefore, in the absence of the funds available to him from trust sources, he may reasonably be expected to become a public charge.

(2) Recording and filing appropriately the finding that a person is in need of assistance in managing his affairs, and the basis for such finding including brief reference to the medical, social or fiscal factors involved.

6.5 Inactive Accounts. Inactive accounts of adults whose whereabouts are known may be closed by agreement between the Superintendent and the individual or by the Superintendent initiating Form 5-139b on behalf of the individual. In connection with an account of a person, adult or minor, whose whereabouts are unknown, tracing action should be undertaken to determine such person's whereabouts and to obtain a report on his status and condition as a basis for determining the disposition to be made of the funds in his account.

STATUS OF STANDARDS FOR MINOR'S TRUST FUNDS

Senator McClure. And, second, would you also tell me whether or not the standards are in force?

Mr. Fritz. We'll get that for the record.

Senator McClure. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Status of Standards for Minors' Funds

The standards for minors' funds are currently in force.

TRUST FUND MANAGEMENT

Mr. Fritz. The issues which you raise, frankly, are the ones which have troubled me on a very personal basis. We are trying to strengthen the entire trust fund management, trying to improve the cash management, trying to strengthen the trust fund accounting. We want to do this all the way down, not only from a macrosense here in the trust fund accounts we have in terms of the $1.7 billion, located in Albuquerque, but down to the individual Indian money accounts. It's going to take training; it's going to take time; and we're going to computerize the entire operation.

Mr. Bregman, from the Office of Data Systems, is working on it currently, with representatives from Mr. Mill's shop and from some of the area offices, so this is on a high priority, fast track approach.

Senator McClure. So 18 months from now, you'll have some action pending?

Mr. Fritz. No, sir.

Senator McClure. It will be later than that?

Mr. Fritz. No, sir; this relates to two different aspects that we're undergoing scrutiny for right now in terms of ourselves and from people outside, and that's the royalty management system, together with our financial management system. These two things relate and we are moving. I intend to, you know, given where staff is and with their advice and counsel, I think that we can make a substantial change. The facts and figures you state are shocking and discouraging and we will change those around.

Senator McClure. Has the Bureau ever been sued for breaching its fiduciary responsibility in these accounts?

Mr. Fritz. No; staff has informed me we have not, but we will verify that together with the staff.

Senator McClure. As you know, there are more and more suits being filed on behalf of the minors in a generalized sense throughout, and I would think that there is a vulnerability here if indeed you don't have appropriate standards. And, second, and even more seriously, if indeed you do have standards and they're not enforced.

Mr. Fritz. Certainly. We have got to. That's why I state this is a broadbrush effort dealing with this entire realm of trust fund management, all the way from central office all the way down to the agencies.

BUY INDIAN CONTRACTING

Senator McClure. The Inspector General's Office has also found a number of problems with the Bureau's use of Buy Indian Contracting. In a review of the Billings area office, the inspector general found that the Government was paying 50 to 150 percent more due to Buy Indian Contracts than would have been necessary through open market procurement. While this would no doubt be of benefit to those Indians who received the contract, it is certainly not in the Government's interest or in the interest of Indians in general.

Is there no limit on the maximum amount over the low bid that the Bureau can pay for a Buy Indian Contract?

Mr. Fritz. There is no limit, but I think one of the things we're doing from a management perspective, the people in the administration shop are starting to look at these on an extremely tight basis. However, the contracts are going to be higher in a set-aside mode than when not set aside.

Senator McClure. How much higher?

Mr. Fritz. I don't know that I can answer that.

Senator McClure. You say there is no limit. Should there be a limit? I don't mean to be inflexible or arbitrary, but if there is no limit and it appears that there may have been some abuse, certainly, IG thinks so.

Mr. Fritz. I guess it depends on one's approach to that. And when I say that, it's not being defensive or apologetic at all, but the rationale for Buy Indian is to give Indian business an opportunity to get established.

Senator McClure. Regardless of cost?

Mr. Fritz. Not regardless of cost. That's where we're going to have to start doing more and better negotiations. Our contract people under our procurement system are now being trained to do better at negotiating lower prices. I think the practice has been a little lax in terms of negotiating lower prices, and we're going to have to address this.

The cost is going to be too great for us to bear.

Senator McClure. Not only will the cost be too great to bear, but you'll be adding to that long list of rigidities imposed by statutes.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. If you don't get some reasonable control of it.

Mr. Fritz. That's right.

BILLINGS AREA BUY INDIAN AWARD

Senator McClure. Buy Indian contracts are supposed to be available only to enterprises that are 100 percent Indian-owned. The Billings area awarded a $100,000 contract, later declared ineligible by the central office because it was only partially Indian-owned.

The company then transferred all stock into the name of its Indian stockholder and the Billings area office restored its eligibility. The Inspector General's Office found that this sole owner was actually a crew-leader/member of the project with at least three layers of supervision above him.

Has the Bureau ever considered establishing a national register of businesses that are actually 100 percent Indian-owned, and making this available to all contracting offices?

Mr. FRITZ. I don't know about establishing the register, but the certification of Buy Indian contractors is one that causes all of us a great deal of personal concern. The concept you are describing here, I would define as either brokerage or fronting for a non-Indian concern trying to get into the set-aside business. It's totally inappropriate; it's totally unacceptable, frankly, from this administration's standpoint and we are attempting to deal with it.

In terms of the entities that would be eligible for this type of contracting, I will have to defer to my administration group as to the best way to deal with that. A registry has been done recently by a young Indian publicist and we currently have, for example, in the Facilities Program, a list of architects and engineers.

So we could expand the registry to those who would be dutifully certified.

Senator MCCLURE. This isn't the only program of that kind that runs into that kind of problem. Any minority enterprise program ultimately calls for an attempt by some to utilize the program to their advantage and to exploit certain numbers of minority groups in that process.

Certainly, individual members of that minority group may be helped by that because they get opportunities they wouldn't otherwise have. But various studies have indicated that nonminority contractors get the bulk of the benefit in many instances. And I think what the inspector general points out here is a case in point.

One of the things that concerns me, and it concerns me throughout Government, not just in BIA—is a lack of accountability. What, if anything, is done at the Billings area office or the people who make this kind of award in which they are apparently working in collusion with the fronting operation?

Mr. FRITZ. I can't answer the specifics on that. In terms of the individuals involved, I can't answer that, but I would respond in a general way. My general answer is this. We have—and the people on the staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—the senior leaders in the Bureau of Indian Affairs have set down, I think, for themselves, a high level of integrity and thoughtfulness in terms of dealing with these problems, which I think is worthwhile, and we're trying to bring it through the rest of the organization.

It will take some time to drive this through the system, frankly, because it's not an accepted mode; it's not an acceptable mode. But we are going to get these people who are role models within the civil service to really stand up and say that's totally inappropriate; not only is it inappropriate but it's unacceptable from a peer pressure level as well as from a legal level.

From our standpoint, we have started to deal with these people and we have dealt reasonably harshly with the people who have been involved in some of these contractual arrangements.

Senator McClure. Would you provide for me your own personal evaluation? Don't delegate it to somebody else.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. I want it at least over your signature.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir, I'll do it myself.

Senator McClure. As to what happened in that particular case in the Billings office, why did it happen? Was it proper? Did it end up right? Who was responsible? Were the same people responsible the first time and the second time through? And, if so, what action has been taken?

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. If it was inappropriate.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir. I will find out.

[The information follows:]

Mr. Fritz' Personal Evaluation of Billings Buy Indian Case

I asked my staff to look into the certification, decertification and recertification of Resources Analysis, Inc., as a Buy Indian firm. They found the record to be somewhat more confused than we expected, as three areas and one agency office were involved in the process at one time or another. However, they did not find any evidence of willful wrongdoing by any Bureau employees.

In all fairness to the offices involved, we have to admit that our certification procedures have been weak and we feel this was a contributing factor. Since the problem had been recognized, regulations have already been drafted earlier that address the issue. In brief, the proposed regulations will not permit the award of a Buy Indian contract to a firm whose name does not appear on a national register that will be maintained by our centeral office staff. We feel that this, coupled with spot checks by the Inspector General's Office, will alleviate, if not totally eliminate, the problem. We note that the regulation for establishing a national register is identical to what was recommended by you at the hearing.

NAVAJO INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT [NIIP]

Senator McClure. Just because the inspector general raises a question doesn't mean they're correct, but I'd like to know whether you think they were.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. With the exception of the funds required to support the Bureau of Reclamation personnel, all of the funds appropriated in fiscal year 1985 for the Navajo irrigation project remain subject to deferral.

We understand the Bureau of Reclamation is planning to close the NIIP office. Is that correct?

Mr. Fritz. Only the office at Farmington that deals with construction. They're planning to leave the office open for operation and maintenance of the project and do the construction through a construction management contract operated out of their Amarillo regional office, from what I understand.

Senator McClure. Do they intend to go forward with the expenditure of these funds, or do we have an impoundment by inaction?

Mr. Fritz. No; we don't have an impoundment. What is currently before us is the requirement of the report that's due out of the Department that has been the subject of debate. It is currently between ourselves and the Department. We hope to bring it to closure quickly and get it out of the Department.

Senator McClure. That was my next question. When are we going to get that report?

Mr. Fritz. It was due in February and——

Senator McClure. Of 1985?

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. Last February.

Mr. Fritz. Two months ago, unfortunately, Mr. Chairman. It's been the object of heated debate throughout our organization and it's gotten out of our organization up into the Department. We anticipate, frankly, getting it out of the Department reasonably quickly. We have attempted to comply with the charge of the Congress in terms of the questions asked.

There were six questions asked. We will attempt to comply with that.

Now, the subject of the debate, frankly, is how you answer these questions and deal with the issues raised by the questions asked by Congress. We think we are now bringing it closer to closure. When it will be to the Hill, I frankly can't answer that, but we are going to try to get it here as quickly as we possibly can. Our commitment is to finish the project—finish this portion of the project and get on with dealing with the issues that are out there on behalf of the tribe.

Senator McClure. I know you know the troubled history.

Mr. Fritz. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. NAPI's cumulative debts has increased from $800,000 in 1976 to more than $40 million. While the report is not yet public, certain details have been provided based on drafts. For instance, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs in its report to the Senate Budget Committee stated, and I quote:

> That the BIA's request does not reflect the agreement which Navajo Tribe and the Bureau negotiated to address the financial problems facing the Navajo Agricultural Products Industry. Under this agreement, the tribe assumed the responsibility to repay $25.3 million of NAPI's current debt with the understanding that the Bureau would extend to the tribe a 20-year interest free $25 million loan for the balance of NAPI's debt.

Is there indeed an agreement to give the Navajo Tribe a $25 million interest free loan?

Mr. Fritz. That's one of the options that's currently on the table, and that is subject to discussion inside the Department and elsewhere in the administration.

Senator McClure. The statement by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs is inaccurate?

Mr. Fritz. To the extent that it's a fait accompli, it is.

Senator McClure. How much of NAPI's current debt is already guaranteed by the tribe?

Mr. Fritz. About half. About $19 million is a tribally guaranteed loan, staff informs me.

Senator McClure. How much of the current debt is guaranteed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs?

Mr. FRITZ. $18.7 million, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Our understanding is that if the tribe were given the loan, a portion of it would be invested and the return from that investment would be used to pay off the principal 20 years from now. Is that correct?

Mr. FRITZ. No; it's one of the proposals, but I don't know that that—I think the other proposal that's being used is operating capital in the short run, at this juncture.

Senator MCCLURE. You're offering capital as offset against debt?

Mr. FRITZ. No, no. The proposed loan—at this juncture——

Senator MCCLURE. You mean the proposed loan is not related to the debt?

Mr. FRITZ. A portion of it, yes. All of it. All of it. Excuse me.

Senator MCCLURE. What is the discounted value of $25 million 20 years from now?

Mr. FRITZ. I don't have that.

Senator MCCLURE. Would you provide that for the record, please?

Mr. FRITZ. Yes; hopefully, this will be provided in the report when we get the report, as one of the options. But we will get that also for the record.

[The information follows:]

DISCOUNTED VALUE OF PROPOSED LOANS TO THE NAVAJO TRIBE

The present value of $25 million paid to the Government 20 years from now, assuming a prevailing interest rate of 12.25 percent, is about $2.5 million today. The interest rate assumed for purposes of this computation is Treasury's overall cost of money rate as of November 1984.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much, Mr. Fritz. I have a number of other questions which I will submit for the record. There may be some other questions from other members of the subcommittee for response to the record. And, of course, we will appreciate a current response to those questions.

Mr. FRITZ. Certainly.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

BIA Education Amendments

Question: The Bureau has recommended continuation of language contained in the fiscal year 1985 bill which prohibited the use of funds to implement any of the provisions of Title V of Public law 98-473 which made several major changes in the Bureau's education programs. We hope to be able to work with the authorizing committees to resolve our differences with this legislation. For the record, please provide a section by section analysis of the law along with the Department's recommendations for deletions, modifications, or additions to the bill.

Answer: The requested analysis follows these questions and answers as attachment 1.

Johnson O'Malley Educational Assistance (JOM)

Question: A number of the letters received by the subcommittee indicate that JOM funds are being used to support "parental cost" programs. Please provide a list of states which offer no assistance to parents of public school children whose incomes are insufficient to purchase school supplies.

Answer: The Bureau has no information on whether states provide assistance to children in public schools whose parents' incomes are insufficient to purchase school supplies. However, in a sample of seven states in which the Bureau funds the greatest number of schools and JOM contracts, the Bureau found that there is no consistency among the states on this subject. South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Washington have no state policy; discretion is left to local school districts. New Mexico and Wisconsin do not provide any supplies for needy children. In North Dakota, students may receive school supplies at both elementary and secondary level. Arizona will provide basic school supplies only at the elementary level.

In order to provide the information for each state, the Bureau will address the question to each state and inform the Committee of their responses when received.

Question: St. Michael's Association for Special Education receives JOM funds. As JOM funds are based on enrollment of Indian children in public schools, on what basis does St. Michael's receive JOM money? (IF THE RESPONSE IS THAT THEY'RE ELIGIBLE TO BE ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS THAT IS NO JUSTIFICATION AS EVERY CHILD IS ELIGIBLE TO BE ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS -- THE QUESTION IS WHETHER THEY'RE ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS).

Answer: More than half of the students at St. Michael's are referrals from public schools, not BIA schools. The decision to fund St. Michael's was based on an opinion of the Field Solicitor, which has been provided for the Committee's files. We are providing additional information to the Solicitor for his review.

Question: As a result of a law suit in New Mexico, the Bureau was to provide the school lunch costs of students ineligible for free lunches under the School Lunch Program. Language was included in subsequent appropriations bill restricting such payments to those amounts otherwise available to the state under the JOM program. Will the Bureau be required to make such payments if the JOM program is discontinued?

Answer: No. The court ruled that BIA had violated the Administrative Procedures Act when it did not officially publish the changes which discontinued use of JOM funds for school lunches for all Indian children. BIA issued interim regulations and, thereby, corrected the alleged violation.

Question: The three BIA contract schools in Maine are apparently receiving JOM funding. Why? Are any other contract schools receiving JOM funding in Fiscal Year 1985? If so, please list schools and the amount they are receiving.

Answer: The three BIA contract schools operate elementary programs using Bureau funds. The students who benefit from the JOM program are not our students; they are enrolled either in the Early Childhood Program or the high schools. No other BIA contract schools are receiving JOM funds.

ISEF

Question: In reviewing the calculations for the weighted student units, it appears that the Bureau has moved a number of students from the basic programs to either the Intensive Residential Guidance Program or the Residential Exceptional Child category. This, of course, tends to increase the WSU number, even when overall attendance is declining. On what basis were these adjustments made?

Answer: Attendance went from 42,930 in FY 1982 to 41,991 in FY 1985. The actual WSU's for the period 1982-1985 decreased from 76,204 in 1982 to 74,356 in 1985. However, WSU's for the Intensive Residential Guidance (IRG) Program did increase from 1,255 in 1984 to 1,495 in 1985. School principals and education superintendents determine what services, including IRG, are appropriate for the students. While it is true that the 1982-1985 period witnessed a significant decrease in the number of BIA schools, from 277 in 1982 to 193 this year; only two, Mount Edgecumbe and Intermountain, had residential programs. Concerning Intermountain, 85 percent of its students stayed in the BIA system, with almost 100 percent of these going into residential programs. Some of the Mount Edgecumbe students also stayed in our school system at Chemawa. The number of students in residential programs has experienced a small decrease related to school closures, but there has been some increase in the number of students requiring specialized services. This year, the Office of Indian Education Programs instituted a review of the IRG program as part of the audits the Bureau conducts on student count. The results of the review will be made available to the Committee as soon as they are available.

Question: The Bureau has requested an increase in the amount allowed for transportation again this year. An analysis of the school transportation costs is being conducted by the Central Office. It appears that the school transportation account is being charged for salary and fringe benefit cost that are more properly charged to the O&M account or the ISEF. Please provide a Bureau-wide estimate of these charges to transportation which should be supported through other accounts.

Answer: In FY 1985, a comprehensive study was made of the number of hours and days worked by bus drivers in all BIA-operated schools (not contract schools). In every case where drivers were devoting part of their time to other than motor vehicle operator duties, one of two actions was taken: (1) the other accounts, (e.g., O&M) were charged for the pro-rated share of salary costs which were not chargeable to the transportation account; or (2) the driver's tour of duty was changed to reflect the actual time related to the duties as a motor vehicle operator. The Bureau has not developed an estimate of the amount charged to other accounts but will accumulate the data and provide it to the Committee.

School Board Expenses

Question: A reduction of $473,000 is proposed for school board expenses and it is further recommended that this is displayed as a separate activity rather than as part of the formula in order to better control the costs. We are aware of a situation where the legal counsel for several school boards has suggested that they keep part of their current year formula funds to supplement the amount that will be available in Fiscal Year 1986 for this purpose. What action can the Bureau take to ensure that that does not happen?

Answer: The Deputy Director, Office of Indian Education Programs, has personally discussed that notion with the Contract Officer Representative (COR) who has responsibility for that particular contract. The Bureauu has been assured that current year funds will not be used for next year's school board activities.

Question: Some school boards have expended substantial amounts of formula funds for legal services, some of which could certainly be classified as lobbying activities. What is the current estimate of the total spent annually by the Boards for legal representation?

Answer: While the Central Office maintains data on how much each school provides for school board activities, data is not maintained on how much has been spent for legal services. Education Line officers have been asked to provide this information, and it will be provided to the Committee when it is received.

Question: In the future, will such funds be limited by the total amount that is available for school board expenses?

Answer: Yes.

Contract Support

Question: The ISEP formula provides that contract support costs shall be a component of the formula. Now that the funds have been moved to education, why hasn't this adjustment been made to the formula?

Answer: The Bureau is conducting a complete review of indirect costs in all schools in order to determine the appropriate levels. After this review, the Bureau will publish proposed regulations which will adjust the ISEP formula to include indirect costs for those schools which are operated under contract.

Question: Contract support costs are to cover the additional costs incurred by a tribe over and above program costs. We understand that in some cases, school principals are being paid form contract support funds. Why shouldn't those salary costs come from the formula funds as they do in BIA operated schools?

Answer: They should. The Bureau is currently reviewing contract support costs for all contract schools and will take steps to prevent this from happening in the future.

Question: For each contract school, please provide the total amount of salaries and fringe benefits funded through contract support.

Answer: The Bureau has requested information from the field offices and will provide the data to the Committee when it is received and consolidated by the Central Office.

Question: Please provide a list of all contract schools, their enrollment, the number of grades served, and estimated contract support payments for Fiscal Years 1985 and 1986.

Answer: The FY 1985 and FY 1986 indirect cost funds associated with the ISEP direct program funds for each school under contract as of FY 1984 will be the same level. The table which follows provides the requested information (dollars in thousands). The Indirect Cost amount does not include amounts associated with pass-through Department of Education funding nor Facilities O&M, provided separately:

School	Grades	Type of School	FY 1985 # of Students	FY 1985 ISEP Funds	FY 1985-86 Indirect Cost
Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	PK-8	Day †	69	188.4	53.2
Pierre Indian Learning Center	1-8	Brdg†	171	1,177.9	142.7
Marty Indian School	K-12	Brdg†	340	1,400.5	311.0
Red Scaffold School	K-9	Day	73	223.5	109.4
Mandaree Day School	K-12	Day	174	487.6	57.5
Twin Buttes Day School	K-8	Day †	46	178.4	52.0
Little Wound Day School	K-12	Day †	567	1,635.7	206.7
Loneman Day School	K-9	Day †	169	451.9	185.9
Crazy Horse School (new in FY 1985)	K-12	Day	308	908.6	*
St. Francis Indian School	K-12	Day †	346	940.1	172.5
Enemy Swim Day School	K-3	Day †	26	95.8	13.2
Ojibawa Indian School	K-8	Day †	335	866.5	382.0
Turtle Mountain Community High School	9-12	Day	372	1,290.0	18.5
Crow Creek Reservation High School	7-12	Brdg†	197	978.0	150.3
Kickapoo Nation School	K-12	Day †	78	265.4	74.4
Labre Indian School (FY 1985 only)	K-12	Brdg†	360	1,069.4	33.9
Busby School	K-9	Day †	146	418.1	47.5
St. Stephens Indian School	K-12	Day †	351	1,028.2	80.0
Rocky Boy Tribal High School	9-12	Day †	74	294.8	33.4
Akiachak IRA Contract School	K-8	Day	93	258.4	117.2**
Akiak IRA Contract School	K-8	Day	27	85.5	57.1**
Chefornak IRA Contract School	K-8	Day	57	184.1	70.4**
Chevak IRA Contract School	K-12	Day	156	438.1	119.1**
Tuluksak IRA Contract School	K-8	Day	63	206.3	78.6**
Chief Bug-O-Nay-Ge Shig School	K-12	Day †	214	744.5	70.5
Nay-Ah-Shing School	7-12	Day †	51	121.8	19.3
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibawa School	K-12	Day †	227	725.2	***
Oneida Tribal School	K-8	Day †	144	372.8	71.9
Hanuahville Indian School	K-12	Day †	90	296.6	68.6
Circle of Life Survival School	K-12	Day †	75	265.0	32.6
Sac & Fox Settlement School	K-5	Day †	80	232.2	28.0
Fond du Lac Ojibway School	7-12	Day †	57	221.0	42.0
Carter Seminary (new in FY 1985)	1-12	Dorm	80	378.5	*
Eufaula Dormitory (new in FY 1985)	1-12	Dorm	104	427.9	*
Jones Academy (new in FY 1985)	1-12	Dorm	180	678.5	*
Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	K-8	Day †	18	59.8	16.2
Havasupai School	K-8	Day †	62	196.6	36.1
Pyramid Lake High School	9-12	Day †	67	234.0	88.1

School	Grades	Type of School	FY 1985 # of Students	FY 1985 ISEP Funds	FY 1985-86 Indirect Cost
Cibeque Community School	K-9	Day	174	590.6	37.4
Blackwater Community School	K-2	Day †	48	166.5	14.0
Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	K-8	Day †	61	168.4	80.0
Pine Hill Schools	K-12	Brdg†	383	1,375.3	255.0
Santa Fe Indian School	7-12	Brdg†	457	2,504.3	273.3
Shiprock Alternative High School	9-12	Day †	107	468.3	145.7
Navajo Mission Academy	9-12	Brdg†	216	1,094.6	163.9
Charles Renk Elementary School	K	Day †	38	112.3	-0-
Little Singer Community School	K-8	Day †	58	198.0	137.8
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc. (Borrego Pass School)	K-6	Day	175	537.5	263.4
Alamo Navajo School	K-12	Day	285	845.6	202.2
Rock Point Community School	K-12	Brdg†	422	1,345.7	254.5
Rough Rock Demonstration School	K-12	Brdg†	357	1,481.4	559.6
Black Mesa Community School	K-8	Day †	40	154.7	114.6
Quileute Tribal School	K-8	Day †	53	163.5	33.5
Paschal Sherman Indian School	K-9	Brdg†	142	718.4	203.6
Yakima Tribal School	7-12	Day †	68	255.7	65.0
Puyallup Nation Education System	K-12	Day †	99	292.8	140.2
Shoshone-Bannock Alternate School	7-12	Day †	58	217.4	41.4
Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	K-8	Day †	81	238.9	51.6
Wah-He-Lute Indian School	K-8	Day †	16	92.9	19.5
Lummi Tribal School	K-8	Day †	69	223.4	45.9
Two Eagle River School	9-12	Day †	48	252.9	20.2
Ahfachkee Day School	K-6	Day †	37	122.7	41.2
Miccosukee Indian School	K-9	Day †	53	171.6	46.5
Indian Township School	K-8	Day †	89	260.8)	
Beatrice Rafferty School	K-8	Day †	120	293.4)---(	76.8
Indian Island School	K-6	Day †	82	233.7)	
				43,607.1	6,326.6

† Contract schools which are also contracting for Facilities O&M funds.

* New FY 1985 contracts and the final amounts of CSF to be applied has not yet been determined.

** The Alaska schools will transferred to the State in FY 1985, therefore indirect funds will not be used in FY 1986 for these schools.

*** Amount not identified in FY 1985 distribution of Contract Support.

Budget History

Question: Beginning with Fiscal Year 1982 through Fiscal Year 1986 (estimated), on an annual basis, please provide a budget history with respect to ISEF and the portion of the operations and maintenance account used for schools which shows: total amounts available, number of schools operated, closure costs, savings from closures, new start or expansion costs, number of students leaving the Bureau system as a result of closures, number of students coming into the system as a result of new starts or expansions, number of educational personnel leaving the system as a result of closures, and number of personnel added to the system as a result of new starts or expansions.

Answer: The information requested is not all readily available. We will seek to provide all the data requested. The data which is currently available is included as attachment 2 to these questions and answers. As soon as the remaining data is available, it will be forwarded to the Committee.

Sequoyah Boarding School

Question: The Bureau has received a tribal request that the Sequoyah Boarding school operation be terminated and that the facility be made available for use as a Job Corps Center. What is the Bureau's position on this request?

Answer: Education officials met with the tribal chairman the week of April 1, 1985. The tribe has decided not to request closure of the school and is considering contracting the school instead. If the tribe applies to operate the school under contract, the application will be reviewed under the established contracting procedures.

Question: What proportion of the enrollment at Sequoyah is from states other than Oklahoma?

Answer: Approximately 25 percent.

Question: Please provide a three year enrollment history stating the number of students in attendance during the "count week" and the number of students in attendance at the end of the school year.

Answer:

School Year	Count Week	End of Year
82/83	179	130
83/84	194	138
84/85	177	n/a

Question: We have heard that Sequoyah has a very transient student population. What is the average length of attendance by students at Sequoyah.

Answer: About 70 percent of the students stay for the entire school year.

School Closures/Consolidations

Question: We understand that the Labre school will not be operated as a contract school next year. What savings will be achieved in education and in O&M as a result of this action?

Answer: In FY 1985, Labre School received $1,069,450 in ISEP funds and $139,252 in O&M funds. It should be noted that some of the students may choose to go to another Bureau-funded school. Therefore, the total ISEP funding may not be a savings. The Bureau will not know the extent to which students will remain in Bureau schools until sometime this summer.

Question: Is the Wyoming Indian school going to be taken over by the public school district next year? How many students were at this school during the official count week? What have been the O&M expenditures at the school for the past three years?

Answer: The Wyoming Indian School was officially chartered by the State as a public school in June 1984. Therefore, no BIA student count was taken at the school for the 84/85 school year and the school no longer receives ISEP funding. The BIA student count for school year 83/84 was 157. The O&M expenditures for the past three years are as follows: 1983, $146,026; 1984, $150,900; 1985, -0-.

Question: The Subcommittee has received a letter from the Chairman of the Toyei Boarding school board protesting the proposed consolidation with Greasewood Boarding School. How many students are still at each school? What is the design capacity of each school? What is the condition of the physical plant at each school? Will work be required at Greasewood to allow the Toyei school to close? What have been the O&M expenditures at Toyei for the past three years? Will there be additional O&M costs at Greasewood?

Answer: Toyei Boarding School, with a capacity for 1,100, presently has 188 students enrolled. The physical plant is in good condition, but as the figures indicate, is significantly underutilized. Greasewood Boarding School designed for 650 students, has 391 students. Greasewood is scheduled for a $3.1 million renovation project before the end of calendar year 1985. Greasewood was on the FI&R list for a major project before there was any discussion of consolidation with Toyei. A new gymnasium will be built at Greasewood if the schools are consolidated.

Question: Please provide a list of all closure and/or consolidation plans under consideration with a brief description of the rationale for such actions and anticipated savings from either education or O&M funds.

Answer: No decision has been made on any of the adjustments described below. They are only proposed at this time.

		Estimated Savings	
School	Action Proposed	ISEP	O&M
Toyei/Greasewood Boarding Schools	Consolidation. Both schools are underutilized. Consolidation of Toyei, at only 15 percent utilization, with Greasewood will result in 100 percent utilization at Greasewood.	Minimal-all students are expected to stay in the system.	$328,200

School	Action Proposed	Estimated Savings	
		ISEP	O&M
Jones Ranch Day School	As part of the Navajo Day School expansion program, Jones Ranch will be consolidated with the remodeled and expanded Chi Chil Tah School.	Minimal - all students are expected to stay in the system.	-0- first yr.; $1,500 2nd yr.
Standing Rock/ Crownpoint	Standing Rock is underutilized. Consolidate at Crownpoint.	Minimal - all students are expected to stay in the system.	-0- first yr.; $7,600 2nd yr.
Magdalena Dormitory	Close the dormitory when Alamo Day School is completed.	None	$54,200 1st yr.; $59,200 2nd yr.
Pinon Boarding School	Convert Pinon Boarding School to a peripheral dormitory. The new public school at Pinon can accommodate these children. The schools are less than one mile apart.	$720,000	$95,370
Snowflake Dormitory	The facility is underutilized. Close the dormitory and send students to either Holbrook or Winslow Dormitories.	Minimal - all students are expected to stay in the system.	$34,500 1st yr.; $39,500 2nd yr.
Wah-He-Lute School	Only 16 students were enrolled in the school during the 1984 fall count week. If closed, there are other options, including nearby public schools.	$65,000	$32,500
Rock Point Community School (Dorms)	Rock Point has a total enrollment of 422 students, of which only 19 are boarding. It is costly to run a boarding program for so few students. The Bureau may recommend that the boarding students attend another Navajo boarding school.	$66,000	$117,200 1st yr; $322,110 2nd yr.
Ojibwa Indian School	Because of the detrimental condition of the school, the Bureau is considering consolidation with the new school at Turtle Mountain which will be constructed to replace the facility which burned.	Minimal - all students are expected to stay in the system.	$250,000
Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	Only 18 students were enrolled during the fall 1984 count week. However, it appears likely to remain open since there are no other schools, BIA or public, available locally.	none, if it remains open; $55,000 if closed.	none
Dlo'Ay Azhi/Baca Community Schools	Close both schools and build a new school at a site not yet identified.	Minimal - all students are expected to stay in the system.	$103,000 1st yr; $107,500 2nd yr.
Phoenix Indian High School	Senate language states that there is no intention of providing funds to operate the new high schools at Hopi and Papago unless Phoenix is closed.	$1,895,000	$1,400,000

Regulations

Question: The Bureau is proposing regulations for a number of laws for which regulations have never been issued and updating others relating to education. Please provide a brief description of all significant changes which are being proposed through such new regulations.

Answer: Following is a list as requested.

Regulation	Status	Significant Changes
Academic Standards & Dormitory Criteria	Final	Establishes minimum requirements for instructional programs at all levels and includes: student/teacher ratios; grading and student promotion requirements; textbooks and library/media requirements; student assessments, counseling services; and academic program evaluation.
Academic Standards & Dormitory Criteria (Continued)		The dormitory criteria establish space requirements for students, staff/student ratios, dormitory activities and counseling programs, homeliving and/or dormitory operation requirements.
Adult Education	Proposed	Regulations build in accountability and responsibility for the program. A formal needs assessment will have to be conducted, and a certification that the requested program is not available through the community, another Federal agency, etc., in the same locale.
Education Personnel	Proposed	Would update regulations for P.L. 95-561, specifically in the area of employee leave.
Eligibility Requirements for students Attending BIA Schools	Proposed	Would establish criteria under which students of less that 25% Indian blood and non-Indians may attend Bureau schools. Specifically, the regulations define "adequate free public education".
Higher Education	Proposed	Would establish strict controls on program: 1) students must maintain a 2.0 grade point average; 2) students may participate for a maximum of only 5 years; 3) payback provision if student drops out of school without cause; 4) requires enrollment only in accredited colleges.
ISEP	Proposed	Changes would include: 1) adjustments for small schools; 2) definition of bilingual program; 3) additional weight for 7th and 8th graders; 4) consistent with President's Budget, change in method of distributing transportation funds.
New School Starts	Proposed	Would establish strict criteria for Bureau approval of new school starts and program expansions. Criteria include: condition of facilities, minimum enrollment, ability to meet academic standards, proof of community interest and support.
School Boards	Proposed	Puts in regulations the interim guidelines under which the Bureau has been operating for the past 1 - 1 1/2 years; regulations describes appeal process; composition and functions of school boards, etc.

Regulation	Status	Significant Changes
School Closures	Proposed	Describes the procedures the Bureau would have to go through before closing a school; including emergency situations involving life, health, and safety.
Special Education	Final	Regulations would meet the requirements of P.L. 94-142 concerning all aspects of the Bureau's special education program.
Special Higher Education	Proposed	Would establish a requirement for needs assessment of each student; application process; reporting requirements.
Student's Rights	Proposed	Would establish "Bill of Rights" for students in BIA-funded schools.
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges	Proposed	Regulations to implement P.L. 98-192. Would establish for the first time: student attendance requirements; would require a grade of "C" or better in every course; must be high school graduate (or equivalent certificate) to enroll.

Education Furlough Positions

Question: Within the entire elementary and secondary school system of the Bureau, how many people are employed for 52 weeks a year at schools where no summer program is directly funded by the Bureau? What would be the estimated annual savings if these people were furloughed during the months school is not in session?

Answer: The Central Office has information on all Education staff who are employed for more than 22 pay periods. However, the Bureau is requesting verification of the data from the Education Line Officers, as well as any estimated savings related to the reduced employment. This data will be submitted to the Committee as soon as it is compiled and received. However, the amount made available to a school under the ISEP formula will not be affected by whether or not personnel are employed for a full year or not. Any personnel cost savings from furloughing people would only release funds for other purposes such as books, supplies, etc.

Institutionalized Handicapped Children

Question: Has any action been instituted to recover costs from facilities which improperly reported attendance?

Answer: The Inspector General Audit report of the Navajo Tribal Social Services contract did state that St. Michael's overstated its attendance by 73 percent and A School For Me overstated attendance by 23 percent. However, in terms of "Excess of Net Tribal Costs" they found St. Michael's over by 43.1 percent and A School For Me over by 4.7 percent, Primarily, both of these subcontractor facilities offer special education to ambulatory children who are returned to their homes over the weekends, which is an intangible benefit to their education process. That procedure has resulted in a part of the auditor's findings. The Bureau has tightened up the contract provision on attendance in the new contract to include a cost analysis factor for these home visits which will provide the subcontractors with funds to cover the actual carry-over costs of the facilities which must be operated even though the children are not on-site. The regional auditors of the Inspector General are on-site assisting the Navajo Tribe in determining these reasonable cost allocations for all of the sub-contractor service providers. The IG's audit did not establish any questionable or disallowed costs as a result of this finding, therefore no action can be taken to recover any costs from any of the subcontractor service providers.

Higher Education

Question: What is the rationale for maintaining the Indian Law program separately from the Graduate Student program?

Answer: The Bureau decided not to consolidate the two programs in the first year (84/85) of competitive bidding. However, in FY 1986, only one request for proposal will be issued for a single program.

Question: For the past three years, how many applications have been received for each of the programs and what percentage have each been able to fund?

Answer:	Academic Year 82/83	Academic Year 83/84	Academic Year 84/85
Indian Law Program			
Applications Received 1/	240	230	250
Applications Funded	122	115	122
Percentage funded of total reviewed	51%	50%	49%
Graduate Student Program			
Applications Received 1/	267	288	375
Applications Funded	159	182	187
BIA	(159)	(178)	(155)
Other Sources (Private)	(-0-)	(4)	(32)
Percentage (of total funded)	60%	63%	50%

1/ Includes all applications, including those which were later found to be ineligible.

Question: Why are the administrative costs so much higher for the Law Program?

Answer: For FY 1985, the administrative costs for the American Indian Scholarships Program are estimated at $134,700. The administrative cost estimate for the American Indian Law Program is $240,200, which includes $77,000 for the summer institute, thereby increasing the costs of this contract. To save on administrative costs, the Bureau intends to combine these two programs in FY 1986.

TCC Planning Grants

Question: The justification indicates that the Secretary is directed to make five planning grants for new colleges. Is this on an annual basis, or over the life of the authorization?

Answer: The Secretary is authorized to make up to five planning grants per year in FY 1985, FY 1986, and FY 1987. No funds can be requested for these grants, until the Bureau issues proposed regulations which are still being drafted.

General Assistance

Question: In Fiscal Year 1983, Congress directed the BIA to make pro-rata reductions in the general assistance grants to the extent that such reductions were made in the State-funded AFDC program. Why is it that the Bureau has yet implement this directive?

Answer: The Bureau will implement the Congressional directive that the BIA make pro-rata reductions in the general assistance grants to the extent that such reductions are made in the state-funded AFDC programs when the final rule, which was published on March 29, 1985, becomes effective on April 29, 1985.

Question: Please provide a list of the States which the Bureau makes general assistance payments, the pro-rata reductions applied by such states, if any, and the total estimated BIA payments in such states for fiscal year 1986.

Answer: The following consist of those states where the Bureau makes general assistance payments with the percentages of payment standards paid by those states. The Bureau's estimated payments in these states are not available at this time but will be estimated at the mid-year review, and will be provided to the Committee.

Arizona	NA	Montana	83%	Oklahoma	60%
Colorado	82%	Nebraska	NA	South Dakota	NA
Idaho	55%	Nevada	79.8%	Texas	30%
Maine	73%	New Mexico	NA	Utah	54%
Minnesota	NA	North Carolina	50%	Wyoming	NA
Mississippi	75%	North Dakota	NA		

Question: Please provide for the record a statement of all the major findings of the IG's report on Navajo Social Services contract and what actions have been taken to remedy the situation.

Answer: The Inspector General's audit report on the Navajo's Division of Social Services (DSW) surfaced a number of major findings which relate predominately to the tribe's poor management of the program.

> "The absence of standards and procedures is probably the most important, but certainly not the only evidence of ineffective management. DSW has no priority system; it does not have an orderly appeals process; and its agencies are organized in a confusing and illogical manner. DSW has no control of review mechanisms and it has not articulated the attributes of acceptable performance. It hires people who do not meet its own minimum personnel qualifications and then fails to train them. ... The combined impact of these management deficiencies is the underlying cause of the problems discussed in the other report sections." (Review of social service program operated by the Navajo Tribe, Office of the Inspector General, United States Department of the Interior. October 1984, p. 8.)

The Navajo's Fiscal Year 1984 social services contract was extended for an additional six (6) months to give the tribe sufficient time to address these deficiencies and make use of the technical assistance received from the BIA and other sources. Since the submission of the audit report findings in October, the Navajo Tribe has accomplished the following in response to the above findings:

- Completed and adopted a full detailed manual of guidelines and instructions for their staff;
- Developed a staff performance evaluation system;
- Adopted a children's code of regulations;
- Drafted foster care and foster home standards;
- Completed an assessment of staff training needs; and,
- Is currently reviewing staff personnel standards and qualifications of the purpose of upgrading criteria.

In addition to the above the tribe has also:

- In response to the recommendations involving the administration of subcontracts to service providers, agreed to request staff expertise from the State of New Mexico and Arizona to assist in establishing the various levels of care to be provided and reasonable associated costs; and,
- Is continuing to receive financial technical assistance from the IG's regional auditors with respect to the subcontracts.

A more indepth review of audit findings with specific responses will be available upon completion of the consolidated Bureau/Tribal response which will be provided to the Committee upon completion.

Question: We understand the general assistance contractors in Oklahoma were told by the Area office to increase their payments above 100 percent of the state standard of need. On what basis should the BIA pay more than 100 percent of the state standard?

Answer: In January 1985, the State of Oklahoma increased its public assistance need standard above the actual payment level and instituted a rateable reduction. The Muskogee Area Office, operating under existent regulations, raised general assistance payments to 100 percent of the assistance need level and notified the agency and tribal contractor staff of this action. This was in accordance with current regulation and policy on this matter. However, this situation has changed when the rateable reductions became effective April 29, 1985. The Muskogee Area Office has issued a directive to lower payments to the state rateable reduction level. That directive is included as attachment 3 to these questions and answers.

Question: Apparently, the contractors were also told that this would probably only be a temporary increase and that benefits would have to later be reduced. Is the Bureau currently estimating a shortfall in general assistance funds for the current fiscal year?

Answer: The Bureau will determine the financial status of the general assistance program for the remainder of the fiscal year after the mid-year analysis of funds is completed. This analysis will take into account the impact of the rateable reduction of payments and savings in the program. Should any shortfall then be anticipated, funding alternatives to cover the deficit will be examined within the Bureau.

Contract Support

Question: $200,000 is requested under contract support for employee displacement costs. Over the past three years, what has been the cost of employee displacement due to new contract starts and what source of funds has been used to cover these expenses?

Answer: These costs were paid from the Contract Support Funds appropriation. The costs of employee displacement for the past three years are as follows: FY 1982, $201,900; FY 1983, $319,500; FY 1984, $202,000.

Question: What is the dollar volume of new contracts entered into with tribes for fiscal year 1984 and estimated for fiscal year 1985. Of that, what portion is for construction projects (excluding housing)?

Answer: According to Bureau field reports for FY 1984, the total dollar volume of new contracts was $13,700,000. Of this amount, excluding housing, approximately $3,800,000 was Jobs Bill money used for construction projects. In FY 1985, we estimate approximately $33,200,000 for new contracts. Of this amount, excluding housing, approximately $18,200,000 will be for construction projects as follows:

Project	Amount
Alamo School	$10,220,000
Little Wound School	3,568,860
Oglala Community School	1,500,000
Sells Detention Center	600,000
Warm Springs Detention Center	2,324,009
Total	$18,212,869

The $18,212,869 represents an increase in contracting activity for a program which is not ordinarily contracted under P.L. 93-638. Waivers of the regulations were approved at the request of the tribes involved to permit tribal contracting of the construction projects. As in any construction project, both direct and indirect costs associated with these contracts will be covered by program funds and they will not be eligible for Contract Support Funds.

Self-Determination Grants

Question: Please provide a draft of the new guidelines designed to provide a better focus for the use of self-determination grants. How many of the current self-determination grants would meet the proposed new criteria?

Answer: The guidelines to provide a better focus for the use of self-determination grants were contained in memoranda of January 24, 1983 and September 6, 1983 issued as instructions to Area Offices for the use of grant funds. The January memorandum also directed Area Directors to document or certify that approved grants were in accord with Section 104(a) of P.L. 93-638 with special emphasis on grants which are designed to:

1. Establish or improve the tribe's capability to operate Federal programs under contract; and

2. Establish, maintain or improve a tribal government's managerial capacity and its ability to act effectively on behalf of its members.

All approved self-determination grants should be in compliance with the aforementioned directives, and as such should meet the criteria.

Question: With the proposed revisions, do you intend to keep this program on the tribal priority system? If so, why?

Answer: After a review and analysis of the grant program, serious consideration was given to taking the program off the priority system. In conferring with Area Office personnel, we have postponed any decision regarding removing the program from the system. Area personnel indicate tribes would strenously oppose such action. Moreover, we believe that, given these developments, tribes should have the option of determining whether a grant which meets the criteria would be beneficial or not. Finally, we note that in FY 1986 some tribes are shifting their priorities from grants to other program areas which suggests a serious decision by these tribes on the program priorities they want to satisfy.

Vocational Training Program

Question: From the funds made available to the Aberdeen Area office for Vocational Training programs both the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota and the United Tribes Educational and Training Center of North Dakota are supported. What is the distribution of funds between the two programs?

Answer: It must be explained at the outset that the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota (UST) administers, under contract, a Direct Employment (job placement) program. The United Tribes Educational and Training Center (UTETC) of North Dakota administers, under contract, an Adult Vocational Training program. Funding for these programs for FY 1985 was $100,000 for UST's Direct Employment program and $1,238,200 for UTETC's vocational training program.

Question: How many individuals are enrolled in each of the programs?

Answer: AVT (UTETC) - FY 1985 estimated at 282
- FY 1986 estimated at 282

DE (UST) - FY 1985 estimated at 45
- FY 1986 estimated at 45

Question: What is the average cost per trainee for each program?

Answer: AVT (UTETC) - FY 1985 estimated cost is $4,700
- FY 1986 estimated cost is $4,800

DE (UST) - FY 1985 estimated cost is $2,200
- FY 1986 estimated cost is $2,400

Question: What are the overhead/administrative costs for each program?

Answer: Approximately 25% of the total program amount is for program administration/management costs.

AVT (UTETC) - FY 1985 estimated at $309,550
- FY 1986 estimated at $309,550

DE (UST) - FY 1985 estimated at $ 25,000
- FY 1986 estimated at $ 25,000

Question: What is the completion rate for each program?

Answer: It is estimated that there is an approximate completion rate of 66% for trainees at the United Tribes Educational Technical Center. Completion rates do not apply to the Direct Employment program. It places participants having employable skills in employment.

Question: What is the job retention rate for each program?

Answer: It is estimated that there is a job retention rate after one year employment of 85-90% for each program.

Number of Participants

Question: The estimated number of participants for both the Direct Employment program and the AVT program are lower in Fiscal Year 1986 than in Fiscal Year 1985 yet there are cost increases for the four categories described on page 117 of the budget. Please provide a full justification for these increases in view of the declining number of trainees.

Answer: The FY 1986 base includes $2,295,000 for contract support. In figuring the FY 1986 Base assistance costs amounts listed on page 117 in the budget book, the contract support amount was factored into these costs. This section is a discussion of the FY 1986 Base, not the FY 1986 Request. Since contract support funds are now merged with direct program funds, all administrative and contract support costs are considered as part of the total service provided to each participant and should be included in the assistance cost display.

On page 118 the FY 1986 Request indicates a program reduction of approximately $1.1 million in the Direct Employment program as a result of tribal priorities. The Adult Vocational Training program remains nearly the same as the FY 1986 Base amount. Therefore, there is no programmatic increase in the budget for the Direct Employment and AVT programs for FY 1986.

In addition, consideration must be given to the fact that a large part of the program budget will be utilized for carryover participants. No special appropriation is made to cover carryovers. Carryover costs come out of each fiscal year appropriation. Therefore, the number of participants are projected to be declining, especially in the Direct Employment program.

Economic Development Grant Program

Question: As part of the Fiscal Year 1986 Justification, the Bureau proposes to open the economic grant program to individuals as well as tribes. What are the requirements an individual must meet to be considered for this program?

Answer: According to 25 CFR Part 286 and proposed amendments individuals must meet the following criteria: be an enrolled member of a federally recognized tribe; do business on or near an Indian reservation; organize the business in a form satisfactory to the Bureau; own at least 51 percent of the business for which the grant is made; raise at least 75 percent of the cost of the business venture from source other than the grant; take an active part in managing the business; show a positive effect of the business receiving a grant on reservation employment and economic development; generate non-Bureau financing; present a good business plan; invest personal resources in the business; show evidence the business cannot be adequately financed from private sources; and provide realistic balance sheets and profit and loss statements for two years after receiving a grant, which assures the business can be operated on a profitable basis.

Question: The history of loans to individuals under the authority of the Indian Financing Act is relatively poor with respect to collections and the number of loans which are delinquent or which have been written off. While grants do not have to be repaid, what steps will be taken to ensure that this program is a more successful economic venture than many previously funded under the Financing Act authority?

Answer: Grantees will be required to meet accountability criteria contained in OMB circulars A-87 and A-102 as well as demonstrating business feasibility before a grant will be awarded. In the grant approval process, review procedures which will will involve participation of non-Bureau personnel who have successfully operated their own businesses. Bureau personnel will participate in the review to ensure that special considerations required by Indian reservation development are included. All reviewers will be intimately familiar with grant program criteria. There will be closer monitoring of each grant recipient by BIA personnel including review of quarters reports, site visits, and annual audits. When needed, grantees will be required to utilize technical assistance provided through the Bureau before and after a grant. Technical assistance will be rendered by BIA personnel when on-staff expertise is available, otherwise through a national on-call contractor selected by a competive process wtih Federal Acquisition Regulations and the Buy-Indian Act (36 Stat. 861)

Question: Do you plan to set aside a certain portion of funds for grants to individuals or will the best proposals overall be funded?

Answer: Current plans are for each area to rate the individual grant applications received so only the best are funded. We will allocate a portion of funds for individuals to the areas, with the possibility of reallocations in the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Credit and Financing

Question: Please provide full explanation of the statement regarding the technical assistance program's providing $279,000 to fund Buy Indian contracts.

Answer: In FY 1985 $279,000 was appropriated by Congressional directive to finance Buy-Indian contracts for technical assistance services to tribes who are developing business ventures which qualify for assistance under the Indian Financing Act and who request such services. These funds are currently being used to contract for technical assistance to tribes for services in a proposal-by-proposal basis, if the proposal would bring new industry onto the reservation or enhance their current businesses. These proposals may lead the tribe to requesting either an economic development loan or grant.

Road Maintenance

Question: The Bureau identifies $353,000 for road sealing as required by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act. This is the same amount as provided in Fiscal Year 1985. We were under the impression that there would be increasing annual requirements. Is this the full amount required to meet the terms of the Act?

Answer: The sealing of asphaltic pavements which were constructed on Indian reservation roads with Highway Trust Funds (HTF) will have increasing annual requirements. Those requirements are relatively low until FY 1987. The amount requested in FY 1986 through our road maintenance program should continue to be sufficient until then. Congress requested specific identification of the HTF constructed roads requiring sealing in FY 1985. They are as follows:

Standing Rock Sioux, Shields Cutoff	$142,000
Rocky Boys, Box Elder Lower Road	81,000
Hopi Route 2, Oraibi to Leupp	96,000
Havasupai Indian Reservation	20,000
Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation	14,000
	$353,000

The types of seals (fog seal, or chip seal, with spray or slurry application) have differing per mile costs and longevity. These choices are made according to engineering judgment. We are currently developing project lists of our needs through FY 1987. This data should be complete in May.

Natural Resources, General

Question: Please provide details of the requested increase of $457,000.

Answer: The information is as follows:

Pine Ridge, South Dakota -- for natural resources business management.	$119,100
Northern Cheyenne, Montana -- for natural resources specialist position.	39,800
Crow, Montana -- for trust services officer position, plus engineering branch expenses.	185,200
Angoon, Alaska -- for contract for fishery, hydro-power and aquaculture.	32,000
Anchorage, Alaska -- for natural resources specialist position.	66,900
Muskogee, Oklahoma -- for converting unusable lands to pasture or farm land, constructing or repairing fences, brush and weed control, and fertilizing a pasture.	42,400

These were all local tribal decisions made during the FY 1986 planning process within the overall budget allowances provided to the Tribe/Agency Operations level. In addition, there were minor decreases at three locations, resulting in the net increase of $457,000.

Agriculture

Question: $1,516,000 is requested for prairie dog control on the Pine Ridge reservation, the same as available for the current fiscal year. According to the control plan, how much was identified for the second year of the plan?

Answer: FY 1985 funds of $1,516,000 are for the first year of an approved five-year program to restore over 250,000 acres damaged by prairie dogs on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The five year plan called for $1.7 million in the second year to complete the two-year control attack phase on prairie dogs. However, we now anticipate that the amount requested is sufficient to complete that phase.

Question: The justification mentions a court suit against the BIA initiated by the American Farm Bureau Federation. What is the nature of the suit?

Answer: The nature of the American Farm Bureau Federation lawsuit, brought against the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1980 (District of South Dakota, Civil 80-5070), was that prairie dogs on the Pine Ridge Reservation, Badlands National Park and the Buffalo Gap National Grassland, administered by the U.S. Forest Service, were increasing in number and had reinvaded adjacent privately owned rangelands used for livestock grazing. Lack of adequate control on Federal lands has had an adverse effect on landowner relations in the southwestern parts of South Dakota.

Question: Is there reason to believe that the case can be settled out of court? What actions would the BIA have to take to reach an out of court settlement?

Answer: The above cited lawsuit was settled out of court on December 5, 1984. The judge, in dismissing the case, made it conditional that the Agencies involved must coordinate to effectively control prairie dogs. If the U.S. Government does not control prairie dogs as specified in the agreement, the American Farm Bureau Federation has the right to reinstate the case during the next three years.

Forestry

Question: The Bureau's Fiscal Year 1985 estimates for the value of timber harvested, the volume of timber harvested, and employment generated income have been substantially revised downward in the Fiscal Year 1986 justification -- by amounts ranging from 23 percent to 40 percent. Do these figures mirror overall forest economy, or are tribal operations suffering disproportionately?

Answer: The figures used in the FY 1986 justification were based upon more recent information regarding the forest economy. The outlook for a more positive upward movement in fiscal year 1986 is not optimistic, although forest products prices appear to be stabilizing. Tribal operations are not unlike those of other forest products producers and are not suffering disproportionately.

Water Resources

Question: In late March, the City of Gallup, New Mexico, agreed to voluntary dismissal of its suit against the United States; and the United States and the Zuni tribe also agreed to dismissal of their counter suit. The stipulations accompanying this dismissal require the BIA to enter into a cooperative agreement with the State Engineer to study the Zuni River Basin. This study is to be completed within five years. What is the total estimated cost of the Bureau's portion of this study?

Answer: A total of about $3.5 million would be required over the next five years to complete the water studies needed for the negotiation of the water rights for the Zuni Pueblo, Ramah/Navajo and Navajo Tribes in the Zuni River Basin.

Question: How much will the State of New Mexico provide?

Answer: The State is expected to provide $500,000 to $600,000.

Question: Are any of the funds available in fiscal year 1985 being used to initiate work on this study?

Answer: The project was initiated in FY 1983. In 1983 and 1984, respectively, the BIA provided $155,000 and $100,000 for groundwater studies. In FY 1985, BIA has provided $150,000 for additional groundwater studies.

Question: Of the amount budgeted for Fiscal Year 1986, how much will be allocated to the Zuni project?

Answer: $150,000 is presently proposed to be allocated for the Zuni project in FY 1986.

Question: What new studies will be initiated in Fiscal Year 1986?

Answer: There will be no new studies initiated, the $150,000 would be used to continue planned groundwater studies.

Wildlife and Parks

Question: $162,500 is requested for the operation of the Alchesay National Fish hatchery. What is the current estimate of the amount that will actually be required for Fiscal Year 1986?

Answer: The Alchesay Hatchery is operated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). It is the present determination of the FWS that, in order to function, the Alchesay facility must be operated as part of a complex including the Williams Creek hatchery, which produces the fish reared at Alchesay, and the Pinetop Fisheries Assistance Office, which provides the fisheries management expertise necessary to develop appropriate fish stocking and distribution schedules involving the Alchesay and Williams Creek facilities. Alchesay does not have a fish incubation capability, and consequently it is used only to rear fish produced at Williams Creek, to a suitable stocking size. Both facilities are needed to satisfy fish stocking requirements in the area. The FY 1986 budget justification does not identify specific amounts of funds for the Williams Creek and Pinetop facilities. According to the FWS estimates, a combined amount of $504,000 is required for the continued operation of all three facilities in FY 1986. The breakdown is as follows:

Facility (Cost item)		Amount
Pinetop Fisheries Assistance Office		$ 90,000
Alchesay/Williams Creek Hatcheries		414,000
Salaries/benefits	($255,000)	
Operations	(97,000)	
Vehicle operations	(18,000)	
Facility Maintenance *	(44,000)	
Total		$504,000

* This amount will fluctuate from year to year.

Question: Has the Bureau determined why the Fish and Wildlife Service estimates are so much higher for the hatcheries when the FWS is operating the hatcheries by contract than when FWS operated them directly?

Answer: The main reasons for increased costs are the effects of inflation since the facilities were transferred, as well as the fact that the FWS will no longer be able to contribute to the cost of operations. In addition, the FWS overhead costs are now charged to the BIA whereas they were not part of the original base fund transfer. The FWS is now insisting on full reimbursement from the Bureau for the entire cost of operating these facilities.

Question: Substantial increases, on a percentage basis, are recommended for the fishery management programs at White Earth, Leech Lake, Red Lake, Minnesota Chippewas, and Sault Ste. Marie. For each of these, please indicate if the additional funding will provide new or expanded activities or if the Bureau will simply be assuming costs previously supported by other funding sources.

Answer: The White Earth had previously received no Wildlife and Parks funding for fish management. The $76,000 will be used to begin implementing a five-year plan for managing the reservation's natural resources. Funding from other sources is inadequate to allow for plan implementation.

The Leech Lake Tribe had received $9,000 in the Wildlife and Parks Budget for FY 1985 for conservation enforcement and fisheries management work. The additional $40,000 will be used by the Leech Lake Division of Resource Management to help support fisheries investigations and fish culture operations, for which other sources of funding are not available.

The Red Lake Tribe had received $9,000 in Wildlife and Parks funding to support an important subsistence and commerical fisheries program. The additional $60,000 will be used to develop a fish and wildlife resource capability within the tribe, which is now not present.

The Minnesota Chippewa Tribes received $42,000 in FY 1985 for tribal enforcement, judicial and management programs. The additional $24,000 is needed to augment these programs. Funding from other sources is not available.

The additional $100,000 will be used to augment funding to upgrade fisheries enforcement, biological, and judicial programs for the U.S. v. Michigan Tribes (Sault Ste. Marie, Bay Mills, and Grand Traverse).

Question: Do these increases result from Bureau decisions or are they a reflection of the Indian Priority System?

Answer: Based on requests received from the tribes, the increases reflect a Bureau decision to provide additional funding to reservations with high fish and wildlife resource potential. At the present time, these programs are not on the Indian Priority System.

Question: 21 fish hatchery programs are proposed for reductions. Is there a programmatic basis for reductions, or is it simply a question of budget restraint?

Answer: The reduction was a matter of budget constraint and was applied across-the-board to tribally-operated hatcheries.

Question: Has the Bureau conducted any evaluation or review of the fish hatchery program to determine which programs are most effectively and efficiently operated?

Answer: No such evaluation has been made of all the fish hatcheries. However, Bureau technical staff do make on-site program visits. An evaluation process for all fishery operations, including hatcheries, is proposed to be completed by the end of the year. Direct comparisons to determine "most efficient" operations may not be possible, since these operations vary widely, depending upon the stock produced, the remoteness of the river system involved, the quality of the water supply, as well as the complexity of the spawn-taking, egg incubation and rearing operations.

Ute Mountain Ute Energy Development

Question: Page 178 of the justification states that $3,540,000 provided in Fiscal Year 1985 completed the $4 million payment to the tribe as authorized by Public Law 96-492. Actually, a total of $3,612,000 would have been required to reach the $4 million level. Why haven't the remainder of the funds been requested in the Fiscal Year 1986 budget?

Answer: The difference of $72,000 between the $3,612,000 authorized and the $3,540,000 appropriated, is the result of a 2 percent across-the-board reduction taken as a result of FY 1985 Congressional action. When the 2 percent reduction came about, it was too late for inclusion in the FY 1986 budget process.

Irrigation Operation and Maintenance

Question: Last year's justification indicated that a final report would be available from the Irrigation Task Force by March, 1984. This year's justification indicates that the report is not yet complete. When is the final report expected now?

Answer: The "draft" final report from the Irrigation Task Force was submitted to the Central Office, Trust Responsibilities, in late January. The report is currently under review by the appropriate Office of Trust Responsibilities irrigation staff. As soon as the review is complete, and the report made final, we expect to transmit it to the affected Area Offices for implementation.

Question: How much is the report expected to cost and what has been the source of funds?

Answer: The Irrigation Task Force Report is an entirely in-house document, prepared by Bureau personnel responsible for the irrigation program. Funding for the Irrigation Task Force members and meetings was entirely absorbed by the Area Offices involved in preparing the report. No monies were spent on contracting out any portion of this report. The primary source of funds was from the Engineering and Supervision portion of the Irrigation Construction activity.

Alaska Cadastral Surveys

Question: According to the BLM justification, the emphasis in Fiscal Years 1985 and 1986 is "on high priority small tract surveys such as ... native allotments." This does not mesh with the Bureau's justification which states that native allotments have been given low priority within BLM. Please provide clarification for the record.

Answer: The Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have a very good working relationship in Alaska. The allotment parcels for which BIA is responsible require approximately 14,000 surveys. The additional funds in BIA's budget will give it an opportunity to set priorities for allotment surveys in high need areas not currently scheduled for survey within a reasonable time.

The BLM has many clients for its cadastral survey resources, of which the State and the Regional and Native corporations are foremost. BLM's realty transfer task is an enormous one, and within the competing demands, native allotments have not, until the last four years, had a high priority for the title adjudication and survey. BLM's "geographic window" method of survey provides an efficient use of resources available to them. These "windows" may range in size from 3 to 40 townships, and within each window there will most likely be some allotments. However, in view of the size of backlog, BIA believes that there is a need to accelerate native allotment surveys (particularly when critical needs exist outside the current BLM "windows"). The allottees have been waiting for several years for their surveys and BIA feels that they deserve some special funding attention.

Indian Rights Protection

Question: Three priorities are assigned to the use of attorney's fees. For the past three years, please indicate how much has been spent on each of the three categories.

Answer: The description of the categories is found on page 192 of the justifications. The information requested is as follows:

	1982	1983	1984
Category (a)	$ 26,000	$ 75,000	$ 90,000
Category (b)	45,000	317,500	234,000
Category (c)	770,000	945,000	1,075,000
Other *	-0-	-0-	85,000
TOTALS	$841,000	$1,337,500	$1,484,000

* These do not fit within one of the three categories cited. The amounts deal primarily with legal services not associated with litigation. Future budget estimates should note this "Other" category to cover such instances as negotiation expenses or services for an individual versus a tribe, etc.

Facilities Management

Question: The Fiscal Year 1985 justification listed 10 new facilities to become operational during the current year. Congress deleted funds for three of them. Please provide a list for the other seven as to when they did, or are expected to become, operational.

Answer: The following have or are to become operational in FY 1985:

Facility	Operational Time
Chilchinbeto Day School	1st quarter, 1985
Rocky Ridge Boarding School	1st quarter, 1985
Seminole Agency HQ	3rd quarter, 1985
Redlake School	3rd quarter, 1985
San Simon School	4th quarter, 1985
Choctaw Agency HQ	Project not awarded
Cherokee Law & Order Facility	Project not awarded

Question: Please break out by facility the $662,000 requested in Fiscal Year 1986 for new facilities O&M and indicate the full year costs if they are not contained in the budget estimate.

Answer: Because of the need to prepare the budget justification well in advance of the actual budget year, the listing of new facilities scheduled to open which will require additional O&M funding cannot be precise. Construction completion dates are often affected by weather, unforeseen site conditions, labor and material shortages and cannot be estimated too far in the future. It is now estimated that the following projects will be completed in time to require additional O&M funding in FY 1986 (funds allocated to each project will be based upon actual opening time and operating costs; additional projects not listed may become operational during FY 1986, if current construction schedules improve):

Project	State	Square Footage	Est. Added O&M Funding	Period of Time
Sherman Indian High School	CA	4,000	$13,000	Full-year
Borrego Pass School	NM	24,000	78,000	Full-year
Cottonwood School	AZ	4,000	13,000	Full-year
Lukachukai School	AZ	4,300	14,000	Full-year
Pueblo Pintado School	NM	12,600	41,000	Full-year
Pleasant Point School	ME	20,000	40,000	Half-year
Indian Island School	ME	26,992	108,000	Full-year
Canoncito School	NM	25,200	81,300	Full-year
Black Mesa School	AZ	13,600	44,200	Full-year
Tuba City School	AZ	4,500	14,600	Full-year
Warm Springs Law & Order Facility	OR	11,000	45,000	Full-year
Wind River Law Enforcement Fac.	WY	2,500	5,700	Half-year
Ft. Peck Law & Order Facility	MT	2,000	4,500	Half-year
Peach Springs Detention Center	AZ	3,500	7,900	Half-year
Northern Cheyenne Detent. Ctr.	MT	1,200	2,700	Half-year
Crow Creek Law Enforcement Ctr.	SD	2,800	6,300	Half-year
Olympic Peninsula Law & Order Fac.	WA	2,700	6,100	Half-year
Red Lake Law Enforcement Center	MN	1,000	2,300	Half-year
Supai Detention Center	AZ	500	1,200	Half-year
Sells Law Enforcement Center	AZ	3,000	3,400	Qrtr-year
Ft. Yates Law Enforcement Center	ND	8,200	9,300	Qrtr-year
Ft. Apache Law & Order Facility	AZ	2,500	2,900	Qrtr-year
Owyhee Law & Order Facility	NV	3,500	4,000	Qrtr-year
TOTAL			$548,400	

Question: The Fiscal Year 1986 budget assumes less than half the amount of savings available for closing the last 10 day schools in Alaska as was projected for closing the next to the last 10 schools in Fiscal Year 1985. Please explain the difference.

Answer: The difference is the size of the schools, the square footage on the first ten was larger than the second ten.

Question: The Labre school will not be operated under contract next year. What O&M savings are available from this action?

Answer: The Operation and Maintenance funds saved for FY 1986 will be approximately $140,000.

Question: Do contract schools receive separate indirect cost support from the O&M account? If so, list the amounts by school.

Answer: The contract schools receive separate indirect cost but it is a separate line item under the O&M account, starting in FY 1985. The amount for each contract was established based upon the FY 1984 contracting experience and is a one-time addition to the direct program amount available to the contract. Any future fluctuation in indirect cost rates after FY 1984 will not result in an increase or decrease in the amount of contract support funds allocated to any contract. The FY 1985 indirect cost amounts identified by school are as follows:

Area/School Name	Amount	Area/School Name	Amount
ABERDEEN:		MINNEAPOLIS:	
Crow Creek High School	$ 42,800	Chief Bug-O-Nay Ge Shig School	$17,200
Little Wound High School	57,600	Circle of Life Survival School	7,700
Loneman School	8,000	Fond Du Lac Objiway School	11,900
Marty Indian School	101,600	Hannahville Indian School	9,100
Ojibway Indian School	89,200	Nay Ah Shing Day School	5,300
Pierre Indian Learning Center	45,000	Oneida Tribal School	12,300
St. Francis Indian School	61,000	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibway Sch	-0-
Theodore Jamerson Elem. School	11,400		
Twin Buttes Day School	27,600		
Enemy Swim Day School	-0-		

Area/School Name	Amount
ALBUQUERQUE:	
Pine Hill Schools	113,900
Santa Fe Indian School	129,200
ANADARKO:	
Kickapoo Nation School	83,300
BILLINGS:	
Busby School	38,200
Labre Indian School	4,400
Rocky Boy's Res. High School	4,400
St. Stephens Indian School	17,000
EASTERN:	
Ahfachkee Day School	-0-
Miccosukee School	50,100
Indian Island School	-0-
Indian Township School	-0-
Beatrice Rafferty School	-0-
NAVAJO:	
Little Singer Community School	15,300
Navajo Mission Academy	53,300
Rock Point Community School	42,000
Rough Rock Demonstration School	64,600
Black Mesa School	16,800
Shiprock Altern. High School	4,400
PHOENIX:	
Blackwater Community School	2,600
Duckwater Shoshone Elem. School	3,500
Hotevilla Bacavi Community Sch.	10,900
Havasupai Day School	7,500
Pyramid Lake High School	15,600
PORTLAND:	
Coeur d' Alene Tribal School	8,300
Lummi Tribal School	7,000
Puyallup Tribal School	31,100
Paschal Sherman Indian School	-0-
Quileute Tribal School	5,900
Shoshone-Bannock Altern. School	-0-
Wah-He-Lute Indian School	5,400
Yakima Tribal School	14,600
Two Eagle River School	3,600

Question: $200,000 more is identified for contract support for facilities than in the 1985 justification. In addition to the Labre school mentioned above, five of the 10 Alaska schools to be transferred are contract schools. It does not appear that these reductions have been considered. Please provide a list of facilities contract support payments for Fiscal Year 1985 and the proposed distribution for Fiscal Year 1986.

Answer: In 1986 the contract support funds requested is $1,344,000; for 1985 the amount requested was $1,114,000. In the FY 1985 budget request the contract support funds were estimated based upon FY 1983 experience but the justification indicated that the distribution would be revised based on FY 1984 experience. The $1,344,000 figure represents the corrected amount for facilities program contracts. The adjustment was made as a FY 1986 Base change. Of those schools contracting for O&M in FY 1985, only Labre would not require funds in FY 1986. The FY 1986 allocations are identical to the FY 1985 allocations listed above, since, as previously indicated, this is a one-time allocation.

Question: The law was changed last year to allow the Bureau to collect all rentals paid for government furnished quarters and to retain these funds without fiscal year limitation for operation and maintenance of the quarters. Please provide the actual collections for Fiscal Year 1984, and the estimates for Fiscal years 1985 and 1986.

Answer: The actual rentals collected from government quarters in FY 1984 was $7,844,900. The estimated quarters rental for FY 1985 is $8,887,000. The estimated collections for FY 1986 is $10,000,000.

Question: How much was spent from the facilities account for the operation and maintenance of quarters and from the facility improvement and repair account for fiscal year 1984 and what are the estimates for fiscal years 1985 and 1986?

Answer: The amount of $2,888,424 was spent on quarters operations and maintenance (O&M) from the Facilities O&M activity for FY 1984. It is anticipated this amount will decrease in FY 1985 and FY 1986 as the Quarters O&M account will be used for the majority of quarters O&M expenses. No Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) funds were spent on quarters in FY 1984 and no funds are expected to be spent in FY 1985 and FY 1986.

638 Oversight/Cost Determinations

Question: Please provide a detailed explanation of the work done by this office since its inception.

Answer: Work has consisted of oversight reviews of Area and Agency contract and grants activities. A special project was established to carry out actions required to close out aged P.L. 93-638 Indian Action Team contracts that were transferred to the Area Offices for closure when the Indian Technchal Assistance Center was closed. Full implementation was delayed because of concern expressed by the Department, which resulted in a Departmental team reviewing the concept and the need vis-a-vis a review of several Area Offices contract and grant operations.

Question: When initiated in Fiscal Year 1984, the Bureau felt it was necessary to have a separate identifiable unit. This year's justification states that this will be merged into the total effort to improve all procurement actions in the Bureau. It remains separately identified as a program element on page 211. With what will it be merged and what is the justification?

Answer: It will be made a part of our contract and grants administration function. The reason for this action is that the oversight reviews conducted by Bureau staff as well as Departmental reviews have identified contract and grant operational problems. Establishing a cadre of contract administrators is considered the first and most vital step in this effort. Accordingly, we intend to bolster the contract administration function by assigning positions to selected Area Offices some time this summer.

Construction

Question: Last year's justification estimated a carryover balance into Fiscal Year 1985 of $30 million. The actual carryover balance totalled $63,759,000. Why was the estimate off by a factor of more than 100 percent?

Answer: Jobs Bill funds (jails and detention centers, Hopi High School, and irrigation construction) were not obligated at the rate anticipated. However, a large part of these funds, including the Hopi school, were obligated in early FY 1985.

Question: Please provide a complete listing of all unobligated carryover balances, including year appropriated, funds spent to date, funds required to complete project, and balances which could be used for other purposes.

Answer: The information is as follows:

Facilities Improvement & Repair (FI&R): All FI&R projects funded prior to FY 1983 have been completed and all unobligated balances are being transferred to our FY 1984 account. Some projects have not been cleared in FY 1983 due to outstanding undelivered orders. Any unobligated balances remaining in FY 1983 after satisfaction of undelivered orders will be transferred to the FY 1984 account. The FY 1984 account will remain open until all outstanding obligations are satisfied and projects are completed. No new obligations are planned for funds other than those received in FY 1985. Any aggregrated unobligated balances will be made available for additional projects in FY 1985. The following list identifies the FY 1983-84 FI&R unobligated balances that currently exist:

FY	Project No.	Title	Unobligated Balance 3/31/85
1983	W56-302	Construction	$91,977
1983	W56-307	Inspection	20,964
1984	W56-402	Construction	3,494
1984	W56-403	Boilers	6,780
1984	W56-404	Emergencies	355,412
1984	W56-405	Minor Repairs	10,706
1984	W56-407	Inspection	37,840

Construction, Buildings & Utilities: The uncommitted unobligated balance for the buildings and utilities construction program, as of March 31, 1985, totals $4,735,502. This is amount is uncommitted provided that the $3 million budgeted to be used for the FY 1985 pay cost transfer is not approved, as proposed by the House. A detailed listing of these projects is included as attachment 4 to these questions and answers.

Irrigation Construction: The information on unobligated balances for irrigation construction projects is shown in a table that has been included as attachment 5 to these questions and answers. There is no date shown for the "original appropriation" of these projects, since funding is needed for rehabilitation and renovation of projects (not for original construction) and such funding for individual features may occur erratically over time.

Education Construction

Question: No funds are requested to rebuild the Turtle Mountain school which burned last year. Is it the Bureau's intention not to reopen this facility?

Answer: The total school program is still in session in the undamaged portions of the facility and in temporary buildings which were already at the location. Only part of the facility actually burned to the ground. However, since the design for a replacement school has not yet begun, construction funds can not be obligated in FY 1986.

Question: Where are the Turtle Mountain students attending schools this year?

Answer: During the first two months after the fire, students were taught, using two shifts, in the new high school facility and the original 1931 elementary school structure. In the areas where damage was limited to smoke, school personnel and local citizens cleaned the area so that the students could return. As stated above, the students are on a regular schedule and attending classes in the unburned portions of the school and in temporary metal buildings.

Question: What was the cause of the fire?

Answer: Arson was suspected, but not confirmed by the investigation.

Question: Has planning and design been done on a replacement facility?

Answer: The planning is complete except for a few minor changes that may be required based upon a review by the school board. The Bureau is preparing a reprogramming request for approximately $600,000 for use in the design phase. Design is expected to take about one year to complete.

Question: Turtle Mountain was a relatively new school. When was it opened?

Answer: The new Turtle Mountain High School was first occupied in school year 1984/1985. It is not the school which burned. At the time of the fire, Turtle Mountain Elementary and Middle School occupied three separate buildings -- the original elementary school built in 1931, the old high school built in 1962, and an expansion for the elementary school built in 1972. The old high school was the section that burned.

Question: What was the cost of that construction? What was the design capacity?

Answer:

Building	Date Constructed	Cost of Construction	Design Capacity
Elementary School	1931	No record	No Record
"Old" High School (burned)	1962	$1,320,000	375
Elementary Expansion	1972	$1,590,000	600
"New" High School	1984	$8,217,000	550

Question: What was the enrollment history for the past three years?

Answer: Turtle Mountain Elementary and Middle School had 887 students in FY 1983, 895 students in FY 1984, and 847 students in FY 1985.

Question: For what capacity is the replacement school being designed?

Answer: The replacement being planned is for 350 middle school students.

Facility Improvement and Repair

Question: Please provide a complete list of all FI&R projects scheduled for Fiscal Year 1986 along with a brief description of the work to be done.

Answer: The FI&R projects list for Fiscal Year 1986 is expected to be completed the latter part of May, 1985. After approval by the Departmental Steering Committee, the list of projects and a description of the work to be done on each project will then be submitted to Congress.

Irrigation Systems - Navajo Irrigation Project

Question: Does the Bureau plan to request release of the funds currently being deferred for additional construction for the Navajo irrigation project?

Answer: No decision has yet been made on the deferred project.

Question: If additional construction is undertaken, will it be a Bureau of Reclamation project or will the Bureau contract for the work?

Answer: The Bureau of Indian Affairs expects the Bureau of Reclamation to continue the same construction services it has provided in the past, including construction management and construction contracting. It is our understanding that the Bureau of Reclamation is proceeding with its plan to reduce their Farmington Office work force and to contract for monitoring and management of additional construction contracts of NIIP.

Papago Irrigation Project

Question: $2,500,000 is requested for the Papago Irrigation Project. What are the outyear costs of this settlement?

Answer: The issue of reclaimed wastewater and its exchange or sale has not been finally resolved. An early resolution is anticipated when negotiations now underway are completed. If wastewater facilities are required the cost would be $3-4 million.

The only other element in the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act requiring additional funding are the remaining studies to determine the availability and suitability of water resources within the Sells Papago Reservation proper, provided in Section 303(b)(1) of the Act. It is estimated that another $2-3 million will be necessary to to complete that work. As the studies proceed, a more precise estimate can be ascertained.

Question: Is there an authorization ceiling?

Answer: The only specific appropriation authorization ceiling contained in the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 97-293; Stat. 1276) is in Section 303(a)(4) where $3.5 million, indexed for inflation, is authorized for reconstruction of the sub-laterals and farm ditches within the 160-acre tract for the distribution of water to Indian lands. This clarification of Section 303 is from the Conference Report, page 42.

Housing

Question: Funds were earmarked in the Fiscal Year 1985 bill to obtain a reliable Indian housing inventory. What work has been done to obtain the required information?

Answer: A team of experienced housing personnel developed a format for conducting housing inventories of tribal housing needs. In addition, in order for the BIA to be fair with its assistance with their inventories to all tribes, pueblos and Alaska Native villages, the funds have been used to do the following: (a) develop and print inventory forms and supply film; (b) provide technical knowhow in obtaining valid, consistent data, and provide orientation and instruction sessions on the use of the new inventory forms; (c) provide help to new tribes or others without any HIP funds. The inventory is underway and should be completed during FY 1985.

Question: No funds are requested for new construction. According to the justification, the average cost of a new BIA-built house is $36,000. What is the average cost of a HUD financed Indian housing unit under the home-ownership program?

Answer: According to HUD, the total development cost for HUD financed Indian housing is $54,000 per unit as a national average.

Question: What is the proposed mix of repairs to standard and non-standard repairs for Fiscal Year 1986.

Answer: The estimated mix is 75% standard and 25% non-standard.

Road Construction

Question: No funds are requested for the Bureau's direct road construction budget, but there is an estimate of $10.9 million in collections. What is the source of these collections and to what use are they put?

Answer: The collections which are estimated to be $10,900,000 in FY 1986, are from two sources. A total of $10 million in collections is expected from rental of Bureau-owned equipment to road construction projects funded from the Highway Trust Fund and constructed by BIA employees (force account). These collections are utilized for management of equipment pools, for overhauls, and to replace equipment. Another $900,000 is the estimate of collections for work done for others, such as states or countries, in cooperative projects that are managed by the BIA. These collections are put back in the program for additional projects.

FY 1985 will be the first full year that the equipment rental system will be in operation. The final collections will be reported in the FY 1987 budget process.

Revolving Fund for Loans

Question: The allowance for defaults under the Revolving Fund for Loans is equal to about 50 percent of actual collections realized. Has the Bureau done an analysis to determine which types of loans are most likely to be defaulted?

Answer: We do not know what figures are being compared to establish a 50 percent ratio with collections. The current allowance for bad debts for the Revolving Loan Fund is $8.6 million. Collections for the fund have totaled $79.7 million in principal and $42.5 million in interest. Loans written off have totaled $7.6 million. The allowance for bad debts has been costed against the program profits of $42.5 million, as well as the actual losses leaving an excess of revenue of $26.3 million [$42.5 - ($7.6 + $8.6)].

The current allowance for bad debts is figured by using the total amount of all defaulted loans. On loans to individuals a 50% ratio of all delinquent loans and 10% of current loans is used. On tribal loans 50% of delinquent loans and 1/2 of 1% of current loans is used. The reserve is usually adjusted on an annual basis, but can be changed at any time circumstances may warrant. The current estimated allowance for losses of $8.6 million includes $3.6 million for Alaskan canneries, leaving $5 million for the remaining outstanding loans.

An actual analysis has not been done to determine which types of loans are most likely to default, but experience has shown that those projects in which the borrower has a substantial investment and competent management are the most likely to succeed.

ATTACHMENT 1

Sections 502-512 of
P.L. 98-511 - Education Amendments of 1984
Issues and Recommendations

General

Sections 502-512 of the Education Amendments of 1984 include a number of provisions opposed by the Administration because:

1. While they include a number of costly and otherwise objectionable provisions, they do not contribute to providing Indian children with an education comparable to that provided to non-Indian children.

2. The authority of the Secretary of the Interior is usurped by giving administrative authorities to subordinate officials. Not only is such usurpation bad management practice, it also conflicts with the Secretary's responsibilities and duties owed to Indians and tribes and promotes fragmentation of such Federal responsibilities and duties.

3. There is needless intrusion by the Federal Government into tribal government processes involving the establishment of tribal departments of education and tribal education codes. It is essential for the development

of effective and strong tribal governments that those governments, through their own political and budgetary processes, establish and fund their own tribal agencies and develop their own tribal codes.

4. They include provisions which allow the initiation of extremely wasteful practices and procedures which are especially bad in a time of required fiscal restraint and could be detrimental to Indian children. These include (a) the discriminatory, expensive, and unreviewable waiver of housing rent payments by those educators who happen to live in Federal employee housing, (b) the authority for millions of dollars of uncontrolled local procurement which would be a possible source of waste of Federal funds, and (c) the establishment of separate administrative support staffs which would establish duplicative, fragmented, inefficient, and cost-ineffective bureaucratic mechanisms for delivering educational services to Indian children.

5. The statutory establishment of administrative procedures (relating to school closings or consolidations, attendance boundaries, and standards) are cumbersome and inflexible and would result in the unresponsive administration of Indian education programs.

Implementation of the 1984 amendments has been blocked by P.L. 98-473 and the BIA has had an opportunity to take a fresh detailed look at them. Although the recommendations below are generally consistent with the Administration's positions on the bill in the 98th Congress, there are some exceptions that have not yet cleared the legislative review process in the Administration and they are, therefore, tentative.

Issue: Section 502(a) amends the school standards provisions in P.L. 95-561 to require immunization for childhood diseases, including provisions for in-school immunization, where necessary.

Discussion: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school applications ask if students have been immunized, but the BIA does not require that students be immunized before entering school. If a student has not been immunized, the school usually works with the Indian Health Service (IHS) to have the student immunized by or through the IHS.

Recommendation: Amend the 1984 amendment to require immunization for children before attending school but clarify that the IHS continues to be responsible for giving or paying for the immunizations.

Issue: Section 502(b) allows tribal governing bodies to prepare alternative school standards.

Discussion: P.L. 95-561 allows tribal governing bodies or their designated school boards to waive standards in part or in whole and to propose revised standards. However, they are not required to submit alternative standards if they waive standards. The Administration's substitute bill, proposed to the House Education and Labor Subcommittee and the Conferees, would allow tribes or their designated school boards to propose supplementary standards subject to availability of other funds, but not to waive standards.

Recommendation: Substitute language like that in the Administration's bill for the amendment.

Issue: Section 502(c)(2) and (3) requires that a contract school (i.e., a school operated by a tribal organization under a contract with the BIA) meet established standards or become accredited (or a candidate for accreditation) within 2 years of its initial BIA contract.

Discussion: P.L. 95-561 bars the Secretary from using as a reason for declining to contract with a tribal organization for the operation of a school, the school's failure to meet standards. The 1984 amendment would bar funding for contract schools which have had contracts for over two years if they don't meet the standards when they go into effect.

Recommendation: Amend the amendment to clarify that current contract schools must meet the standards (or be accredited or candidates) within 2 years following the date the standards are in place, or the contract will not be renewed.

Issue: Section 502(c)(3) also requires that the BIA contract with a national Indian organization to establish uniform fiscal fund accounting procedures for contract schools.

Discussion: P.L. 95-561 did not have a provision dealing with accounting procedures. The Administration's substitute bill would require these procedures for contract schools but would not require the BIA to contract with a national Indian organization to establish them.

Recommendation: Substitute the language from the Administration's bill for the amendment.

Issue: Section 502(d) specifies that education personnel cannot be held responsible for meeting standards if the Secretary has not requested sufficient funds to meet the standards.

Discussion: P.L. 95-561 did not address this issue. The Administration opposed the 1984 provision on the basis that it was unnecessary because the proposed school standards specificially detail when an employee is responsible for implementing standards (subpart G 36.60). The Administration argued that this provision could result in the inability of the Bureau to enforce appropriate personnel actions.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 502(e) requires the Secretary to prescribe regulations for the closure or consolidation of schools. The regulations must require immediate notification to affected tribes, schools, parents, etc. that the Bureau is considering a closure or consolidation. A study would be required of each child's placement prior to closure and a report must be made to Congress describing the plan for the closure or consolidation. No school may be closed until the end of the academic year following the academic year in which the report is sent to Congress.

Discussion: This Administration has successfully closed and consolidated some Bureau schools; however, not without much political pressure to keep them open. Currently, there are no formal administrative procedures for such actions. The Administration opposed the amendment on the basis that it preferred administrative flexibility.

Recommendation: Amend the amendment to require regulations for a closure procedure that would not require such extensive reporting requirements or time delays and would permit prompt closure for health or safety reasons.

Issue: Section 503 requires the Secretary to establish geographical attendance areas for each Bureau school. Tribal governing bodies have 1 year from the date of enactment to propose boundaries. The Secretary must accept tribes boundaries unless the Secretary determines that they do not meet the needs of Indian students. If a reservation has only one BIA school, the attendance boundaries will be the reservation's boundaries. Students residing near the reservation shall also receive services.

Discussion: School bourdaries have been established in consultation with the tribes and have been implemented this year, therefore the amendment is unnecessary.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 504(a) requires that all contract functions relating to education (including those under P.L. 93-638) be supervised by the Director, Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP).

Discussion: Currently OIEP staff and contract staff work together on most education contracts, however, educators do not have the authority to sign contracts. The Administration opposed the 1984 provision as unnecessary since under the current language of P.L. 95-561 those functions could be under the Director's supervision, and because it requires additional staff.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 504(b) and (c) requires that education staff in BIA agencies under the supervision of the Director of OIEP provide (1) all services and support functions for education programs with respect to personnel matters involving staffing actions and functions, (2) technical assistance for procurement, contracting, budgeting, personnel and curriculum.

Discussion: The provision clearly prescribes separate OIEP personnel support services at the agency level. This change would affect about 25 or one quarter of the agency offices, since the others do not deal with personnel matters at that level. Some additional staff would be required. The Administration strongly opposed separate support services for OIEP.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 504(d) requires the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to submit in the annual Budget a plan for "school facilities" to be contructed, for establishing priorities among projects, and for the improvement and repair of "education facilities".

Discussion: Currently the Bureau of Indian Affairs prepares a priority list of new construction projects that is published in the Federal Register and used as the basis for construction dollars in the budget, but BIA does not have a priority list for repair and maintenance. The Administration opposed the provisions in section 504(d) because of undue interference with Executive Branch prerogatives.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 504(d) further requires the Assistant Secretary to establish a program for the operation and maintenance of education facilities including the distribution of funds appropriated for that purpose. The Director, OIEP is to implement the program.

Discussion: Currently school facilities operation and maintenance is not under the Director, OIEP. The Administration opposed the provisions in section 504(d) because of undue interference with Executive Branch prerogatives.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 504(d) also requires that local BIA education personnel coordinate with BIA agency superintendents for the maintenance of BIA education facilities. Funds appropriated for such maintenance is to be allocated directly to BIA education personnel and not to BIA agency superintendents unless the BIA education administrator is assured that the necessary maintenance has been, or will be provided in a reasonable manner.

Discussion: The amendment does not consider other BIA facility needs such as jails, administrative facilities, etc. The centralization of the maintenence activities is more efficient than dividing the responsibility.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 504(d) also requires the Director, OIEP, to supervise all BIA education facilities, including BIA housing constructed to house BIA personnel at school sites.

Discussion: The amendment is not clear as to what the Director, OIEP would be supervising. The intent may be to supervise all personnel at the facilities or it may be to supervise how well the facilities are maintained. Some BIA employee housing units are occupied by education personnel sometimes and by other BIA personnel at other times. Again, the centralization of facilities management is more efficient.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 505(a) requires that the following new criteria be considered for funding under the Indian School Equalization Formula (ISEF) for distributing funds appropriated for the operation of schools:

(1) special transportation and other costs of isolated and small schools;
(2) the costs of boarding arrangements, where determined necessary by a tribal governing body or designated local school board.
(3) costs associated with greater lengths of service by educational personnel;
(4) special programs for gifted and talented students; and
(5) costs associated with operating education and recreational programs on a 12-month basis;.

Discussion: These criteria are to be considered as additional factors to the interim ISEF established under the regulations implementing P.L. 95-561, however, they are not mandatory criteria. Since the BIA is currently establishing a new funding procedure to be based on the school standards, it is unlikely that these factors will be incorporated into the formula. The Administration opposed the fifth criteria because it would provide authority for additional obligations which could cost $15-20 million annually.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 505(b)(2) requires that BIA and contract schools receive an equal amount of funds for school board training and costs of membership in appropriate organizations.

Discussion: When P.L. 95-561 was first implemented, each of the school boards were given an equal amount ($5,000) for training. As the funds for training diminished, training was provided on a national basis through contract. This system has been more cost effective and generally better training has been provided. There is some concern that funding membership in organizations could be indirectly funding lobbying efforts.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 505(b)(3) requires the Secretary to provide indirect costs to contract schools in an amount equal to what it would cost the Secretary to operate the school. ISEF money could not be used to pay indirect costs.

Discussion: Defining and funding indirect costs are Bureauwide problems. This provision essentially only limits the BIA from using ISEF funds to pay indirect costs because the rest of the language is the same as the language in P.L. 93-638. The Administration opposed the amendment because it is unnecessary.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 505(c) establishes a separate fund for monetary awards and quality step increases. Payments from this fund would not be allowed to affect school allotments.

Discussion: The Administration opposed this provision arguing that awards and quality step increases are part of salary costs and should be funded the same way. This provision requires that an employee's quality step increase would always be paid from this fund while the rest of the employee's salary would be paid from another fund. This procedure could be a bookkeeping nightmare.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 506(a)(1) and (2) provide for forward funding.

Discussion: The Administration supported the concept of forward funding and included a forward funding provision in its substitute bill. However, forward funding language in the FY 1985 Appropriation Bill was dropped by the Conferees because they understood that the BIA's change to an earlier count week made forward funding unnecessary. Forward funding authority could be used for supplies and materials procurement which is still a problem area.

Recommendation: Amend the amendment to provide only advance procurement authority for supplies and materials.

Issue: Section 506(a)(3) allows the school supervisor (subject to school board approval) to spend up to 10% of allotted funds for procurement of supplies and equipment with or without competitive bidding.

Discussion: This provision will remove millions of dollars from any system of checks and balances. The potential for waste alone, not to mention fraud and abuse, is extremely high under those conditions.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 506(b) requires the Secretary to have a program to fund tribal divisions of education and to develop tribal education codes.

Discussion: The language of this amendment could be interpreted as an entitlement program thereby potentially funding every tribe; or it could be interpreted as a program based on available funds. The Administration opposed the provision because of the financial impact and because it could require tribes to have divisions of education and tribal education codes.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 507 requires that a supervisor's appeal of a local school board's decision must be in writing describing the action and the reason the supervisor believes the decision should be overturned. The school board is to receive a copy of the appeal and have an opportunity to respond.

Discussion: The appeals process currently in P.L. 95-561 does not require that everything be in writing, and does not give the school board an opportunity to respond to the appeal in writing. The Administration included this provision in its substitute bill. However, since then the same procedures have been incorporated in BIA's regulations.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 508 requires the Secretary to have a managment information system for education data within one year of enactment of the Education Amendments of 1984.

Discussion: This amendment changes the original section of P.L. 95-561 by requiring the information system to be available to OIEP within one year of enactment of the amendment. The Administration opposed this provision on the basis that it required a separate information system for the OIEP. The language of the amendment is not clear on this point. Furthermore, the OIEP has continued to develop and is using a management information system.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 509 requires the Inspector General to insure that financial and compliance audits are conducted of the Bureau, the OIEP, and the schools at least once every three years.

Discussion: The Admininstration opposed this provision because the Inspector General has adequate authority to insure that such audits are conducted and that further legislation "is unnecessary and will needlessly complicate and confuse the legal authority of such audits" (quote from testimony of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (Operations) April 9, 1984, before the House Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education).

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 510 requires that regulations contain citations of statutory authority immediately following each substantive provision.

Discussion: The Administration's substitute bill included the language.

Recommendation: Retain the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 511 allows the Secretary to accept volunteer services for Bureau and contract schools.

Discussion: The Administration did not include this provision in its substitute bill because there was not time to thoroughly analyze the effect on existing statutory authorities. However, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs stated in his testimony that he agrees with the concept.

Recommendation: Amend the amendment to include Tort Claim Act and Workmens Compensation coverage for the volunteers as is provided for other Department of the Interior Bureaus.

Issue: Section 512 adds three new provisions. The new section 1141 allows education personnel to choose to receive their annual salary over a 12-month period instead of a 9 or 10-month period. An employee's choice could change twice a year.

Discussion: BIA has developed a plan to permit a once a year choice to receive pay over a 12 month or a school year period. No new authority is needed.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

Issue: Section 512 adds three new provisions. The new subsection 1142 requires the Secretary to pay Bureau employees previously agreed upon stipends for extra work in lieu of overtime or other premium pay. A stipend shall be paid as a supplemental to the employee's base pay.

Discussion: A stipend has advantages for both the employees and the BIA. Employees may be more willing to take on extracurricular activities if they are assured of a specific amount of compensation ahead of time. School budgets can be better planned and overtime costs avoided.

Recommendation: Amend the amendment to make the payment of stipends optional.

Issue: Section 512 adds three new provisions. The new section 1143 requires that proceeds from employee housing rents be used for improvement and repair of employees quarters and gives local school supervisor's authority to waive up to 90% of rental fees. Also, no rent is payable by educators in a non-pay status while school is not is session.

Discussion: The Administration strongly opposed the provision because of (1) the potential multi-million dollar annual cost, and (2) its discrimination against other educators not living in BIA employee housing and other Federal employees in general. The 1985 Interior Appropriation Act requires the Secretary to use funds collected as rents for quarters for the maintenance and operation of the quarters but up to 10% of the funds collected may be transferred to another unit within BIA. The combination of the two requirements means that if rents were waived at a particular unit, there would not be money available for the operation and maintenance of housing at that unit.

Recommendation: Repeal the 1984 amendment.

ATTACHMENT 2

	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
Number of Schools	227	210	206	193	183
Number of Students	42,922	42,535	42,825	41,991 a/	41,481
Funding ($000):					
ISEF	$154,756	$153,228	$154,010	$152,179	$154,370
Transportation	$10,099	$10,071	$9,958	$10,187	$11,887
School Closures					
Costs	$186	$120	$700	$500	$150
Savings	---	$3,350	$2,020	$2,100	$1,879
Students Leaving the system	125	985	280	511	691
Education personnel b/ leaving the system	140	75	162	40	---
New School Starts/ Major Expansions					
Costs ($000)					
Hopi High School				$40	$60
Papago High School				$20	$30
Navajo Day School Expansions			$80	$80	$25
All Other Expansions	$88				
Students Coming c/ into the system	298	100	240	230	250 e/
Education personnel added to system related to increased enrollment d/	12	39	32	19	20 e/

a/ Ineligible students not counted.

b/ Does not include contract schools or O&M staff.

c/ Except for Navajo Day School expansions, there are no records on where the increased number of students in individual schools were previously. Many came from other BIA schools. The numbers shown here are total additional students in new schools or expanded grades only.

d/ Actually came on board late in preceding fiscal year at beginning of school year in August.

e/ Does not include Hopi or Papago.

ATTACHMENT 3

ATTENTION: LARRY BLAIR - CODE 450 - ROOM 309-SOUTH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
# memorandum

DATE: JAN 23 1985

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Muskogee Area Director

SUBJECT: POLICY - Standard Money Payments for General Assistance (Effective January 1, 1985)

TO: All Agency Superintendents
Okmulgee Field Representative
Attention: Social Services

The attached Schedule of Standard Money Payments for General Assistance reflects the increase in SSI and AFDC payment rates effective January 1, 1985. This schedule should be utilized immediately.

The difference between the old and new rate is to be paid retroactively to January 1, 1985, for all previously approved General Assistance cases.

Regulations are presently being prepared by the Central Office authorizing us to use the State's ratable reduction. Approval of these regulations may take sixty-to-ninety days.

Please be prepared to reflect the impact of these increased standards in your second quarter analysis of funds.

Please share copies of this material with the Social Services' staff and file a copy in your policy memorandum holder in the General Assistance section.

Robert F. Hood

Attachment

RECEIVED
APR - 3 1985

4

SCHEDULE OF STANDARD MONEY PAYMENTS FOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE

(Use type budget that best fits family composition)
(Considering net income—round to nearest dollar)

Number of Person		Full rate	Daily rate for: 30 days	31 days
One Adult	A. (Independent)	325	10.83	10.48
	B. (Sharing)	217	7.23	7.00
Two Adults	C. (Independent)	488	16.27	15.74
	D. (Sharing)	325	10.83	10.48

Adult Institutionalized	
Personal Items	55
Clothing	0
Total	55

AFDC - MAXIMUM PAYMENT AMOUNTS (CONSIDERING NET INCOME)

A. Child(ren) and one or two adults are included in the assistance payment.

Number of Persons	XXX	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 or more persons
Full rate		364.00	471.00	583.00	682.00	780.00	879.00	966.00	1,049.00
Daily rate 30 days		12.13	15.70	19.43	22.73	26.00	29.30	32.20	34.97
31 days		11.74	15.19	18.81	22.00	25.16	28.35	31.16	33.84

B. Children only (no adults) are included in the assistance payment.

Number of Children	1 child	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 persons	9 or more persons
Full rate	141.00	277.00	390.00	502.00	602.00	707.00	798.00	885.00	968.00
Daily rate 30 days	4.70	9.23	13.00	16.73	20.07	23.57	26.60	29.50	32.27
31 days	4.55	8.94	12.58	16.19	19.42	22.81	25.74	28.55	31.23

Effective Date January 1, 1985

Maximum burial allowance $510

ATTACHMENT 4

PAGE: 1 OF 5

PROJECT ACCOUNT STATUS REPORT

DATE: 03/31/85

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
B&U CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDS - 14X2301

PROJECT STATUS CODE

PLANNING PHASE:
- P-1 Program of requirements under development.
- P-2 Program of requirements complete pending project authorization.

DESIGN PHASE:
- D-1 Pending design contract award.
- D-2 Under design.
- D-3 Design complete. Drawings and specifications on the SHELF pending construction funding.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE:
- C-1 Pending construction contract award.
- C-2 Under construction.
- C-3 Construction complete pending close out of project account.

EQUIPMENT PHASE:
- E-1 Purchase and/or marshalling of equipment.
- E-2 Installation of equipment.
- E-3 Equipment installation complete pending close out of project account.

ADMINISTRATIVE:
- A-1 Project on HOLD: a/ POR, b/ funding, c/ protest.
- A-2 Project cancelled.

REPROGRAMMING REQUESTS PENDING*

(a)	Rocky Boy High School	(W56552)	$245,000.00
(b)	Red Rock Elementary School	(W56063)	$49,331.08
(c)	Winnebago Detention Fac.	(W56220)	$1,121,000.00
(d)	Little Wound Sch. Housing	(W56321)	$44,017.36
(e)	Two Eagle River School	(W56451)	$57,000.00
(f)	Ft. Totten School	(W56510)	$0.33
(g)	PD&C Washington Office	(K00290)	$273,917.72
(h)	Central Office Washington	(K51999)	$10,912.70
(i)	Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School	(W01121)	$27,780.58
(j)	Equipment Contingency	(W01979)	$43,379.18
(k)	American Horse School	(W01111)	$498.00
(l.	Moencopi School	(W01123)	$223.95
(m)	Standing Rock School	(W01972)	$78.32

*Request to the Appropriations Committees will be made as necessary.

X1100	PROJECT TITLE & SRS NUMBER	YEAR FUNDS APPRO	PROJECT STAT. CODE	PROJECT % COMPL	UNOBLIGATED PROJECT FUNDS	FUNDS REQ'D FOR PROJECT COMPLETION	BALANCE OR (NEED) FOR PROJ. FUNDS	REPROGRAMMING REQUESTED
C52 -01	Crow Agency Headquarters (No SRS Number)	FY-80	C-3	100	404	-0-	404	
E00 -01	Juneau Area Headquarters (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-2,881)	2,881	(-2,881)	
E00 124	Barrow School (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-5,952)	5,952	(-5,952)	
E00 150	North Star III Renovation (No SRS Number)	FY-79	A-1 a	0	112,899	112,899	-0-	
E00 814	Mekoruk Elem. School (No SRS Number)	FY-82	C-3	100	14,180	-0-	14,180	
E00 901	Barrow Gas Distribution (No SRS Number)	FY-79	C-2	90	76,365	76,365	-0-	

PROJECT ACCOUNT STATUS REPORT

DATE: 03/31/85

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
B&U CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDS - 14X2301

X1100	PROJECT TITLE & SRS NUMBER	YEAR FUNDS APPRO	PROJECT		UNOBLIGATED PROJECT FUNDS	FUNDS REQ'D FOR PROJECT COMPLETION	BALANCE OR (NEED) FOR PROJ. FUNDS	REPROGRAMMING REQUESTED
			STAT. CODE	% COMPL				
G00 -01	Muskogee Area Headquarters (No SRS Number)	FY-82	C-3	100	131	-0-	131	
H54 -11	Santa Rosa Ranch Day School (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-811)	811	(-811)	
H54 021	Santa Rosa Boarding School (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-2,860)	2,860	(-2,860)	
H54 117	Santa Rosa Boarding School (No SRS Number)	FY-82	C-3	100	16,228	-0-	16,228	
K00 290	PD&C Washington Office (No SRS Number)	FY-	n/a	n/a	9,123	-0-	9,123	(g)
K01 080	School Facilities Staff (No SRS Number)	FY-82	n/a	n/a	234,858	234,858	-0-	
K01 081	School Facilities Planning (No SRS Number)	FY-82	n/a	n/a	85,314	85,314	-0-	
K01 882	ABQ Area Kindergartens (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	372	-0-	372	
K51 290	PD&C Washington Office (No SRS Number)	FY-74 FY-76	n/a	n/a	284,830	-0-	284,830	(g) $273,917.72 to K00290 (h) $10,912.70 to K51999
K51 999	Central Office Washington (No SRS Number)	FY-	n/a	n/a	(-10,913)	10,913	(-10,913)	(h)
K56 638	Tamgas Creek Fish Hatchery (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	62,197	-0-	62,197	
K56 650	Tamgas Creek Fish Hatchery (No SRS) *Bill of Collect'n	FY-	C-3	100	36,713 *197,447	-0-	36,713	*Dollars not collected
K56 690	Technical Assistance (No SRS Number)	FY-	n/a	n/a	75,279	-0-	75,279	
N33 009	Leupp Boarding School (No SRS Number)	FY-82	C-3	100	1,803	-0-	1,803	
N33 -19	Tuba City Boarding School (No SRS Number)	FY-80	C-3	100	14,111	-0-	14,111	
N33 019	Tuba City Dorms - Remodel (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-29,438)	29,438	(-29,438)	
P00 -01	Portland Area Headquarters (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-202)	202	(-202)	
P00 081	Suquamish Fish Hatchery (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	17,685	-0-	17,685	
P00 601	(No Title) (No SRS Number)	FY-	n/a	n/a	(-570)	570	(-570)	

DATE: 03/31/85

PAGE: 3 OF 5

PROJECT ACCOUNT STATUS REPORT

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
B&U CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDS - 14X2301

X1100	PROJECT TITLE & SRS NUMBER	YEAR FUNDS APPRO	PROJECT STAT. CODE	PROJECT % COMPL	UNOBLIGATED PROJECT FUNDS	FUNDS REQ'D FOR PROJECT COMPLETION	BALANCE OR (NEED) FOR PROJ. FUNDS	REPROGRAMMING REQUESTED
P00 813	Tulalip Fish Hatchery (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-2	95	35,207	35,207	-0-	
W01 111	American Horse School 81A2NN	FY-	E-3	100	(-498)	498	(-498)	(k)
W01 113	Navajo Mountain School 81N3NN	FY-81	E-3	100	280,845	-0-	280,845	
W01 117	Torreon School 81H1NN	FY-81	E-3	100	17,339	-0-	17,339	(k) $498.00 to W01111 (j) $16,841.48 to W01979
W01 118	Turtle Mountain High School 82A5NZ	FY-82	E-3	100	285,657	-0-	285,657	
W01 121	Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School 81F1NN	FY-	E-3	100	(-27,781)	27,781	(-27,781)	(l)
W01 122	Fort Totten School (No SRS Number)	FY-81	E-3	100	24,825	-0-	24,825	(n) $509.00 to W01125 (j) $24,315.98 to W01979
W01 123	Moencopi School 81H2NN	FY-	E-3	100	(-224)	224	(-224)	(l)
W01 124	Rough Rock School 81N2NZ	FY-81	E-3	100	29,821	-0-	29,821	(l) $27,780.58 to W01121 (j) $2,040.14 to W01979
W01 125	San Felipe School 81M1NZ	FY-	E-3	100	(-509)	509	(-509)	(n)
W01 126	St. Stephens School 80C1NZ	FY-81	E-3	100	484	-0-	484	(l) $223.95 to W01123 (m) $78.32 to W01972 (j) $181.58 to W01979
W01 301	Little Eagle School 82A4NZ	FY-83	E-2	90	67,571	67,571	-0-	
W01 972	Standing Rock School (No SRS Number)	FY-	E-3	100	(-78)	78	(-78)	(m)
W01 979	Equipment Contingency (RIS) (No SRS Number)	n/a	n/a	n/a	(-13,389)	300,000	(-313,389)	(j)
W01 980	Equipment Marshall'g & Sto. (No SRS Number)	n/a	n/a	n/a	111,074	200,000	(-88,926)	
W56 061	Turtle Mountain School 82A5NZ	FY-80	C-2	98	261,399	16,399	245,000	(a) $245,000.00 to W56552
W56 063	Red Rock Elem. School 81N4NN	FY-	C-3	100	(-49,772)	49,772	(-49,772)	(b)
W56 064	Torreon School Housing 81H1NN	FY-80	C-2	75	58,494	300,000	(-300,000)	(b) $49,331.08 to W56063 (e) $9,162.69 to W56451

PAGE: 4 OF 5

PROJECT ACCOUNT STATUS REPORT

DATE: 03/31/85

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
B&U CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDS - 14X2301

X1100	PROJECT TITLE & SRS NUMBER	YEAR FUNDS APPRO	PROJECT STAT. CODE	PROJECT % COMPL	UNOBLIGATED PROJECT FUNDS	FUNDS REQ'D FOR PROJECT COMPLETION	BALANCE OR (NEED) FOR PROJ. FUNDS	REPROGRAMMING REQUESTED
W56 126	Rough Rock Middle School 81N2NZ	FY-81	C-2	99	227,458	227,458	-0-	
W56 127	Hopi Jr./Sr. High School 84H3NZ	FY-81	C-2	35	8,179,267	3,000,000	5,179,267	
W56 128	Navajo Mountain School 81N3NN	FY-81	C-2	90	135,636	500,000	(-364,364)	
W56 129	Moencopi Elem. School 81H2NN	FY-81	C-3	100	6,971	-0-	6,971	(c) $6,971.89 to W56220
W56 138	Tamgas Creek Fish Hatchery 82E1NN /Phase IV	FY-85	D-2	25	1,944,666	1,944,666	-0-	
W56 139	Little Eagle Elem. School 82A4NZ	FY-81	C-2	99	483,560	20,000	463,560	(c) $463,559.89 to W56220
W56 140	San Simon Elem. School 84H1NZ	FY-81	C-2	99	1,241,503	668,590	572,913	(c) $572,913.64 to W56220
W56 142	Black Mesa Comm. School 83N2NZ	FY-81	C-2	90	70,914	70,914	-0-	
W56 220	Winnebago Detention Fac. 82A2NZ	FY-82	A-1 b	0	714,919	1,835,919	(-1,121,000)	(c)
W56 221	Rosebud Law Enforcem't Fac. 82A1NZ	FY-82 FY-85	C-2	99	11,278 *353,000	11,278 *353,000	-0-	*(Rosebud livestock & water)
W56 222	Menominee Court Complex 82F1NZ	FY-82	C-2	99	28,150	28,150	-0-	
W56 224	Alamo Navajo School 83N1NZ	FY-82	C-2	5	111,812	111,812	-0-	
W56 231	Indian Island School 83S2NZ	FY-82	D-3	100	6,734	-0-	6,734	(c) $6,734.00 to W56220 (Const. funding by DOE)
W56 320	Papago High School 84H2NZ	FY-85	D-2	95	9,221,671	9,221,671	-0-	
W56 321	Little Wound School Housing 75A01N	FY-82	C-3	100	(-44,017)	44,017	(-44,017)	
W56 322	Little Singer Power (No SRS Number)	FY-83	C-3	100	5,492	-0-	5,492	(e) $5,491.93 to W56451
W56 415	Jemez School (No SRS Number)	FY-82	C-3	100	2,665	-0-	2,665	(c) $2,665.18 to W56220
W56 451	Two Eagle River School 84C1NZ	FY-	D-2	5	-0-	57,000	(-57,000)	(e)
W56 452	Microwave Communications (No SRS Number)	FY-	P-1	95	-0-	250,000	(-250,000)	

PAGE: 5 OF 5

PROJECT ACCOUNT STATUS REPORT

DATE: 03/31/85

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
B&U CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDS - 14X2301

X1100	PROJECT TITLE & SRS NUMBER	YEAR FUNDS APPRO	PROJECT		UNOBLIGATED PROJECT FUNDS	FUNDS REQ'D FOR PROJECT COMPLETION	BALANCE OR (NEED) FOR PROJ. FUNDS	REPROGRAMMING REQUESTED
			STAT. CODE	% COMPL				
W56 505	Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-261,710)	261,710	(-261,710)	
W56 510	Ft. Totten School (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	-0-	-0-	-0-	(f)
W56 516	Little Wound School 75A01N	FY-82	C-3	100	198,068	-0-	198,068	(b) $441.20 to W56063 (d) $44,017.36 to W56321 (e) $42,345.38 to W56451 (f) $0.33 to W56510
W56 551	Western Cheyenne River Sch 84A1NZ	FY-85	D-2	40	4,449,000	4,449,000	-0-	
W56 552	Rocky Boy High School 86C1NZ	FY-	D-1	5	-0-	245,000	(-245,000)	(a)
W56 621	Mt. Edgecumbe Sewer System 81E1NN	FY-81	C-3	100	40,922	-0-	40,922	(c) $40,921.64 to W56220
W56 690	Technical Assistance (No SRS Number)	FY-76	n/a	n/a	4,030	-0-	4,030	(c) $4,030.90 to W56220
W56 807	Hopi Rehabilitation Center (No SRS Number)	FY-	C-3	100	(-7,455)	7,455	(-7,455)	
W56 990	Facilities Inventory (No SRS Number)	FY-79	n/a	n/a	23,203	-0-	23,203	(c) $23,203.89 to W56220

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$[illegible] available for
reprogramming to
other projects

ATTACHMENT 5

ABERDEEN

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
Cheyenne River	A01-036	Construct Moreau irrigation system.	Initial design completed.	$ 875,000	Changes in project design.	Aug. 1986	This project was contracted (93-638) to Tribe.
Standing Rock	A10-100	Construct Ft Yates and Eagle irrigation systems.	Ft. Yates: Planning, design, & about 95% of construction are complete. Eagle: Design is in progress.	681,202	Ft. Yates: No delays. Eagle: Change in method of contracting for planning and design work.	Dec. 1986	
Lower Brule	A15-159	Construct Grassrope irrigation system.	Planning, design and about 90% of construction are complete.	208,157	P.L. 93-638 contract application and construction documents were not finalized for processing.	Jun. 1985	
			Aberdeen Total:	$1,764,359			
ALBUQUERQUE							
Jemez	M20-107	Replacement of two underground siphons on the Jemez Upper East side ditch.	Project is finished.	7,798			

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
Laguna	M20-108	Construct Seama Dam and appurtenant structures, and line canal.	Construction of Seama Dam is substantially complete; appurtenant structures are partially complete; and, plans and specifications for canal lining are partially complete.	$ 646,676	Completion of construction of Seama Dam is pending outcome of litigation resulting from claim.	Apr. 1986	
Zia	M20-118	Rehabilitate the main irrigation diversion structure on the Rio Jemez.	Foundation and soils testing has been completed. The engineering design and contract technical specifications have also been completed.	114,580	Limited funding & complex site/ engineering problems.	Nov. 1985	
Isleta	M20-121	Rehabilitation of diversion structure and canal lining for farm unit development.	Design work complete. Construction plans and specifications are partially completed. Construction of Phase I of canal lining is complete.	87,984	Change in priorities, reprogramming of construction funds.	Nov. 1985	
Sandia	M20-122	Concrete lining of irrigation canals.	Engineering design, construction plans, & specifications are complete for Areas 1, 4, & 5. Construction is complete for Area 4.	1,494,047	Need tribal construction priorities established to finalize P.L. 93-638 contract application & constructtion documents.	Dec. 1986	

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
Picuris	M25-111	Concrete lining of a segment of the main canal and a segment of the Middle Ditch.	Canal lining of main canal & middle ditch complete. Unobligated balance for rehabilitation of diversion dam and two small canals.	$ 102,501	Limited manpower.	May 1985	
San Ildefonso	M25-113	Construct one surface water pumping facility on the Rio Grande and equip one irrigation well.	Planning, design and about 80% of construction are complete.	70,707	Change in priorities, changes in project design, and limited manpower.	Apr. 1985	
San Juan	M25-114	Rehabilitation of structures along various canals.	Siphon and appurtenant structures across Chinguaye Arroyo, wasteway, and drainage structures are complete approximately 60% of rehabilitation is complete.	58,164	Change in tribal priorities; revising the construction work plans.	Jun. 1986	
Santa Clara	M25-115	Miscellaneous rehabilitation work on the Santa Clara Acequia.	Project is finished.	278			
Tesuque	M25-117	Rehabilitation of Tesuque infiltration system.	Inflation system rehabilitation work is completed.	3,696			

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
Jicarilla	M50-043	Construct Dulce Creek irrigation pipeline extention.	Phases I - IV of Dulce Creek irrigation pipeline are complete and field engineering surveys for Phase V are complete.	$ 148,903	Change in tribal priorities causing possible reprogramming of construction funds.	Dec. 1985	
Mescalero	M60-044	Rehabilitation of 3,100 feet of the Mendez Ditch.	Construction is 80% complete.	9,996		Apr. 1985	
			Albuquerque Total:	$2,745,330			
BILLINGS							
Blackfeet Irrigation Project	C51-021 1000	Irrigation rehabilitation.	Rehabilitation, carriage and distribution facility replacement.	$ 5,124	Project construction activity stopped at the beginning of FY 1981, insufficient funds to continue.	Undetermined.	Unobligated balance insufficient to initiate any construction activity, will be reprogrammed by headquarters.
Crow Irrigation Project	C52-022 1000	Irrigation rehabilitation.	Rehabilitation, carriage and distribution facility replacement.	9,630	Project construction activity stopped at the beginning of FY 1981, insufficient funds to continue.	Undetermined.	Unobligated balance insufficient to initiate any construction activity, will be reprogrammed by headquarters.

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
Fort Peck Irrigation Project	C56-027 1000	Irrigation rehabilitation.	Rehabilitation, carriage and distribution facility replacement.	7,305	Project construction activity stopped at the beginning of FY 1981, insufficient funds to continue.	Undetermined.	Unobligated balance insufficient to initiate any construction activity, will be reprogrammed by headquarters.
Northern Cheyenne - Tongue River	C57-028 1000	Purchase of sprinkler irrigation systems.	Sprinkler units purchased to be used on the Tongue River.	30,631	Purchase of additional sprinklers was stopped, insufficient funds to complete the sprinkler project.	Tentative Jun. 1986	Construction plans being revised to accommodate the unobligated balance in lieu of the plans calling for completion.
			Billings Total:	$ 52,690			
PHOENIX							
Colorado River	14-20 H50-01 H51-065	Power feasibility and design - Headgate Rock Hydro Plant and preliminary designs for additional irrigation facilities.	Feasibility study completed.	$ 866,800	Designs substantially completed. Awaiting FY 85 construction authority by USBR.	Aug. 1985	

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
Fort Mohave	14-20 H50-01 H51-066	Project feasibility, design and construction for development of 5400 acres of irrigable lands.	Feasibility and design completed. Construction contract awarded February 22, 1985, for Phase I. Phase II ready for construction.	$1,728,700	Environmental clearances.	Sep. 1985	
Fort Apache	14-20 H50-01 H52-069	Canyon Day Project Miner Flat Dam, feasibility design and construction.	Feasibility update of White Mountain Irrigation completion report. Geological feasibility of Miner Flat Dam site.	4,542,000	Submittal of necessary reports by the Tribe for environmental and safety of dams requirements.	1989	
Gila Bend	14-20 H50-01 H54-073	Gila Bend Reservation Land Exchange Study.	Papago Tribe has entered into a P.L. 93-638 contract to complete study.	100,000	Current.	Sep. 1985	
Salt River	14-20 H50-01 H55-062	Agency if currently designing a pumpback station.	Preliminary studies.	230,000	Lack of technical personnel, Area is assisting.	Dec. 1985	
Fallon (Newlands)	14-20 H50-01 H61-088	(a) Improvement and extension of existing system. (b) Construction of necessary work.	S-7 delivery system.	1,933,000	Negotiating a memorandum of understanding with Reclamation for the work.	1990	

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
Cocopah	14-20 H50-01 H63-077	Farm Unit Development of irrigable lands.	550 acres cleared, grubbed and leveled. Main delivery canal completed. (Six (6) new irrigation wells drilled & developed. Power hookup completed.	$ 1,000,000	Right-of-way for power lines required revision.	Dec. 1985	
Duck Valley	14-20 H50-01 H64-085	Pleasant Valley Diversion.	Work has been completed with saving to the contract.	184,000			
Western Shoshone	14-20 H50-01 H64-086	Western Shoshone Misc. Reconstruct flood damaged diversion dams on the Yomba Reservation.	Surveys, investigations, preliminary plans/specifications	374,200	Lack of personnel.	1986	
Goshute	14-20 H50-01 H64-135	Extension of power lines, well development and rehabilitation of existing system.	Two drought relief wells.	135,000	Coordination with power company and identification of O&M responsibility has delayed project development.	Tentative Sept. 30, 1985.	
			Phoenix Total:	$11,093,700			

Unit Name	Unit No. and Allotm't Symbol	Description of Construction	Description of Work Completed	Unoblig'd Balance as of 12/31/84	Reason for Delays	Estimated Complet'n Date	Remarks
PORTLAND							
Portland Area Office	P00 999 x1000	Engineering plans and surveys (Kootenai Falls, computer mapping, & comprehensive review of Flathead Irrigation Project.	Comprehensive review of Flathead Irrigation Project is about 25% complete.	$201,761	Lack of personnel.	Sep. 1986	
			Portland Total:	$201,761			
SACRAMENTO							
Hoopa Valley	J52-095	Rehabilitation and some new construction of Supply Creek Unit.	None, to date.	358,940	None	Dec. 1985	June 1985 start date.
Resighini	J52-170	Rehabilitation and some new construction of sprinkler system.	Work completed - 2500-ft of 6" diameter pipe and 200-ft of 4" diameter pipe, and all the fittings and appurtenances.	127,051	Final inspection and acceptance pending.	Dec. 1984	
			Sacramento Total:	$ 485,991			
			Bureau-wide Total:	$16,343,831			

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR TED STEVENS

Johnson O'Malley Educational Assistance (JOM)

Question: The Bureau's FY 1986 budget proposes to terminate the Johnson O'Malley Educational Assistance program (JOM). The Bureau cites several premises for this proposal, including:

a) Other Federal education assistance programs can provide similar assistance to Native American students.

b) certain activities currently funded by JOM are not directly related to addressing the "unique needs" of Native American students.

With reference to b), please advise Committee of what action the Bureau has taken in the past to remedy these alleged "misuses" of JOM funds, as it would appear to be within the Bureau's responsibilities in administering the program to ensure that the funds are used properly. Please tell the Committee why the Bureau has not been effective in controlling these "misuses".

Answer: In June 1984, the Bureau conducted JOM workshops in Portland, Albuquerque, and Minneapolis for the JOM program specialists and education line officers. The purpose of the workshops was to discuss program accountability and purpose, including development of the application proposals, education plans and report forms. Information gathered at these workshops has been used to draft new guidelines and revised regulations for the program. Both the guidelines and the regulations are being reviewed in the Bureau, but have not yet been published. Publication of these revised documents might reduce the incidence of misuse, because they contain specific guidance on the kind of activities which can be funded through JOM.

The Bureau's ability to control misues is limited by the fact that JOM assistance is rendered by third parties to large numbers of non-Bureau schools with which the Bureau has little or no other contact. The JOM program funds projects through approximately 300 contracts in nearly 800 public schools. Since JOM is the only program for which BIA provides funds to public schools, and since many of the public schools are in areas not otherwise visited by BIA education staff, it is difficult and costly for the Bureau to maintain a comprehensive monitoring and review effort for JOM.

Question: If the fault for the alleged "misuses" of JOM funds lies in a lack of regulatory definitions or enforcement, please tell the Committee why termination of the program, rather than regulatory or statuatory reform, has been proposed.

Answer: The inappropriate uses of JOM funds was only one of the factors the Bureau considered in reaching the decision not to fund JOM. The fact that the program supports supplemental rather than basic education programs and the availability of other Federal programs to fund virtually identical uses were the primary factors considered. Moreover, as noted above, the misuse of JOM funds is more attributable to the lack of regulatory definitions or program evaluation/enforcement than any other reason.

Housing Improvement Program

Question: The Bureau's FY 1986 budget proposes no new housing starts under the HIP program: the proposed $14,128,000 will be available only for "renovations, repairs, or additions to existing homes".

In FY 1985, approximately $2.7 million in HIP funds will go to Alaska for new housing construction. The limited existing housing stock in Alaska is such that the entirety of our HIP allocation is new construction, meaning that almost half of the proposed $6 million reduction in FY 1986 HIP funds will come from Alaska alone. Please explain to the Committee how this proposal can be considered by the Bureau as an equitable manner of distributing the reductions in the HIP program.

Answer: The reduction in the HIP program is consistent with the HUD moratorium placed on new construction and is not a result of any attempt to equitably distribute a planned reduction in the program. Given this moratorium, those locations that currently use HIP funds only for new housing will probably receive HIP funds in FY 1986 only if program adjustments are made to provide funds exclusively for renovations, assuming that such a need exists.

Question: Given the recognized need for additional housing in Alaska, how does the Bureau justify terminating the one source of BIA housing assistance to Native Alaskans in light of the Bureau's trust responsibilities?

Answer: The primary provider of housing for Indian and Alaska Natives is the Department of Housing and Urban Development under its public housing programs. BIA new housing assistance under HIP is a program of last resort for those not eligible for HUD housing assistance and the program is not considered a direct trust responsibility.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PAUL LAXALT

Johnson O'Malley

Question: How many tribal governments in the Phoenix Area contract with the BIA to provide educational services using JOM funds? How many nationally?

Answer: The Phoenix Area contracts with 31 tribes. There are 168 tribal contracts nationwide.

Question: How many Indian children are served by tribally-operated JOM programs in the Phoenix Area? How many nationally?

Answer: Tribal contracts in the Phoenix Area serve 16,567 children. On a national basis, tribal contracts serve 126,906 children.

Question: What types of services do tribal governments provide to Indian students, using JOM funds?

Answer: Tribal governments, some through subcontracts with local public schools, provide the same services as other contractors who operate the JOM program. These services include home-school coordinators, transportation of students participating in extra-curricular school activities, parental costs, summer education programs, and after-school tutoring.

Question: How many tribal governments that receive JOM funding also receive funding from the following sources:

Impact Aid? Disadvantaged, Chapter I? Indian Education, Title IV? Bilingual Education? Headstart?

Answer: With the exception of the Headstart program, tribal governments do not receive funding from these sources. The public school districts receive these program funds directly from the granting agency. Headstart funding is received by 106 tribes.

Law Enforcement

Question: How much of the FY 1985 dollar increase went to tribal government P.L. 93-638 Law Enforcement contracts in the Phoenix Area?

Answer: The Phoenix Area received $792,000 of the FY 1985 increase. Of this allocation, $383,600 went to locations having P.L. 93-638 contracts with tribes.

Question: Please provide the Committee with a listing of P.L. 93-638 Law Enforcement contracts in the Phoenix Area, and specify the dollar amount increases for FY 1985.

Answer: The following is a listing of current P.L. 93-638 Law Enforcement Contracts in the Phoenix Area (dollar amounts in thousands).

Tribe	FY 1985 Base Program Costs Direct	Indirect	Subtotal	FY 1985 Increase	FY 1985 Total
Colorado River Tribes	279.8	54.1	333.9	10.0	343.9
Chemehuevi	39.3	26.3	65.6	25.2	90.8
Fort Mohave	81.1	16.1	97.2	5.0	102.2
Duckwater Shoshone	27.4	7.0	34.4	0.0	34.4
Te-Moak Western Shoshone	49.0	28.0	77.0	23.3	100.3
White Mountain Apache	375.0	24.0	399.0	61.4	460.4
Cocopah	132.5	45.4	177.9	0.0	177.9
Papago	885.9	115.3	1,001.2	87.8	1,089.0
Ak-Chin	21.5	3.8	25.3	0.0	25.3
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	468.4	79.6	548.0	48.9	596.9
Kaibab-Paiute	29.1	6.1	35.2	0.0	35.2
Moapa	35.9	2.1	38.0	0.0	38.0
Hualapai	216.0	45.0	261.0	0.0	261.0
Unitah & Ouray of Utah	245.0	71.1	316.1	31.6	347.7
San Carlos Apache	719.5	85.1	804.6	75.2	879.8
Fallon	34.2	15.8	50.0	0.0	50.0
Fort McDermott	40.9	0.0	40.9	0.0	40.9
Reno Sparks Colony	49.1	11.9	61.0	0.0	61.0
Washoe	75.8	17.5	93.3	0.0	93.3
Elko Band	29.4	*	29.4	7.0	36.4
Lovelock Paiute	19.3	*	19.3	0.0	19.3
Walker River	68.6	*	68.6	0.0	68.6
Yerington Paiute	41.8	*	41.8	0.0	41.8
S. Paiute Field Station	29.1	*	29.1	0.0	29.1
Las Vegas	34.6	*	34.6	0.0	34.6

* New Contracts in FY 1985 - Indirect rates not established at this time.

Question: How much of the proposed FY 1986 increase will be used to upgrade tribal government P.L. 93-638 Law Enforcement programs in the Phoenix Area?

Answer: The total FY 1986 increase proposed for Law Enforcement nationally is $1,116,000. Law Enforcement programs in the Phoenix Area will receive $350,000 of this amount.

Contract Support Funds

Question: How are the Contract Support Funds allocated to tribal government P.L. 93-638 contracts in the Phoenix Area?

Answer: Congress directed the Bureau, beginning in FY 1985, to combine Contract Support Funds (CSF) with direct program accounts when funding P.L. 93-638 contracts. Consequently, procedures have been developed and applied to all 638 contracts on a uniform basis Bureau-wide. Using FY 1984 contracting experience, each contractor's indirect costs or CSF funding requirements were identified. Within available FY 1985 CSF appropriations, a prorated share of the identified amounts were combined with the appropriate Bureau direct program accounts. The effect of combining CSF with the direct program accounts is to establish a total program amount under each contract for both direct and indirect costs in FY 1985 and future years. This Congressionally mandated procedure discontinues the Bureau's previous practice of requesting funds for and allocating CSF separately each year on the basis of contractor indirect cost rates. The amount of CSF as determined in FY 1985 has been carried forward in FY 1986 as part of the appropriate Bureau programs thereby providing the total funding for contracts in existence in FY 1984 from single program accounts.

Question: Under the new merging of Contract Support Funds with direct program funds, how will tribal indirect costs be treated in P.L. 93-638 contracts in the Phoenix Area in FY 1986?

Answer: As with all P.L. 93-638 contracts existing in FY 1984, including those in the Phoenix Area, changes in tribal indirect cost rates in FY 1986 and future years will not result in an increase or decrease in the amount of CSF applied to these contracts. The FY 1985 merger of CSF with direct program funds was a one-time increase to the direct program base. Each year the contractors' indirect cost rates will be established through the usual negotiation process. Changes in funding amounts for these tribal contracts in future years will occur only if total program funds increase or decrease. All costs under any contract, both indirect and direct, will be financed from the combined total funding level established for each program account in FY 1986 and future years.

Question: How does the BIA treat indirect costs when contracting with non-Indian firms or universities for goods or services?

Answer: The Bureau does not provide separate funding for such indirect costs. Indirect costs are treated the same as any other program cost. They are considered to be a normal part of a contractor's cost of operation and are paid from the total funds made available by the program office for which the goods or services are being acquired.

Automated Data Processing

Question: According to the Fiscal Year 1986 Budget Justification (pp. 220-224) the BIA is requesting $20,578,000 for ADP activities in FY 1986. How much of that funding will be allocated for ADP activities in the Phoenix Area?

Answer: A total of $289,000 is estimated as the ADP funding which will be allocated to the ADP center located in the Phoenix Area.

Question: Please provide the Committee an accounting of ADP costs in the Phoenix Area in FY 1984.

Answer:	Salaries & Benefits	$84,365
	Travel	2,632
	Telecommunications Lines Rental	15,970
	Modem Lease & Maintenance	22,013
	Word Processing Equipment & Lease Maintenance	14,258
	Air Conditioning Equipment Maintenance	1,350
	Supplies	4,248
	Technical Reference Documentation	1,616
	* Computer Room Security System	10,122
	* Electrial Equipment Installation & Maintenance	60,000
	* Office and Computer Room Construction	78,975
	* Furniture	5,597
	* Air Conditioning Equipment Purchase & Installation	172,429
	Total	$473,575

* Cost categories marked by asterisk represent one-time, non-recurring expenditures.

Question: Please provide the Committee a listing of ADP staffing in the Phoenix Area by location, position and grade level.

Answer: All of the following listed staff are located at the Phoenix Information Management Center (IMC), Room 245, 522 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85003.

Position	Grade Level
Supervisory Computer Systems Analyst	GM-13
Computer Programmer/Analyst	GS-11
Computer Operator	GS-07
Secretary	GS-05

Question: Please provide the Committee an inventory of ADP equipment in the Phoenix Area, by location.

Answer: The requested materials have been provided for the Committee's use. Attachment 1 contains the actual equipment inventory listing. Attachment 2 is a Location Name Key which identifies the location of each piece of the equipment as indicated on the inventory. Attachment 3 is an Equipment Manufacturer Key which identifies equipment manufacturer's names as coded on the inventory.

638 Pay Act

Question: Please explain to the Committee why there should be a "comparable reduction" in P.L. 93-638 contracted programs.

Answer: Section 106(h) of P.L. 93-638 specifies that contracted programs shall be maintained at the same funding levels as they would have been if the

Bureau were to continue to operate the programs. The programs operated by Federal employees have been proposed in FY 1986 to be increased for the effects of the 3.5% Federal pay raise (January, 1985) and to be reduced as part of the proposed Government-wide 5% Federal pay cut (to take effect on January 1, 1986, which is a 3.75% reduction on an annual basis for FY 1986). In order to meet the requirements of Section 106(h), comparable adjustments in P.L. 93-638 contracted programs should have been made. However, the effects of the 5% Federal pay cut were not considered during the budget development process for contracted programs. Therefore, the contracted programs were also not provided with a 3.5% 638 pay cost increase as they normally would have been. Since the 5% reduction was not applied to contracted programs, the proposed funding levels for P.L. 93-638 contracted programs have actually realized a slight net increase (0.25% of salaries) in funding in comparison with Bureau operated programs.

Question: How does the BIA administer the 638 Pay Act increases in the Phoenix Area?

Answer: When any 638 pay increase funds are received by the Phoenix Area Office, a distribution is determined by contract. The funds are then allocated to the field level for incorporation into the contract total. Funds are monitored at both agency and area office levels.

Questions Submitted by Senator Pete V. Domenici

Question: In the Fiscal Year 1985 rescission of $5,570,000, the Albuquerque Area Office was assigned a rescission of $325,700 in the banded programs and $26,000 in law enforcement. This total is only slightly over $350,000, yet the Albuquerque Area Office has informed several Pueblo leaders that the rescission will be almost $1,000,000. How do you explain this discrepancy?

Answer: We have contacted the Albuqerque Area Office concerning this information. According to the Budget Office in the Albuquerque Area Office, the $1,000,000 amount is actually the total reductions compared to the original tentative allocations that the Albuquerque Area is anticipating for Fiscal Year (FY) 1985. This reduction includes the rescissions as well as all other program allocation adjustments such as the Congressionally mandated 2% reduction being absorbed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at all locations and at all levels.

Question: Santa Clara Pueblo has had a difficult time getting information from the Bureau of Indian Affairs about ranking in the school construction priority list. At a level of $14.5 million for school construction in FY 1986, would $3.2 million be available for the Santa Clara project? Please clarify this situation for me and for the Santa Clara Pueblo.

Answer: No information has been disseminated about the school construction priority list because it has not yet been published in the Federal Register. No request for new construction is included in the Bureau's FY 1986 budget. If the Committees add funds for that purpose, two schools, Two Eagle River and Rocky Boy High Schools in Montana, are committed projects that would be funded first. The Bureau team making the on-site visit to verify the need as stated in the Pueblo's application reported that no more than 25% of the student enrollment could be considered unhoused. This would place the proposed project very low on any priority list.

At this time, the Bureau believes that the best solution to the facility needs at Santa Clara would be a project under the facility improvement and repair program. That has been suggested to the Pueblo.

Question: If the FY 1986 budget level for P.L. 93-638 grants is $16,500,000, would the Southern Pueblos Agency receive $1,000,000 of this national total?

Answer: The Fiscal Year 1986 budget level for P.L. 93-638 grants is tentatively established as $11,514,000, as determined by aggregating the program priorities of all tribe/agency locations. The grant program at the Southern Pueblos Agency continues to be a high priority as indicated by their dollar amounts included in the Bureau's budget request. At the proposed level, the Southern Pueblos Agency amount for Self-Determination Grants is $876,000, an increase of $142,200 compared to the $733,800 net allocation for FY 1985. If the overall program were increased to $16,500,000 and a prorata or similar distribution of the increase were used, the Southern Pueblos Agency allocation would be over $1,000,000. However, since the requested amounts for these grants have been established by following individual tribal priorities, the Bureau cannot support such an increase. Any funds taken from the grant program at any location have been reallocated to other programs at the request of the tribes involved in the priority setting process. These priorities should continue to be honored by Congress in the interests of self-determination.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PATRICK J. LEAHY

Johnson O'Malley Educational Assistance (JOM)

Question: Doesn't this funding cut of $25.7 million represent a real reduction in funding available for Indian Education? If not, please explain specifically why that isn't so?

Answer: Since JOM provides only for supplemental programs in public schools, the basic education of Indian children in public schools will not be affected by the elimination of the program. To the extent that JOM funds were used properly for the unique needs of Indian children, not funding the program does represent a reduction in funding. However, there are nearly $400 million provided annually for Indian students in public schools through the Head Start, Chapter I for the disadvantaged, Impact Aid programs, and Title IV for Indian students -- a program virtually identical to the Johnson O'Malley program.

Question: Please identify by state the distribution of FY 1985 Johnson O'Malley funds.

Answer: Attached is the FY 1985 JOM distribution by State.

FY 1985 JOM DISTRIBUTION BY STATE

	*(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State	State Ave. Per Pupil Cost	State Weighting Factor	Number of Students Served	Weighted Student Unit (2 x 3)	State JOM Per Student Amount (Col. 2 x base amt. per WSU)	State Allocation (Cols. 5x3)
Alaska	7,244	2.53	21,969	55,582	301.04	6,613,551
(Juneau)			(21,662)	(54,805)		(6,521,130)
(Portland)			(307)	(777)		(92,421)
New York	4,573	1.60	2,085	3,336	190.38	396,945
Wyoming	3,986	1.39	990	1,376	165.40	163,749
Rhode Island	3,461	1.21	210	254	143.98	30,239
Oregon	3,425	1.20	1,698	2,038	142.79	242,460
Michigan	3,234	1.13	2,020	2,283	134.46	271,612
Montana	3,224	1.13	8,110	9,164	134.46	1,090,474
(Billings)			(7,375)	(8,333)		(991,645)
(Portland)			(735)	(831)		(98,829)
Wisconsin	3,194	1.12	4,559	5,106	133.27	607,581
Washington	3,143	1.10	5,942	6,536	130.89	777,751
Colorado	3,118	1.09	789	860	129.70	102,336
Iowa	3,032	1.06	513	544	126.13	64,708
(Aberdeen)			(345)	(366)		(43,517)
(Minneapolis)			(168)	(178)		(21,191)
Minnesota	3,031	1.06	5,883	6,236	126.13	742,026
Kansas	2,989	1.04	687	714	123.75	85,019
Nebraska	2,920	1.02	1,758	1,793	121.37	213,371
New Mexico	2,803	1.00	27,550	27,550	118.99	3,278,178
(Navajo)			(17,640)	(17,640)		(2,098,986)
(Albuquerque)			(9,910)	(9,910)		(1,179,192)
North Dakota	2,746	1.00	2,582	2,582	118.99	307,235
Oklahoma	2,739	1.00	26,463	26,463	118.99	3,148,835
(Anadarko)			(10,482)	(10,482)		(1,247,254)
(Muskogee)			(15,981)	(15,981)		(1,901,581)
California	2,660	1.00	4,579	4,579	118.99	544,858
(Phoenix)			(651)	(651)		(77,463)
(Sacramento)			(3,928)	(3,928)		(467,395)
Louisiana	2,632	1.00	87	87	118.99	10,355
Nevada	2,583	1.00	3,843	3,843	118.99	457,282
Florida	2,579	1.00	418	418	118.99	49,741
Arizona	2,452	1.00	37,716	37,716	118.99	4,487,830
(Navajo)			(18,100)	(18,100)		(2,153,720)
(Phoenix)			(19,616)	(19,616)		(2,334,110)

FY 1985 JOM DISTRIBUTION BY STATE --CONTINUED

State	*(1) State Ave. Per Pupil Cost	(2) State Weighting Factor	(3) Number of Students Served	(4) Weighted Student Unit (2 x 3)	(5) State JOM Per Student Amount (Col. 2 x base amt. per WSU)	(6) State Allocation (Cols. 5x3)
Maine	2,393	1.00	213	213	118.99	25,348
South Dakota	2,388	1.00	9,022	9,022	118.99	1,073,531
Idaho	1,994	1.00	2,009	2,009	118.99	239,054
Utah	1,978	1.00	5,146	5,146	118.99	612,326
(Navajo)			(4,119)	(4,119)		(490,122)
(Phoenix)			(1,027)	(1,027)		(122,204)
Mississippi	1,698	1.00	316	316	118.99	37,606
TOTALS			177,157	215,766		$25,674,000

*State Average Per Pupil Cost is provided by the National Council of Educational Statistics "Average Daily Attendance, Current Expenditures, and Exclusions for P.L. 89-10 - 50 States and District of Columbia" (FY 1983).

National Average Per Pupil Cost is $2,861.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DALE BUMPERS

FY 1985 Rescission Impact

Question: Have the 1985 rescissions proposed in conjunction with the Deficit Reduction Act caused you any inefficiency or hampered your programs in any way? (-$5.6 million)

Answer: The proposed 2901 rescissions for Fiscal Year (FY) 1985 have caused some program inefficiencies by hampering operations at some locations throughout the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

One particular area of concern is in the category of consultant services contracts. The Billings Area has several large contract operations affecting land records and water rights studies. However, the Bureau is examining alternative reductions in order to assure that there are no adverse impacts on these and similar high priority projects.

Other impacted areas include the categories for motor vehicles and travel/transportation. Several areas have indicated that if they were to absorb the budget rescissions in these two categories, some of the more common impacts that would generally affect all branches and agencies are no program review by branches; no training (possible expiration of purchasing and contracting warrants); relocation costs for employees could not be allowed; no technical assistance visits either to or from area to agency; and field trips to monitor P.L. 93-638 contracts and grants could not be accomplished. These appear to be the most common impact areas in the motor vehicle and travel/transportation categories. Areas impacted, other than described above, appear to be minor in nature and will require program managers to reassess program priorities.

Johnson O'Malley (JOM) Program

Question: School districts have been using funds from the Johnson-O'Malley program since 1934 to provide for special and unique needs of Indian children. What effect will the elimination of the Johnson O'Malley program have on the quality of education to Indian children?

Answer: We do not believe that the elimination of the JOM program will have a significant effect on the quality of education for Indian children, because JOM provides supplemental, not basic, funding for Indian students in public schools. There are other available Federal supplemental programs from the U.S. Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to assist Indian students who have special needs. Nearly $400 million a year is provided to public schools through Headstart for young children, Chapter I for disadvantaged children, and Title IV for Indian students in a program virtually identical to JOM.

Question: If these funds are eliminated, how would the void provided in meeting these educational needs be met?

Answer: As stated above, other supplemental programs of the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services provide nearly $400 million a year for Indian students in public schools. These programs will continue to be available and can, through local decisions, support the same types of programs and activities as the JOM program.

Question: Do you believe that it is realistic to eliminate this 25 million dollar fund in one year?

Answer: More than half of our JOM contractors carry funds over at the end of the fiscal year. We estimate that 22% of JOM funds will be carried over from FY 1985 into FY 1986. This $5.6 million estimated carryover will ease the transition for the public schools. Moreover, per student funding for JOM is only $119 per year, a small amount compared to the per student funding level from other Federal educational assistance programs. Thus, the impact on a per student basis will be minimal. As the Bureau has stated, JOM is a supplemental program, and other Federal supplemental programs provide over $400 million for the unique needs of Indian children.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MAX BAUCUS

Flathead Irrigation and Power Project

Question: Regarding the 28 employees of the Flathead Irrigation and Power Project in Montana who were officially given federal employee status through legislation in the fiscal year 1985 Interior Department appropriation, did the Bureau of Indian Affairs have the responsibility to supervise the hiring of employees by the Flathead Irrigation and Power Project?

Answer: Yes -- for Federal employees but not for others. From all literature, including the Congressional Record, the 28 were employees of the Joint Board of Control of the Flathead, Mission and Jocko Valley Irrigation Districts (JBC) -- hired by and paid by the local government process. The amendment required "the Secretary of the Interior to hire (emphasis added) 28 employees to work for the BIA at the Flathead Irrigation and Power Project (FIP) in Montana.

Question: Was the Bureau aware that the 28 employees noted above had been hired since 1974 without official civil service status?

Answer: Yes, these employees had no status -- official or unofficial. Over a period of six or seven years, beginning about 1968, the Bureau's budget/ceiling was reduced. By 1975, several BIA Project positions were vacant. The Federal Project Manager explained the situation to the President of the JBC and asked if there was anything the Board could do to help.

The Board decided to provide funds and workers to do these jobs until such time as the Federal employment situation eased sufficiently to permit recruitment of Federal employees to do these jobs. However, the Project was unable to add Federal workers using the Federal procedures. The Project Manager continued to turn to the Board for help. The result was a gradually increased number of non-Federal workers, paid by the JBC, not subject to any Federal restrictions and not eligible for any Federal benefits.

Question: Since those employees served as employees of the B.I.A. and accrued sick leave and annual leave according to the rules of the federal service system, doesn't fairness demand that their accrued leave should be transferred with them to their new federal status?

Answer: There is no legal means to do so. These people were not employees of the BIA. They were employees of the JBC. Their leave system may have been patterned after the Federal leave system. However, it was not a Federal system but a private enterprise system.

Subchapter 5 of Chapter 63 of Title 5, United States Code provides the rules regarding transfer and recredit of annual and sick leave. Leave accrued to employees shall be transferred between positions under the same leave law or between different leave systems. These are Federal leave systems and Federal employees. There is no provision for transferring leave from a private non-Federal system to a Federal system.

Question: Does last year's amendment preclude this transfer of accrued leave? If not, why has the Department refused to transfer the leave?

Answer: Yes, transfer of leave is precluded. The amendment makes no mention of leave. It speaks only to maintaining a rate of pay not less than the rate of pay made in the non-Federal position as of September 27, 1984.

The Department cannot transfer the leave without some legal means for doing so. A copy of the Solicitor's opinion BIA GL 0095 dated April 23, 1985, has been provided for the Committee's use.

Memorandum BIA.GL.0095 APR 23 1985

To: John W. Fritz
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Indian Affairs

From: Marian Blank Horn
Associate Solicitor
Division of General Law

Subject: Transfer of Non-Federal Leave Benefits to New Federal Employees of Flathead Irrigation and Power Project

This memorandum provides the views of the Office of the Solicitor as to whether the Department has authority to transfer leave benefits earned by new Federal employees of the Flathead Irrigation and Power Project in their previous employment funded by local government.

As a preliminary matter, it is important to consider a basic rule of appropriations law that "appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law." 5 U.S.C. § 1301(a).

Senate Amendment 6946 to the Interior Department's appropriations bill for the current fiscal year states:

> That notwithstanding any other law, within sixty days of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall employ in the Flathead Irrigation and Power Project of the Bureau of Indian Affairs twenty eight (28) employees of the Joint Board of Control of the Flathead, Mission, and Jocko Valley Irrigation Districts at appropriate rates of pay which shall not be less then their rates of pay as of September 27, 1984.

The common meaning of words in an appropriations bill governs the purpose to which funds may be applied. Where an appropriation specifies the purpose for which funds are to be used, the appropriation is simultaneously a grant of authority and a limitation. For example, an appropriation for the "replacement" of state roads damaged by construction of a Federal dam could be used only to restore the roads to their former condition, not for improvements such as widening. 41 Comp. Gen. 255 (1961).

The plain language of the amendment authorizing the Federal employment of personnel from the Flathead, Mission and Jocko Valley Irrigation Districts mentions only the rates of pay the employees are to receive. There is no authority to appropriate funds to provide for the leave benefits they earned in their previous employment. The statutory provisions authorizing leave for Federal employees give no authority to grant leave in such circumstances. See, 5 U.S.C. §§ 6301-6326. We have found no other authority from Congress that would authorize the transfer. Furthermore, there is nothing in the legislative history that would call our reading of the statute into question. See, Cong. Rec. S12692 (Daily Ed. October 2, 1984) (statement of Senator Baucus).

It is our opinion that because there is no authority from Congress to provide for a transfer of leave benefits, the Department is limited to the language of the amendment and cannot transfer leave benefits earned in non-Federal employment by the employees of the Flathead Irrigation and Power Project.

Question: Does the Department have authority under current law to make this transfer? If not, what additional authority would be needed?

Answer: No, the Department has the authority to transfer Federal leave of Federal employees only. Either a change to Title 5 USC or a specific legislative authorization in an Act of Congress would be necessary to establish a legal means to transfer this leave.

Question: Would it be preferable for the Flathead Irrigation Project to compensate these employees for their accrued leave with a lump sum payment in lieu of transferring that leave? Does the F.I.P have the authority to expend funds for that purpose? If not, what additional authority would be required?

Answer: The Flathead Irrigation Project does not have the authority to pay an individual for leave earned while working in the private sector. The decision for payment of leave earned while working as an employee of the Joint Board of Control would be up to the Board. The individuals were not Federal employees at the time they were working for the Board, therefore, the Federal government has no authority in which to make a payment for leave earned as an employee of the Board. Congressional authority and stipulation in an Act of Congress would be needed to transfer the leave into the Federal leave system or to pay these individuals for leave previously earned outside Federal employment.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project

Question: Mr. Fritz, you will recall that Senator DeConcini and I requested a meeting with Secretary Hodel on the reduction of the Bureau of Reclamation staff in the Farmington office which oversees the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP). In the meantime a meeting was convened on March 28 at my request, where representatives of Secretary Hodel's office (Jed Christensen), the Bureau of Reclamation (William Klostermeyer), Senator DeConcini's office (June Tracy), and two of my staff (Faith Roessel and Mitch Foushee) met to discuss issues related to NIIP and the Navajo Agriculture Products Industry (NAPI). It was agreed at the meeting that the BIA and BOR would do a cost benefit analysis as to why it is more economical to contract-out BOR functions. When will that analysis be completed and submitted to Congress?

Answer: The Bureau of Reclamation has begun work on that analysis. It should be completed in the near future and submitted to the Congress.

Question: Also at the meeting, some confusion arose as to whether it was the BOR or the BIA who would be carrying out the NIIP operation and maintenance activity. Would you please clarify whether the cooperative agreement between BOR and BIA is still in effect and what are its terms? Also, are any future changes anticipated which would require BIA to resume operation and maintenance activity?

Answer: In letters dated March 29, 1985, Gene Hinds, Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), Amarillo, Texas notified the Area Director Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Window Rock, Arizona and the General Manager, Navajo Agriculture Products Industry, Farmington, New Mexico that BOR is exercising the 90 day clause in the cooperative agreement to cancel the agreement for operation and maintenance (O&M) on the project. Tentatively BOR will handle the project O&M until October 1985. After that date the BIA will assume the project O&M responsibilities.

Question: Mr. Fritz, on April 3, Senators DeConcini, Goldwater, and myself signed a separate letter to Secretary Hodel requesting release of the BIA study requested by Congress pursuant to Senate Report 98-578. Congress set an original deadline date of January 1, 1985 and agreed to an extension to February 1. It is now April, and no assurance has been made that the BIA report will be immediately forthcoming. In the meantime, the absence of any fiscal year 1985 funds has halted any construction plans and prompted the BOR office in Farmington, which oversees the NIIP, to begin reduction of staff from its present thirty BOR employees to a core group of five. Even though the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released $900,000 to continue the BOR office, those funds will be exhausted in June. Has the report been completed? Why is it being delayed? And when can Congress expect to receive it?

Answer: The report is under review and discussion within the Department and requires review by the Office of Management and Budget. It is anticipated that these reviews will be accomplished shortly, and the report sent to Congress during May.

Question: I understand that the Navajo Tribe and the BIA have reached an understanding and agreement as to capitalization issues associated with the NAPI. The proposed agreement is a 50/50 arrangement with the Navajo Tribe providing $25.3 million matched by a $25 million twenty year interest free Federal loan. Does the BIA support this agreement? If so, what plans has the Bureau made to request these funds?

Answer: The BIA has had on-going discussions with the Navajo Tribe for several years in an effort to resolve NAPI funding and management problems such as those identified in a December 1981 study of NAPI, known as the Heath Report. Because one of the major problems identified in that report was the large indebtedness of the NAPI operation, efforts have focused on eliminating that problem. No decision has been made within the Department of the Interior on the proposal. If the Secretary were to approve it, it would also require the concurrence of the Office of Management and Budget.

Question: What commitment does the BIA and the Department of Interior have for the continued construction of the NIIP? If the BIA favors continued construction why didn't the Bureau request any funds for the NIIP in its fiscal year 1986 budget request? Would the BIA support and request a supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1985?

Answer: Construction funds for NIIP have not been requested since 1982, because of concerns over the management of the farming enterprise (NAPI) using the the project lands and its continuing large operating losses. The FY 1985 NIIP construction funds appropriated by Congress were deferred pending submission of the requested Congressional report on NIIP and NAPI. However, recent House subcommittee action proposed release of these construction funds, which would permit their use this fiscal year. No request for additional supplemental appropriations has been made.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI

Question: The Bureau's justification for FY 1986 states that the litigation support funds are allocated on priority basis. Does the Bureau rank all the cases requiring litigation support funds and if so, how often does the Bureau evaluate the ranking? Please provide me with the guidelines or criteria which the Bureau uses to evaluate the cases and determine where on the priority list they fall.

Answer: The Bureau does not individually rank each case for which litigation support funds are requested, nor the cases which we are certain will require funding in any given year. Such a listing would have to be updated constantly. However, cases in certain categories do receive priority consideration, such as cases in court, and cases that are about to be in court. These cases are reviewed constantly by Area, Agency, and tribal staff; tribal attorneys, Central Office, Solicitor's Office, Justice Department staff, and others, depending on the individual case. Continual evaluation is necessary because the cases can change abruptly as a result of trial dates set on short notice, trial postponements, extensions, court decisions, settlements, or any number of external considerations.

Litigation support requests made by tribes in the budget process may change considerably by the time appropriations for a fiscal year come to fruition. Pending court decisions, on-going negotiations, new tribal leadership and priorities all affect utilization of litigation support funds in any given year.

Simply stated, we could indicate that the Bureau ranks highest those cases where a court action has been filed, and Indian rights or trust assets of an Indian tribe may be jeopardized or threatened.

Question: How will the proposal to terminate the JOM funding affect those students who reside in Bureau peripheral dormitories and attend public schools? Please provide me with the number of Indian students in Arizona who fit into this category.

Answer: There will be no impact on the basic education of Indian students who reside in Bureau dormitories and attend public schools. JOM funds only supplement programs provided by public schools. These supplemental programs can be funded from other programs of the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services. In FY 1985, the Bureau funded 621 students in the four peripheral dormitories located in Arizona. The Bureau expects to fund this same level in FY 1986.

Question: The BIA justification states that the Bureau's primary responsibility in education is to provide basic education to eligible Indian students in Bureau-funded schools and that JOM is a program which supplements other local school, state and federal programs for eligible Indian students in public schools. Please explain what is meant by this. Does the Bureau mean to say that since JOM funds go to Indian students in non-Bureau schools the BIA/DOI should not have budget authority for JOM as part of its budget?

Answer: The state and local school districts provide basic education to Indian and non-Indian students enrolled in the public schools. Supplemental programs of other Federal government departments provide nearly $400 million a year for Indian students in public schools. These include Headstart for young children, Impact Aid, and Title IV-A for Indian students -- a program virtually identical to JOM.

Question: On page 54 of the Bureau's 1986 budget justification, a table listing the per pupil expenditure for selected states including Arizona is presented. I want to know how the Bureau came up with the figures for the Arizona state schools. Please provide me with a detailed explanation including the number of state schools surveyed, the percentage of the total state schools serving Indian students in Arizona which these schools represent, and whether all the schools surveyed received funds from all the supplemental programs listed in the table at the per pupil rate shown.

Answer: The Arizona State Department of Education provided the figures included in the table. Individual schools were not surveyed by the Bureau.

Question: Last year when the FY 1985 funding for Navajo Community College was reviewed by the Committee, I expressed concerns about the amount of funds which the Navajo College was being granted by the BIA. The Committee then directed the Bureau to develop and publish the rules and regulations according to which the needs based funding level for the college is to be determined.

- Have the regulations been published?
- If no, why not? How does the Bureau then determine what the adequate level of funding for the College will be in the coming year?
- Tell me how the $3.837 million which the Bureau is requesting for Navajo College was calculated.
- Why is the Bureau using FTE to calculate funding for the College when the law which authorizes the college requires that the NCC be funded on needs basis?
- Will the Navajo Community College be able to complete the current academic year on the $3.837 million which I believe it received in BIA funding for FY 1985.

Answer: The regulations to implement Public Law 98-192 are now in the Departmental review process and should be published, as proposed, in the Federal Register sometime this summer.

The Bureau is developing 10 major regulations for Education programs, one of which is for the TCCCs and all of which have Congressional interest. Since the same staff has responsibility for development of all regulations, those related to P.L. 98-192 have simply had to compete with all the others.

As we explained last year, the Navajo Community College (NCC) submits a grant application which includes a proposed budget. This budget is considered within budgetary constraints and with other competing programs for inclusion in the President's Budget. Such factors as level of student enrollment, remote location of the college campus, and opportunities for obtaining other revenues are taken into consideration.

In February 1985, the Bureau established a task force to review programs and funding at NCC. The Bureau's Central Office staff, after review of the task force report, returned the report to the task force asking for additional information and clarification of some facts and figures. One of the findings of the task force is that NCC waives tuition, totaling $300,000-$400,000 per year, for all Navajo students who attend the college. All other TCCCs charge tuition, the amounts for which represent a significant portion of the school's total revenues. While a final report from the task force is not expected until later this summer, one recommendation the Bureau may consider in order to provide additional revenues for NCC is a change to their policy of a total tuition waiver for Navajo students. The report will also identify the appropriate funding level for the program which the college presently offers.

The $3,837,000 requested in FY 1986 is the same as appropriated by the Congress in FY 1985. The President's Budget for FY 1985 requested $3,915,000 for NCC, but that amount was reduced to $3,837,000 by the Congress as part of an across-the-board 2 percent reduction to all programs.

The Bureau did not use FTE to calculate funding for NCC. As indicated above, the FY 1986 requested amount is the same amount appropriated by the Congress for FY 1985.

The Bureau believes that sufficient funds were appropriated by the Congress for NCC for FY 1985.

Question: When does the Bureau expect to complete construction of both Papago and Hopi High Schools? Which school year will each school be opening its doors?

Answer: Papago High School is expected to be completed in January 1987 and ready to open in the fall of 1987.

Hopi High School is expected to be completed in August 1986 and ready to open at the beginning of the 1986/1987 school year.

Question: In the event that the school is scheduled to be opened by fall of 1986, does the Bureau's FY 1986 budget request reflect funding which will be needed to hire school administrative staff like the principal, secretary, business manager, and education specialist?

Answer: Papago High School will not be opened be the fall of 1986. Hopi High School is scheduled for opening in the fall of 1986. FY 1985 start up funds were provided for the Hopi High School for advance recruitment of 4 staff, including a principal. The FY 1986 President's Budget includes $100,000 for new school start up costs, some of which will be used for Papago.

Question: The Hopi Tribe is requesting $63,409.00 with which they can hire administrative staff for their new junior-senior high school. Will the Bureau be able to provide the Hopi Tribe with these funds in FY 1986? Can the Bureau fund a portion of this request in the current fiscal year?

Answer: The Bureau has provided the Hopi Agency with $40,000 of FY 1985 funds to hire administrative staff for the new school. Additional funds will be available in FY 1986 as their plans develop.

Question: The Papago tribe also is asking for funding to hire administrative personnel for its new high school. In FY 1985, they need $29,794 and, in FY 1986, about $112,000 for three staff positions and $250,000 for the last two months of FY 1986 for a full staff. Is the Bureau aware of this need at Papago and how has the Bureau incorporated this need into its budget request? Will the Bureau be able to fund this request out of the funds it has requested?

Answer: The ground has not yet been broken for Papago High School, and the school will probably not be occupied until fall of 1987. The Bureau is aware of the needs at Papago, but we feel it is premature to hire staff this summer. The FY 1986 President's Budget includes $100,000 line item for new school start up costs, and funds will be provided to Papago as they are justified.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McClure. The subcommittee will stand in recess until April 16, at 2 p.m., at which time we will review the fiscal year 1986 budget estimates for the Bureau of Mines.

[Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., Thursday, April 4, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 16.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2:05 p.m., in room SD–138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McClure and DeConcini.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. HORTON, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DR. JOHN D. MORGAN, CHIEF STAFF OFFICER
JOHN MURPHY, DIRECTOR, PITTSBURGH RESEARCH CENTER
JAMES F. DONAHUE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF BUDGET

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator MCCLURE. Good Afternoon. This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Bureau of Mines. For fiscal year 1986, the Bureau is requesting $104,313,000, a decrease of $31,646,000—or 23 percent from the fiscal year 1985 level.

Testifying on behalf of the Bureau this afternoon will be Mr. Robert C. Horton, Director of the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Horton, it is again a pleasure to welcome you before this subcommittee. If you would introduce those who are with you at the witness table, we will then proceed directly to the questioning and, of course, your full statement will be a part of the record in full at this point.

[The statement follows:]

Statement of Robert C. Horton

It is my pleasure to have this opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the Bureau of Mines budget request of $104,313,000 for the Mines and Minerals appropriation for fiscal year 1986. Within this appropriation, we are requesting $58,750,000 for Minerals Research, $27,022,000 for Minerals Information and Analysis, and $18,541,000 for General Administration.

This budget request represents a decrease of $31,646,000 from the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. Of this decrease, $21,468,000 is in Minerals Research, $2,384,000 is in Mineral Information and Analysis, $7,842,000 is in the Mineral Institute program, and $1,619,000 is in General Administration.

The Bureau of Mines continuing mission is to help ensure that the United States has an adequate and dependable supply of minerals to meet its defense and economic needs at acceptable costs. It undertakes its work by acquiring and analyzing worldwide minerals data and by conducting research to enhance safety, productivity, and efficiency in mining and minerals processing operations.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 and the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 reaffirmed the Bureau's role in the assessment of domestic and international minerals supply and demand, mining and metallurgical research for strategic and critical minerals, and analysis of mineral data for Federal land use decisionmaking.

In 1982, the President stated that: "It is the policy of this Administration to decrease America's minerals vulnerability by taking positive action that will promote our national security, help ensure a healthy and vigorous economy, create American jobs, and protect America's natural resources and environment."

In accordance with this policy, and in response to Administration and Congressional direction, as expressed in the House Report on the Department of the Interior Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1985, the Bureau has conducted a searching review of its programs and priorities, and is proposing major redirections in its efforts. The results of this review, conducted in a stringent budgetary climate, are reflected in this budget request.

Initiatives in this budget request include research on technologies for processing offshore strategic and critical minerals from the Nation's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and a major redirection of the Bureau's Coal Mining Technology program to investigate techniques for recovering coal safely and efficiently from difficult geological settings.

Research projects are selected to effectively carry out the mission of the Bureau and follow the President's policy that "Any government-financed research and development activities will concentrate on long-term, high-risk, high potential payoff projects with the best chance for wide generic application to materials problems and increased productivity."

Mr. Chairman, I will now outline the major features of our fiscal year 1986 budget request and explain the rationale behind our major 1986 Budget reduction recommendations.

Minerals Research Programs

Our fiscal year 1986 request for Minerals Research programs includes $24,500,000 for Health and Safety Technology, $9,500,000 for Mining Technology, and $24,750,000 for Minerals and Materials Research.

The proposed budget for Health and Safety Technology, which includes a reduction of $9,431,000, will support continued research directed toward providing technology that will reduce the incidence of the more serious safety and health problems in coal, metal, and nonmetal mines. The research effort that is devoted to the various health and safety problem areas is determined largely by the trends in accident statistics and in consultation with the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). The information or technology resulting from the research is made available to industry and to MSHA which uses it in revising existing health and safety standards or developing new ones. The reduction in the program reflects the completion of research efforts in industrial hygiene, methane control, postdisaster survival and rescue, ventilation, radiation, communications and illumination within the industrial hazards area, and a reduction of resources devoted to respirable dust, noise control, ground control, and systems engineering. Research in explosives will be increased.

In the five years preceding the enactment of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, 1,228 miners lost their lives in mining accidents; in the last five years, 602. This represents more than a 50 percent reduction in the last fifteen years, despite an increase in coal mining employment. The average rate of occupational injuries experienced by miners now closely approximates the average rate experienced by employees in other industries.

The factors leading to this trend include the technological improvements pioneered by more than seven decades of Bureau of Mines research; the regulation, inspection and enforcement activities initiated by the Bureau and now carried out by MSHA; the more widespread use of safer mining methods; and greater safety consciousness, concern, and training on the part of the mining industry, its unions, and the miners themselves. However, when mining accidents occur, they are more likely to cause fatalities or serious injuries than accidents in most other industries. Therefore, there is still a need for research efforts addressing the more serious health and safety problems confronting the miner. However, the need to address the full range of problems in the Bureau′s ongoing program has been reduced.

Mining Technology is a new title for the program we have previously presented to you under the title Conservation and Development. We have renamed the program to more accurately reflect the type of research it conducts. The Mining Technology program seeks to enable more efficient mining of mineral raw materials from domestic sources while conserving natural resources and protecting the environment. In addition to improved recovery methods for present mining operations, particular concerns center on the deeper deposits and lower grades projected for mining in the future.

The fiscal year 1986 request, which includes a decrease of $4,026,000 resulting from redirection and reduction of efforts in Coal Mining Technology and reduction of efforts in Resource Conservation Technology, will support continued research in improving metal and nonmetal mining technology and reducing the adverse environmental effects associated with mining activities. Emphasis will be placed on improving techniques for mining domestic low-grade deposits of strategic and critical minerals.

Over half of the Nation′s coal reserves are in the Western United States, of which more than 60 percent are Federally owned. Mining these deposits safely and efficiently in the future presents major technological problems due to the difficult geological conditions in which they are found, including their depth, steep dip, fracturing and faulting, and, in some cases, extreme seam thickness. Present underground recovery in some of the thick western coal seams can be as low as 15 percent. It is important that efforts be directed to improve extraction and not waste these irreplaceable energy resources. In the East, 80 percent of the coal reserves are mineable by underground methods and much of this coal exists in multiple seam deposits. Technology must be made available to ensure that these seams can be efficiently and conservatively extracted. The Bureau proposes to redirect its existing Coal Mining Technology program to attack these problems. Funds for the redirected efforts total $3,800,000, and would be provided by redirecting resources from the ongoing Coal Mining Technology program, which for the most part has been investigating incremental equipment improvements which are more appropriately conducted by private industry.

The fiscal year 1986 budget request for Minerals and Materials Research is $24,750,000, which includes a reduction of $8,011,000. The Minerals and Materials Research program is concerned primarily with basic research related to the production, use, recycling, and disposal of minerals and materials. The goal of the Minerals and Materials Research program is to advance technology to ensure an adequate and dependable supply of domestic minerals and materials, and includes, for example, new efforts to investigate technologies for recovering strategic and critical mineral values from deposits found offshore in the Nation′s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

To achieve the reduction in the Minerals and Materials Research program necessitates reducing lower priority ongoing research. The budget will continue to support long term, high risk, fundamental research in most current areas of extractive metallurgy, materials, and recycling technologies for strategic, critical and other essential minerals.

Minerals Information and Analysis Programs

We are requesting $27,022,000 for Minerals Information and Analysis programs, of which $10,326,000 is for Minerals Information and $16,696,000 is for Mineral Data Analysis.

The Minerals Information program is responsible for providing a reliable data base of domestic and foreign minerals information by collecting, interpreting, and disseminating timely, comprehensive, and high quality information on availability, production, consumption, and trade of nonfuel minerals and mineral materials. This information, including statistical data, potential problems, and probable impacts on the domestic industry, is critical for identifying conditions requiring action to ensure an adequate and dependable supply of minerals to meet all national needs.

The proposed budget request, which includes a reduction of $530,000, provides for continued efforts in the collection, interpretation, and dissemination of data on production, consumption, and foreign trade for 100 mineral commodities and 168 countries. Coverage of commodities and countries which are of less importance in the world mineral economy and the frequency of publication of data related to them will be reduced.

The Mineral Data Analysis program involves analyses of issues, problems, and policies that primarily affect the maintenance of a dependable supply of minerals at reasonable prices. The analyses include mineral commodity data, engineering and economic investigations related to the worldwide development, utilization, and conservation of mineral resources and the assessment of the mineral potential of public lands. Analyses focus on economic and technical factors affecting supply and demand and the identification of mineral policy options for consideration by appropriate officials.

The proposed budget, which includes a decrease of $1,854,000, supports this goal. The reduction will be accomplished by curtailing site-specific mineral investigations; simplification and reduction in scope of the mineral land assessment data automation project; scaling down the development of supply/demand analysis capability and initiating economies in State Liaison activities.

Mineral Institutes

The proposed budget discontinues Federal support of the Mineral Institute program. In 1985, the program provided allotment grants to 31 university based mineral institutes and research grants to five generic minerals technology centers. This program was initiated to provide seed money to encourage the development of mineral-related graduate programs at selected State colleges and universities. The States have responded and the programs are in place. The majority of the support for mineral-related education at these schools now comes from non-Federal sources. Funds from allotment grants made in FY 1985 will be available to support mineral institute activities through the 1985-1986 academic year. No new grants are proposed for the 1986-1987 academic year because State and private resources should be adequate to continue the program at an appropriate level.

Research grants awarded in FY 1985 will continue to support research efforts in the five generic minerals technology areas through FY 1987. As Federal grant funds are expended, the generic research centers and their affiliates should attract adequate industrial and State support to continue their programs.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my prepared statement. I would be happy to respond to any questions that you or your committee may have.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. HORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have with me today at the table Dr. John Morgan, who is the Chief Staff Officer for the Bureau, and Jim Donahue, who is the Budget Officer for the Bureau.

I have in back of me other members of the Bureau, assistant directors and, if necessity requires, they will be available for testimony.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much.

BUDGET REQUEST

For minerals research, you have proposed a budget of $58,750,000, a decrease of $21,468,000, or down 27 percent. The President's plan for implementing the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, states, and I quote:

> It is the policy of this administration to decrease America's minerals vulnerability by taking positive action that will promote our national security, help ensure a healthy and vigorous economy, create American jobs and protect America's natural resources and environment.

Understanding our current budget situation and the President's plan to decrease America's minerals vulnerability, can you explain why the Bureau of Mines is proposing to decrease the minerals research budget, the primary mining research arm of the Federal Government, by 27 percent, and decrease the minerals information and analysis budget by $2,384,000—or just 8 percent?

Mr. HORTON. The principal drive for the decrease in budget is the President's concern with the deficit and does not necessarily reflect the total concern for strategic and critical minerals or the Nation's mining industry, but the higher priority that I think must appropriately be given to reducing the deficit. To accomplish that, the Bureau must share in that reduction.

We remain concerned, as does the President, with the execution of this national materials and minerals plan. To that end, we have increased the percentage of funds that we are applying to the strategic and critical minerals, from 22 percent of our budget in 1983 to 30 percent of that budget in 1986.

The Bureau has accomplished much. As an example, in the 5 years preceding the establishment of the Bureau of Mines in 1910, there were 13,270 mine fatalities—13,270. The 5 years preceding the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, there were 1,228 fatalities; in the last 5 years, there have been 602 fatalities. Those fatalities are still unacceptably high, but a 95-percent reduction has been accomplished.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET REDUCTION

Senator MCCLURE. Maybe I can rephrase the question because, certainly, I understand that the budget is constrained and we are having trouble finding out where to cut. Why such a large reduction, both in percentage and in dollars, in minerals research, and such a small decrease in data analysis and information both in dollars and in percentage?

Mr. HORTON. I can understand your concern with that. If there is a base job—a core job for the Bureau of Mines—it is the collection of mineral statistics and the evaluation of those statistics. Without that knowledge, neither Government nor industry can operate. The Bureau staff and budget for minerals information is very close to the minimum that can be appropriated to correctly do that job, and that is why the information side has not gone down. And I would hope, in future years, that it would stay at least at that level to maintain the minimum capability in data collection and evaluation. These considerations then forced the cut into the minerals research area.

NEED FOR RESEARCH

Senator MCCLURE. According to the justification, occupational injuries experienced by miners are now roughly comparable to the rate in other industries. The fatality rate, however, continues to be four to five times the average for all industries. And the rate of more serious lost workday accidents remains almost twice as high.

Under minerals research, you have proposed even lower activity or reductions in all but a few of the programs for fiscal year 1986. Of course, many of these research projects may be completed one way or another. But has the problem that led to the research been solved in all cases?

Mr. HORTON. No, sir; the problem has not been solved in all areas. The areas on which we indicate concentrated effort are those we believe have the highest priority. Problems in the other areas for which we have reduced funding or eliminated funding still remain, but it has been necessary to establish priorities.

Senator MCCLURE. In other words, you cut them because you didn't have the money, not because the research was not necessary or desirable?

Mr. HORTON. That's correct, sir.

COMPLETION OF RESEARCH

Senator MCCLURE. Did you terminate projects prematurely? In other words, did you stop some that were in midstream?

Mr. HORTON. No; in most instances, we tried our best to bring them to a logical conclusion, to avoid wasting the funds and benefit from the research that had been accomplished.

Senator MCCLURE. Was any of the research which you canceled that you determined after evaluation would not save lives or decrease workday accidents?

Mr. HORTON. No, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. On the ones that were completed, did you hasten their completion? In other words, did you force timetables in order to get them completed? And, if so, did you do so at the sacrifice of the quality of that research?

Mr. HORTON. We obviously had to hasten their completion in order to complete them in this fiscal year. I would hope that we did not sacrifice any quality in doing that.

Obviously, we sacrificed some of the original scope of the projects.

Senator McClure. You say you hope you didn't. Are you confident? I'm sure you hope you didn't.

Mr. Horton. Humility caused me to throw in the hope. I have enough confidence in the Bureau of Mines' staff that I am confident that we did not sacrifice quality.

SCOPE OF RESEARCH

Senator McClure. If you're really that confident, then why were they that broad a scope in the first place? Why didn't you save the money at the outset?

Mr. Horton. They were that broad in scope in anticipation perhaps of higher continued funding. The funding has necessarily had to be reduced.

Senator McClure. Well, Mr. Horton, I know you're caught between a rock and a hard place, if I could use that in your particular line of work. [Laughter.]

But, surely, if you didn't have too much money in that research in the first place, you sacrificed something in taking the money out, did you not?

Mr. Horton. Oh, yes.

Senator McClure. You can't have it both ways, can you?

Mr. Horton. Oh, no; there obviously are sacrifices involved. We are not doing all the research that's possible for the Bureau of Mines to do in health and safety, perhaps at any particular level of funding, but certainly with the reductions that we feel are appropriate in light of the deficit. Those reductions obviously impact the quantity of research work and the extent of the programs we are able to carry out.

ROOF SUPPORT SYSTEMS DECREASE

Senator McClure. A decrease of $941,000 will curtail research examining roof support systems and waste stability. The Bureau is proposing this curtailment because research of roof support systems is being conducted by the private sector.

Can you provide the committee a specific list of such private sector research?

Mr. Horton. Yes, sir, we shall.

[The information follows:]

Private Sector Research in Roof Support

The Bureau of Mines is aware of a number of examples of private sector research in the area of roof support systems. In many cases, the work is related to, or the result of, research done by the Bureau. The Fourth Conference on Ground Control in Mining, to be held July 22–24, 1985, will include reports of a number of roof support research projects, and related subjects. Of the 29 papers in this category, 5 are by Bureau of Mines authors, 7 by other Government supported researchers, 7 from foreign countries, and 10 by private company personnel not sponsored by the Bureau. The title, author, and company for the 10 private papers are listed below. A key which indicates any relationship to Bureau research is shown at the end of this listing. Conference proceedings will be published, and, therefore, this information will be available to the entire mining industry.

	Key
"An Investigation of Longwall Pillar Stress History," M.G. Schuerger, U.S. Steel Corp	1
"Pillar Design—Continuous Miner Butt Sections and Longwall Development Sections," L.R. Artler, Quarto Mining Co	1
"Truss Bolting On-Cycle in Jane Mine—Lower Freeport Seam," K. Barish, Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal Co	3
"A Novel System for Automatic Installation of Cement-Grouted Roof Bolts," A Mahyera and A.H. Jones, Terra Tek, Inc	2
"Horizontal Stresses and Their Impact on Roof Stability at the Nelms No. 2 Mine," J.B. Lizak, Lizak Geology and Engineering, Inc. and J.E. Semborski, Y&O Coal Co	2
"Roof Control with Polyurethane During Recovery of Kitt Energy's 1,000-ft. Longwall," J.G. Stewart, Mobay Chemical Corp., and M. Hesse, Halbach & Braun Industries	3
"Ground Control Experiences in a High Horizontal Stress Field at Inland Steel Mine No. 2," C.T. Blevins and D. Dopp, Inland Steel, Inc	2
"The Radio Imaging Method [RIM]—A Means of Detecting and Imaging Anomalous Geological Structures in a Coal Seam," R.C. Fry, Utah Power and Light Co., J. Schotsch, Consolidation Coal Co., and L.G. Stolarczyk, Stolar, Inc	2
"Computer Modeling and In-Situ Instrumentation Technique for Stress Control Mining," S. Serata, S.J. Chern, and B. Gardner, Serata Geomechanics, Inc	3
"Yield Pillar Applications—Impact on Strata Control and Coal Production," E. Martin, S. Stehney, C. Gambrel, M. Guana, and R. Southerland, Jim Walter Resources, Inc	3

In addition, the Bureau is aware of the following projects, also keyed as above:

	Key
Greenwich Collieries (Pennsylvania Power and Light) Cutter roof research	2
Fletcher Mining Equipment—Mobile roof support for retreat mining	2
Jarvis Clark/Flow Industries—Water jets to drill roof bolt holes	2
Hecla Mining Co.—Undercut and fill mining (includes roof support research)	2
USS Fabrication (Division of U.S. Steel Corp.)—Inorganic grout for roof bolting	2
Scott MTS, Inc.—New design roof bolt	2
Lakeshore, Inc.—Flexible shaft roof bolt hole drill	2
Atlas Copco—New design of roof support element and remote installation system	1

The Bureau anticipates that as demand for mined products recovers in the mining industry, the following projects will likely be pursued in the private sector and developed into commercial products:

	Key
Brest van Kempen and Associates—Uniform tension for roof bolts	2
Foster Miller Associates—Remote manual roof bolters	2
Amicon, Inc.—Epoxy roof bolt grouts	2
Guyan Machinery Co.—Lightweight hydraulic supports	2

Key: (1) probably related to Bureau research; (2) followon from Bureau-funded research; and (3) relationship to Bureau work unknown.

UNDERGROUND MINE FATALITIES

Senator McClure. How many fatalities due to failure of underground mine roof and pillars were caused in 1984?

Mr. Horton. I believe there were 34 coal mine fatalities and 4 noncoal. By way of comparison, the average for the last 5 years has been 34.6 for coal and 6.8 for noncoal. So there has not been much of a decrease over the last 5 years.

Senator McClure. Does that point to the fact that there may be an irreducible minimum? Is that what you're trying to suggest to us?

Mr. HORTON. Well, there undoubtedly is. Statistics would require that there is an irreducible minimum, I fear, but that does not mean that this number cannot be reduced. Some of these problems relate not to the mechanical control of roof support but to human factors, where we will continue work.

HUMAN FACTORS RESEARCH

Senator MCCLURE. But we do put money into research in the human factor, too, do we not?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Is this research currently being conducted in the private sector, or are you anticipating that the private sector will pick it up after the Bureau curtails its research?

Mr. HORTON. Some research is conducted in the private sector. I do not anticipate—to be fully honest—that the private sector will pick up a large quantity of the research. Research that the individual mining companies do is largely limited to local problems, addressing their problems particular to a certain mine. Distribution does occur within industry, but that may well not be the particular aim of many of the individual companies' research.

TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR RESEARCH

Senator MCCLURE. Is the research conducted by the mines in local problems an expense which is deductible?

Mr. HORTON. I'm not a tax expert. I'm not sure, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. Will you provide for the record a statement as to whether or not it is tax deductible and if there are any limits on such tax?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

TAX TREATMENT OF PRIVATE RESEARCH

The following is a description of the Federal tax treatment accorded research and development activities by industry, including the mining industry.

According to section 30(b), Internal Revenue Code, personnel and supply costs (other than for real or depreciable property) for certain activities qualify as research expenses, deductible from income subject to taxation. These activities include the development or improvement of a pilot or experimental model, process, product, formula, invention, or similar property. Also, these research activities must be carried out within the United States, cannot be funded by a private or Government grant, and may not involve the social sciences or humanities (section 30d).

Expenditures on qualified research and experimental activities by an existing business may be deducted in the year paid or incurred, or over a period of 60 months or more (section 174). This rule applies even to research on unfinished products or on products and processes unrelated to existing lines and to experiments conducted by institutes or foundations acting for the taxpayer. Machinery and equipment used for research and experimentation is recoverable over a 3-year period if placed in service after 1980. Older real property must be recovered more slowly under the depreciation rules that preceded the accelerated cost recovery system.

Further, taxpayers can credit 25 percent of expenditures for qualified research in excess of the average yearly amount of such expenses over the preceding 3 tax years (section 30c), if certain conditions hold. Such expenses must be: (1) incurred in the taxpayer's trade or business, (2) paid or incurred after June 30, 1981, and before January 1, 1986 (section 30a), and (3) for direct and support personnel costs, supplies and services, and not more than 65 percent of contracted expenses related to the research (section 30e).

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Senator McClure. Is there a danger that since much of that is toward specific local problems that it will not be as available to the industry as a whole, or as valuable to the industry as a whole as those research activities undertaken by you?

Mr. Horton. I believe I would have to say yes in that we make an extreme effort to distribute the results of our technology and of our research. Otherwise, doing research would be pointless. The extent to which mining companies might make that effort would vary between mining companies. We are aware of joint activities. Some recent work in West Virginia having to do with mountain bumps has resulted in mines with more favorable experience, perhaps a greater knowledge, assisting smaller mines in that manner. So some does take place, but I don't know if I can correctly quantify it.

METHANE CONTROL RESEARCH

Senator McClure. In your fiscal year 1985 justification, you state, quote:

> The problem of excessive methane emissions is expected to increase substantially as mines become deeper, because the methane content of coal usually increases with depth. The goal of methane control research is to minimize the methane hazard in underground mines.

I note, however, that no funds have been requested for methane control in fiscal year 1986 and that research will be concluded in fiscal year 1985. Any research to control methane will be done under the fire and explosion prevention element.

Since your request for fire and explosion prevention is also decreased, should I assume that you are proposing to conduct methane research in fiscal year 1986?

Mr. Horton. Yes, sir; we will under the fire and explosion prevention element, but at a reduced level.

METHANE EMISSIONS

Senator McClure. Over the past 5 years, have methane emissions been increasing or decreasing?

Mr. Horton. There has been a slight decrease over the past 5 years. I believe, over the past 3 years though, they have been essentially level.

Senator McClure. Has the methane hazard been minimized?

Mr. Horton. It has been substantially reduced. One would like to have it done away with entirely, but that has not happened.

METHANE CONTROL STAFF AND FUNDING

Senator McClure. If you do away with the research, what will be done with the 15 FTE's you are proposing to reduce from methane control?

Mr. Horton. Those will be distributed as available to other health and safety projects.

Senator McClure. Is it your intent to request funds for methane control under fire and explosion prevention in fiscal years 1987 or 1988?

Mr. Horton. Yes, sir.

METHANE CONTROL DEVELOPMENT

Senator McClure. Are mining companies continuing to develop methane control research previously done by the Bureau?

Mr. Horton. They are doing some research and, perhaps more importantly, they are applying much of the methane research that the Bureau has accomplished, particularly in the field of methane drainage.

COMPLETION OF METHANE CONTROL RESEARCH

Senator McClure. I'm a little concerned—and, again, I understand the budgetary restraints. We are all being asked to do rather hard things and to accept some things we don't always agree with. I suspect the same is true for you. But I am a little pressed to understand how you can now say that all methane control research can be completed in fiscal year 1985 when last year's justification didn't indicate that it would all be completed in 1985.

Have you rushed it to completion? Have you cut it short? Are you terminating just because you have run out of money and, therefore, called it complete?

Mr. Horton. I don't wish to engage in semantics with you. We have brought it to a conclusion, so it is completed. But, obviously, it was completed in a lesser time interval than would have been available had it continued.

Senator McClure. It was completed not because it was done.

Mr. Horton. No, sir, not all methane research. No, sir.

RECENT UTAH MINE FIRE

Senator McClure. The request for fire and explosion prevention shows a small decrease of $12,000. In fiscal year 1986, you are proposing research to determine factors influencing the propagation and extinguishment of high energy, deep-seated coal mine fires such as the recent mine fire in Utah.

Has the Bureau performed any preliminary research indicating what may have caused this fire?

Mr. Horton. No, sir; the Mine Safety and Health Administration is responsible for examining that accident. The mine is being reentered at the present time, though I do not believe they have yet reached the area where the fire started. The first task will be recovering the bodies that are still there. We are working with MSHA and we'll be active in the examination. But, as yet, no information is available other than what has been collected in public hearings.

Senator McClure. How much of the $2,534,000 fire and explosion prevention request for fiscal year 1986 will go for this research?

Mr. Horton. We don't know yet what caused the fire so I couldn't answer as to how much effort might be required to address that particular problem.

Senator McClure. Is this all the research that will be done on the Utah disaster?

Mr. Horton. No.

Senator McClure. Where will the rest of the funding come from?

Mr. Horton. There is some concern with MSHA, with us and with the mine operators as to the apparent lack of use of some of the self-rescue units. One miner that did escape from the mine wore a self-rescue unit. We are very interested in what happened to the other rescue units, were they used or not used. And it would be pure speculation at this time, until the mine is reentered and perhaps we can gain some evidence.

Senator McClure. But there will be more research than just this amount that's identified at this point on this particular fire, and MSHA will do some of it?

Mr. Horton. Well, I'm hesitating to quantify it because we don't know enough about it to say whether any research is required.

Senator McClure. Your hesitancy is to determine what the requirements are rather than to identify where it will come from?

Mr. Horton. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. If larger amounts of money are indicated—in other words, it appears that it is necessary and would be justified, would it be your intention to ask for a supplemental for that purpose?

Mr. Horton. It would, but I'm uncertain as to the timing of MSHA's investigation. It's unlikely the final report will be available in much less than 1 year. We will have information on that quite a bit sooner. So if there appears to be a major problem that we could address and we needed funds, we would be falling short of our responsibility not to request those funds.

Senator McClure. Can you say at this time whether or not methane caused or contributed to that fire?

Mr. Horton. It's quite certain that methane was not involved in the fire. It's a nongassy mine, has no methane problems, and there's no indication, from what is known where the fire started, that methane was involved in any manner.

DUST SUPPRESSION RESEARCH

Senator McClure. What elements of the Bureau's dust suppression research will be delayed in order to complete higher priority research on control of respirable dusts containing silica?

Mr. HORTON. The main ones we will be delaying are dust control in underground mines that do not contain silica dust, and dust control in the mineral processing plants and mills and surface mine dust control from drilling and blasting on the surface. We are concentrating most of our effort now on the problem of silica either by itself or more commonly as a contaminant in coal dust.

The presence of silica requires a substantial reduction in the allowable limits of dust, and many mine sections are now threatened with closure or very difficult compliance because of the presence of silica in the coal dust.

Senator MCCLURE. How much of a decrease in the respirable dust research is attributable to the discontinuation of support for the Generic Minerals Technology Center at Penn State and West Virginia Universities?

Mr. HORTON. That would be $1,152,000.

RADIATION RESEARCH

Senator MCCLURE. According to your justification, no low cost method is available for measuring working level personal exposure to radon in mines with the accuracy needed for enforcement of current Federal regulations. Yet, radiation research is being concluded because there are only two underground uranium mines in the United States, and both comply with Federal radiation standards.

How long have these two mines been in compliance with Federal regulations?

Mr. HORTON. Since 1980, all uranium mines have been in compliance. There have been some citations issued—I believe about 30 citations—but none of such severity that the mine was closed.

Senator MCCLURE. There have been others that have closed but not because of orders of closure?

Mr. HORTON. None have been ordered since at least 1980.

Senator MCCLURE. Let me turn the question around. Every mine closure is an economic question. One of the economic costs of maintaining is meeting Federal standards.

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. How many mines that have closed in the last several years—the last 3 or 4 years—have closed because of the radon question and the cost of meeting Federal standards?

Mr. HORTON. I'm quite certain none have closed because of that problem.

Senator MCCLURE. If that's the case, if the two that are open have no problem and the others are closed, what was the research being conducted for?

Mr. HORTON. To continue identification of the radon problem and the more particular problem with radon daughters to reduce the cost of compliance for the mines. It remains a ventilation problem. And, as some of the mines become deeper, ventilation becomes more difficult, the cost goes up, so it's an effort to address both an economic and a health problem.

ADEQUACY OF RADIATION STANDARDS

Senator McClure. Are you satisfied with the current standards? Are they too strict? Are you satisfied that they are as strict as they should be?

Mr. Horton. I'm satisfied, but not having been in the uranium business for quite some time, I'm not an expert on the health effects. And there are many arguments still being held on threshold limits and what the minimum exposures should be.

Senator McClure. Those arguments continue?

Mr. Horton. Yes.

Senator McClure. You're satisfied that at least the state of the art for today, the standards are defined as well as we're capable of defining them?

Mr. Horton. Yes; we were asked some time ago to review the costs associated with a substantial reduction in allowable standards. The costs as we identified them were extremely high and would have severely impacted the mining operation. And history—recent history—suggests that present standards do not represent a significant health hazard.

NEW URANIUM MINES

Senator McClure. Do you anticipate any new uranium mines in the United States in the near future?

Mr. Horton. No, sir.

Senator McClure. Regardless of whether or not they have trouble meeting standards?

Mr. Horton. Yes; when I was in the uranium business 4 or 5 years ago, the price of uranium was $45 a pound; it's now $15 a pound.

Senator McClure. You don't assume any change in that?

Mr. Horton. No; not unless there's a substantial spurt in nuclear energy. We're also then faced with a problem of some extremely high grade mines elsewhere in the world, particularly in Canada but also in Australia, against which we'd be hardpressed to compete.

BREATHING APPARATUS SYSTEMS

Senator McClure. The Bureau has successfully developed, tested and made available to the mining industry breathing apparatus and postdisaster location systems. No work is proposed in fiscal year 1986 in this area, at a savings of $1,035,000.

How many mining companies have implemented these systems, and how many have not?

Mr. Horton. Well, the breathing apparatus system is required by law. All mines must provide a 1-hour, self-contained self-rescuer for every miner. There are some 80,000 distributed now throughout the mines.

I mention the Wilberg Mine, where these units were deployed. The postdisaster location system, a seismic system we have developed, was transported to be utilized in the Wilberg Mine. No seismic disturbances caused by miners were detected. It is likely that none of the miners were alive long enough for the system to be useful.

Senator McClure. Now you indicated the law requires that these breathing apparatus be available to every miner in those locations. Are you satisfied that the law is being complied with in every instance?

Mr. Horton. We have no indication from MSHA that there are any gross problems. There may be small problems of which I'm unaware. We continue to study with MSHA the possibility of making smaller units that could be belt worn. These 1-hour units are too large to be belt worn. And in some mining situations, particularly low coal, it can be difficult to get to the rescue unit.

BREATHING AIR TEMPERATURE

Senator McClure. In very high concentrations of contaminated air, the breathing air temperature rises very high in those apparatus, does it not?

Mr. Horton. There's an opportunity for that to happen, but that's one of the tests that we have made in developing the apparatuses, and the tests that we continue to make on those that are supplied commercially. And some of the early apparatus have presented a problem. I'm not aware that that is a current problem.

It is possible for someone to overuse it and cause an increase in temperature. But we have done quite a bit of work with a metabolic simulator in order to determine the effectiveness, and I don't believe the heat represents a particular problem at this time.

It's one of the compromises one has to make though in affordability and usability. You can't make something you would be happy to sit with in your kitchen and wear all day long. It's what discomfort you might want to put up with in escaping from a life-threatening situation.

Senator McClure. Well, I remember, at the time of the Sunshine fire disaster in my State, that the mouthpiece temperature rose to the point of blistering the mouth tissues—the lips—and a great many of the miners may have stopped using it because it was simply burning them so badly they couldn't keep on using them.

Mr. Horton. All right, let me ask John Murphy, who is our research center director in Pittsburgh, who has substantial experience. He has some comments that might help us.

Mr. Murphy. Mr. Chairman, there are several considerations that you have been covering here. Relative to the problem of inspired temperature, the self-rescuers that have been used in the industry for many years have a problem that you have described, and the higher the carbon monoxide concentration, the higher the inspired air temperature.

On the other hand, with the outgrowth of prior Bureau research relative to the self-contained self-rescuers, which do not require—do not depend on oxygen being present in the atmosphere, in other words, they supply oxygen as opposed to scrubbing carbon monoxide from the air, with these particular devices it's not important as to what the outside environment is.

BREATHING APPARATUS SIZE AND WEIGHT

These have been introduced in all coal mines and, as Director Horton indicated, were used at the Wilberg Mine. There have been problems with these devices because of the size and weight of them. And there has been concern about whether or not these can be made smaller so they can be made portable.

We believe they can be, and they can be made smaller in part by some alternative technology and in part by actually changing the performance specifications of the devices.

As an example, the current specification for a self-contained self-rescuer requires that the carbon monoxide levels—carbon dioxide levels, excuse me—are lower than they are required to be in the space shuttle. And so there are improvements that can be made in the portability by changes in the weight, the breathing resistance, and so forth. So it can, we believe, be a lot lighter, more portable, and perhaps be a belt-wearable device such as filter self-rescuers that you referred to that were involved in the Sunshine Mine fire.

SELF-CONTAINED SELF-RESCUE DEVICES

Now relative to postdisaster research, figure 1 shows some of the self-contained self-rescuer work that would perhaps be of interest to you and the committee. In the upper lefthand corner are the self-contained self-rescue devices which are now commercially available and a direct outgrowth of prior Bureau research. And, as you can see, they are very small and very portable, hence, the opportunities to change the specs.

Senator McClure. Can you tell me how much those devices weigh? Can you tell?

Mr. Murphy. They vary in weight, sir, but approximately, 8 pounds. The large one in the center is actually about twice that weight and hardly portable at all. The others can be carried when the men are moving from various sections of the mine, but are not suitable in many cases, especially in lower and thinner seams for use during work.

So the standard procedure used by many mining companies is to wear the filter self-rescuer and have these stored at the caches within the working area.

EVALUATION OF SELF-RESCUERS

Now the upper righthand picture of figure 1 shows some of the ongoing work where we are actually evaluating self-rescuers that have been out in the field, and this is a human subject test in which a rescue device has been picked up from an operating mine, and in this case, they have been out there about 2 years and were running some performance tests to see how they survived in the mine environment.

Interestingly enough, in one particular case, based on Bureau evaluation, the manufacturers recalled every self-contained self-rescuer unit that has been in the field for a modification. And based on a small sampling to this point, we have seen perhaps as many as 17 percent of these devices are not functioning.

And I point out to you that we expect them to last for 3 to 5 years, and for every self-contained self-rescuer that doesn't work for 5 years, even for 1 day less than that, there may be someone who could lose their life because the device does not perform.

IMPORTANT SELF-RESCUER ISSUES

Senator McClure. There are two observations that I think are important. First of all, that any self-rescuer or emergency breathing apparatus must be small enough to be available to the miner in the event of a disaster, not in the ideal times of what it's like under the normal operating environment. You can't put them in a cache some distance away and always have them available to the miner who is involved in an accident. The accident might prevent him from getting to that point.

And the second is if it's to be worn, it's got to be light enough so that the miner is going to wear it. You can issue all the regulations that you want and you can put as many penalties as is possible to place upon the employer, but if the miner won't wear it, he's not going to wear it. That's the real world, isn't it, Mr. Horton?

Mr. Horton. Yes; the other half of the real world is if it's to be a 1-hour self-rescuer, you require a certain quantity of oxygen which has a fixed weight, and whether that's in a solid or compressed gas, you cannot get below that weight. And then some breathing apparatus has to go with it.

The variables that John mentioned are how much discomfort you will take, how much recirculating carbon dioxide, what do you give up for what you gain?

But it's got to be appreciated that a 1-hour oxygen supply weighs quite a bit.

Senator McClure. And that's pretty minimal, isn't it, 1 hour?

Mr. Horton. It's not irreducible. I'm not sure how the 1 hour was come by.

OPTIMUM OXYGEN SUPPLY

Mr. Murphy. Mr. Chairman, we have looked at the question of what is the optimal length of supply of oxygen and, depending on the particular accident scenario that you consider and the particular mine geometry, there are many answers that you can come up with.

Early on in our research relative to self-rescuers, we looked at and developed a prototype of a device we call a 10–60, in which a belt-wearable 10-minute self-contained self-rescuer was worn by the miner, and this would automatically plug into a 60-minute device. So you didn't have to take one apparatus off and put another one on.

As Director Horton indicated, there are limitations on how much space and weight it takes to provide an hour's worth of oxygen. And, in fact, sir, I can get more oxygen into a given space, if it's a gaseous oxygen, by increasing the pressure in the bottle. Or, if it's solid or chemical oxygen, by making it a more energetic substance. And, in fact, we completed a very exhaustive safety evaluation of the gaseous and chemical oxygen self-rescuers to ensure that they were suitable for use in the mine environment.

I submit to you, sir, that the best way to accomplish the objectives that you have identified is by not using a more energetic oxygen source, but rather by changing the performance characteristics of the device to accomplish the objective we all want, and have it smaller and lighter weight.

BREATHING DEVICE USE DURING UTAH FIRE

Senator McClure. Certainly, I support that objective, and I noticed that you indicated that there are some speculations as to whether these devices were available and used by the miners in the disaster in Utah.

Mr. Horton. Yes.

Senator McClure. Which is another way of saying, first of all, we presume at least that they were required by law and that the mining company complied by that law, and they were there.

Mr. Horton. Yes.

Senator McClure. The uncertainty is whether or not they were being utilized by the miners actually on the job at the time the disaster occurred.

Is that an area of speculation?

Mr. Horton. Yes; the rescue team did get in long enough to locate all but one miner, but had to abandon the mine before they could remove the bodies, and noted oxygen units—self-rescuer units in the area near miners. Obviously, they didn't collect a lot of data. It was a very dangerous situation.

So we are anxious to see what happened, but there had been reports that the smoke was so dense that it was very difficult to see. It's very easy to get disoriented underground in heavy smoke. If that was a problem, we may or may not discover that. But every effort will be made to see why they were not utilized or were they utilized improperly.

RESEARCH REDUCTIONS

Senator McClure. Some of the mines are getting very deep and some of the alternative escape routes are very lengthy. I remember, at one of the Sunshine escape routes, it would require, in the absence of a working lift—and some of them were actually just passages designed for ventilation rather than a manway through the passage. But, still, no lift there and that meant men would have to climb. They would have to climb 4,000 feet.

That's going to require some supply of oxygen or they're going to run out before they get out. Now, in the face of that need, the uncertainty about what happened, the uncertainty about the availability, the uncertainty about why ~~they~~ weren't adequate, the uncertainty about supplies and methods, the uncertainty about reliability, how can you zero out research?

Mr. HORTON. Well, again, unfortunately, it's a case of priorities.

Senator MCCLURE. We'll put OMB at the lowest level, at the end of the shaft. [Laughter.]

Mr. HORTON. Don't tempt me. [Laughter.]

Senator MCCLURE. Senator DeConcini.

Mr. HORTON. Senator, that's a humorous aside—please.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Chairman, I sympathize with that question being asked of Mr. Horton because my guess is, like so many of these reductions that have come along, that they have been mandated from someplace else other than from the wisdom of the directors and the heads of the agencies.

COPPER INDUSTRY AND SOLUTION MINING

Mr. Horton, has the Bureau done any research, or do you have some information regarding the copper industry and a process called solution mining?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have a series of questions here that I will just submit for the record, if you will be so kind.

Senator MCCLURE. Without objection, they will be made a part of the record, and the responses received will be made part of the record.

Senator DECONCINI. First of all, explain what that is, I'm not quite sure I understand what it is, but I'd be very interested in the process because it deals with the copper industry in my State. And you don't need to do that now. Those are all my questions.

Mr. HORTON. If you have 3 minutes, we have an illustration which will explain it. It's a rather simple concept.

Senator DECONCINI. It's up to you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. I'd be happy to see it.

IN SITU MINING

Mr. HORTON. Two phrases are usually quoted—solution mining and in situ mining. In situ throws off the layman. It's an old term that means simply in place.

Solutions are used, and we're trying to use the phrase, solution mining, more often than in situ to avoid the problem. But it depends on the technician.

John, why don't you discuss this subject?

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, Senator, in this particular case, referring to the in situ mining, we have demonstrated graphically in figure 2 where boreholes are put into a particular strata that holds the mineral of interest. And then, with a particular type of chemical that can leach and make this mineral go into solution, you can pump the liquor, as it's sometimes referred to, with the mineral in solution back to the surface for processing. This technique is particularly applicable to some minerals like gold, silver, and uranium and has many advantages, such as the short lead time in terms of developing the physical plant—the mine.

There's no entry or tunnel to dig into the mine. It's a matter of boreholes into the ore-bearing strata and then circulating the proper fluid. It has a relatively low capital cost as compared again to developing a normal mining operation.

Again, it has low energy requirements compared to conventional mining; minimal surface disturbance, again, as compared to conventional mining; and offers the potential for greater safety because of the avoidance of people having to go underground.

Another application of this, of course, is the reprocessing of tailings and waste piles by the same general techniques.

COPPER AND IN SITU MINING

Senator DECONCINI. I notice copper is not included. Has there been any test to see whether or not this process works in the copper area?

Mr. HORTON. Yes; and there have been solution mining techniques utilized on copper in Arizona. It's most effective on oxide ores rather than sulfide ores. The principal requirement for solution mining is that the rock be permeable and that the mineral be exposed to the surface of the openings where the permeability occurs.

Senator DECONCINI. What is the solution?

Mr. HORTON. Sulfuric acid is commonly used for copper.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HORTON. It's been used extensively in uranium, particularly in south Texas.

Senator DECONCINI. Successfully?

Mr. HORTON. Oh, yes; those deposits occur in sandstone, which have a high amount of permeability. They are perfect for solution mining. Unfortunately, copper, common in Arizona, presents a much more difficult problem because of the lack of permeability.

Senator DECONCINI. Well, I appreciate your answers. I will submit the remaining questions.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for letting me interrupt.

Senator MCCLURE. Surely. Thank you very much, Senator DeConcini.

COAL MINING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

Senator MCCLURE. The Coal Mining Technology Program was established in 1974 in response to the oil embargo. It was transferred back to the Bureau from DOE in fiscal year 1982. Since this transfer, however, this is the first year the Bureau has requested funds for this program.

In fiscal year 1985, Congress appropriated $7,352,000. In fiscal year 1986, you have requested $3,800,000, a decrease of 48 percent over the fiscal year 1985 level.

Why have you requested money this year when, in the past, no funds were requested?

Mr. HORTON. When we received the program from DOE, many of their projects involved numerous equipment development contracts that were incremental in nature, and there were well over 200 contracts. Most of those efforts have been finished. Our activities in the past have been following those projects to completion.

This year, we have proposed funding for redirected programming in keeping with the administration goals for long-term basic research in mining to develop new and improved mining techniques.

TAX TREATMENT FOR RESEARCH

Senator McCLURE. Again, would you provide for the record the tax treatment of expenditures by the mining companies in this area?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir; we will do our best.

[The information follows:]

TAX TREATMENT OF PRIVATE RESEARCH

The following is a description of the Federal tax treatment accorded research and development activities by industry, including the mining industry.

According to section 30(b), Internal Revenue Code, personnel and supply costs (other than for real or depreciable property) for certain activities qualify as research expenses, deductible from income subject to taxation. These activities include the development or improvement of a pilot or experimental model, process, product, formula, invention, or similar property. Also, these research activities must be carried out within the United States, cannot be funded by a private or Government grant, and may not involve the social sciences or humanities (section 30d).

Expenditures on qualified research and experimental activities by an existing business may be deducted in the year paid or incurred, or over a period of 60 months or more (section 174). This rule applies even to research on unfinished products or on products and processes unrelated to existing lines and to experiments conducted by institutes or foundations acting for the taxpayer. Machinery and equipment used for research and experimentation is recoverable over a 3-year period if placed in service after 1980. Older real property must be recovered more slowly under the depreciation rules that preceded the accelerated cost recovery system.

Further, taxpayers can credit 25 percent of expenditures for qualified research in excess of the average yearly amount of such expenses over the preceding 3 tax years (section 30c), if certain conditions hold. Such expenses must be: (1) incurred in the taxpayer's trade or business, (2) paid or incurred after June 30, 1981, and before January 1, 1986 (section 30a), and (3) for direct and support personnel costs, supplies and services, and not more than 65 percent of contracted expenses related to the research (section 30e).

WESTERN COAL MINE SUBSIDENCE

Senator McCLURE. Thank you, sir. Your best is usually good enough.

Mr. HORTON. Thank you, sir.

Senator McCLURE. According to your justification, current work on western coal mine subsidence will be completed in fiscal year 1986 and the program directed to solving the eastern and midwestern coal mine subsidence problems.

Briefly describe the subsidence work the Bureau completed in the west.

Mr. HORTON. It involved largely the measurement of surface profile changes over selected mining sites over a period of time so we could determine the extent and rate of the mine subsidence. And then the designing of models—computer models—that could be utilized in other areas in the west, so one could make plans as to how to handle the subsidence or identify the amount of subsidence that would occur.

SUBSIDENCE COMPUTER MODELS

Senator McCLURE. What will be done with these models that were completed in 1985?

Mr. HORTON. They will be made available—have been made available to the mining industry for their use in mine planning.

Senator McCLURE. Without cost?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

Senator McCLURE. Have you had any takers?

Mr. HORTON. It's very new. We have just recently completed the work. I'm not certain we have as yet.

Senator McCLURE. Does the mining company as such have any real interest in forecasting and treating a problem that is some years in being?

Mr. HORTON. Well, indeed, they must. States are beginning to require the identification of subsidence problems.

SUBSIDENCE PROBLEMS

Senator McCLURE. What is the average time lapse between the mining operation and the appearance of a subsidence problem in the west?

Mr. HORTON. It depends on the mining technology. It could be almost immediately or within a few months, to as long as 50 to 60 years. Some of the problems being experienced, more particularly in the east at the present time, are mines that were abandoned 50 to 100 years ago and are now only finally subsiding. That is, the subsidence is being reflected at the surface.

Longwall mining results in very rapid changes and perhaps more controlled. Room and pillar subsidence may never occur if the pillars are large enough and spaced well enough. If the pillars fail, subsidence can occur.

REDUCTION FOR IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY

Senator McCLURE. You are proposing to decrease the Minerals and Materials Research Program by $7,860,000, a 24-percent decrease. The majority of this decrease, $5,467,000, comes from the cancellation of a contract with INEL.

At the request of Congress, INEL developed a 5-year plan for a strategic and critical materials program. Over the past several years, the Bureau has shown a great deal of interest in performing this research. Now, last year, the Bureau evaluated the 5-year plan developed by INEL and made recommendations for research at increased levels of funding in which you were interested.

This research is valued at $35 million over 5 years in an industry that produces in excess of 23 billion dollars' worth of goods annually. INEL designed this research to reduce our import dependence and in leapfrogging forward with advanced technological development.

In light of our current trade deficit, and for national security reasons, wouldn't you agree that this is an inopportune time to cancel this research?

Mr. Horton. Yes; it is.

Senator McClure. Are there any cancellation costs in connection with the contract?

Mr. Horton. I don't believe there are. They would be very slight.

Senator McClure. What would the startup cost be to begin the work again in the future?

Mr. Horton. A fair amount of the work that INEL is undertaking has involved the purchase of rather expensive pieces of equipment. That equipment would remain in INEL for the moment, or be transferred back to the Bureau. It would be available, so startup costs would depend on the useability of that equipment at some time in the future.

Senator McClure. In discussing this contract in your budget, you indicate that, quote, "the technological impact of any success in this research would result in only a microimprovement of the technology." Close quote.

Can you explain what you mean by that statement?

Mr. Horton. I only noted the use of that word fairly recently myself and I am somewhat embarrassed by its use. The word, microimprovement, was not used to reflect on the capabilities of INEL—they are an outstanding research laboratory—but rather, the effect of the particular segment of work on the overall mineral industry. Much of research is accomplished by microsteps.

Senator McClure. Does that indicate a change of mind on your part because, last year, it was a part of the $3 million request, and this year, you indicate it has minimal value?

I'm trying to sort out what you think its value is.

Mr. Horton. We are faced with the problem of funding INEL or shutting down a substantial or a larger portion of the Bureau of Mines, and the decision was made that it was more important as regard those funds to maintain the core of capability in the Bureau than to support the INEL research.

Senator McClure. It was simply a choice of priority?

Mr. Horton. Yes, sir; it would in no way reflect on their ability. I visited the institution. We have enjoyed excellent relations with them, and they are very well-qualified.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

Senator McClure. Part of that research was focused to determine the applicability of advanced extraction processes for mineral deposits lying within the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone off the U.S. coastline.

Do you feel that research still has the same importance which you attached last year?

Mr. Horton. Yes; it does. We will maintain a modest effort in that area in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Minerals Management Service, and the Bureau in-house work on minerals within the EEZ.

Senator McClure. The Bureau of Mines doesn't conduct this research. You have indicated the Geological Survey may, MMS may. Who else might? Are you talking about a minimal level of all of the agencies?

Mr. Horton. No; I wouldn't want to comment on minerals management or the Survey's efforts on it. The work in cooperation with those two agencies, and particularly the USGS, is that the USGS is doing the base work—exploration work, if you will. The Bureau of Mines enters the picture for analyses and metallurgical treatment. We will continue some of that work.

Senator McClure. There's been a great deal written about it recently, about that being a zone of future economic importance to us. And we thought highly enough of it to discuss it and make it a part of national policy in the declaration of the EEZ.

It seems as though we are now putting that—kind of pushing it off into the future, putting it on the backburner as though somehow, Zimbabwe, Angola, South Africa are much more dependable sources than they were 1 year ago.

I don't know whether you got that advice from the State Department or the New York Times.

Mr. Horton. Neither, I'm afraid. We will be continuing research, obviously, at a lesser level and certainly without the assistance of INEL, as we have recommended.

MINERALS INDUSTRY DECLINE

Senator McClure. There's a growing concern over the continuing decline of our mining and minerals industry due to a variety of reasons.

Clearly, this decline impacts economically not only the State within which a given industry is situated, but this decline impacts regionally and nationally as well.

Does the Bureau have the capability to report on the economic consequences of the decline of these industries on a State, regional, and national level?

Mr. Horton. We have had a limited capability and we do have a substantial capability in economic studies directly related to mining. However, we are making a study of New Mexico at the present time and the impact of mine closures in that State, utilizing some economic models we have acquired elsewhere, one in particular from the Forest Service.

When that experience is complete—that is, that particular project—we hope then to be more qualified to address these problems in other States.

Senator McClure. When will that be done?

Mr. Horton. At about the end of this month, we should have our first products.

Senator McClure. Could you provide a copy of that to this committee, please?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

IMPACT OF MINE CLOSURES IN NEW MEXICO

The initial study of the economic impacts of the mining industry on the State of New Mexico is currently being prepared and will be delivered to the subcommittee upon completion. Because this is our initial effort, we will review the results of, and comments on, this effort before we begin additional studies for other States.

FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWAL STUDIES

Senator McCLURE. In response to the mandate expressed in the President's 1982 report to Congress on minerals and materials, detailed studies on the impact of Federal land withdrawals on mineral exploration and development were initiated in several States in 1984.

How many of the western States will be completed in fiscal year 1985?

Mr. HORTON. We have completed two as of now, and we will complete three more by the end of this year.

Senator McCLURE. Do you have a timetable for the completion of those studies other than the end of the year?

Mr. HORTON. It probably will be September, near the end of the fiscal year.

Senator McCLURE. Could you provide copies of those for this committee and also to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources when completed?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

IMPACT OF FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS

The Bureau of Mines has an ongoing program for the 11 western States that geographically compares and analyzes Federal land availability for mineral exploration and development to mineral favorability, on a State-by-State basis. The resulting reports include 1:500,000 scale maps that show mineral favorability superimposed on Federal land ownership and availability status, allowing the user to visually examine possible conflicts. As the program progresses, the cumulative effects of withdrawals and other restrictions on Federal land access for mineral-related activities will become more evident.

During fiscal year 1984, the Bureau had its Washington study published through that State's division of geology and Earth resources. The Colorado study, in the final stages of review, will go to publication in a few weeks. We will finish map preparation and report writing for the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oregon in fiscal year 1985; published reports will follow during the first part of next fiscal year.

ALASKA LAND WITHDRAWAL STUDY

Senator McCLURE. A similar study is being conducted in the State of Alaska. This study was initiated in fiscal year 1984 and is designed to continue into fiscal year 1985. Alaska was divided into six regions for the purposes of the study.

What is the exact timeframe for the completion of this study?

Mr. HORTON. We will complete three of those areas this year and plan a completion of the other three by the end of fiscal 1988.

Senator McCLURE. 1988?

Mr. HORTON. 1988.

Senator McCLURE. Refresh my memory, if you will, please. It seems to me that some of the Native Land Corp., decisions were dependent on some of those studies. They have timetable decisions for themselves to make before the end of calendar 1989.

Are we pushing them pretty hard against deadlines if our own work upon which they will make their decisions is not completed or ahead of that date?

Mr. HORTON. I'm not familiar with their planned utilization of those reports, but let us look into that and get back to you with a schedule and timeframe so we can make sure we're going in a logical fashion.

[The information follows:]

ANALYSIS OF LAND STATUS IN ALASKA

In fiscal year 1984, the Bureau of Mines initiated a program for Alaska that will summarize land availability for mineral-related activities and compare it to the distribution of known mineral deposits and mineral terranes. The program will consist of six separate studies whose boundaries coincide with a commonly used regional breakdown in Alaska based on mining districts. The mineral information used in the program is based on existing data and the land availability status is obtained from other agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. Consequently, the program not only shows mineral resources, as do the USGS AMRAP studies, but also reveals critical information on how the distribution of these resources coincides with land use restrictions on mining. The program is part of a comprehensive effort to inventory land management constraints on mineral exploration and development in comparison with mineral potential, and should serve as a useful planning tool for Government agencies and the private sector. The southeast region study will go to publication within 2 months, and we will complete draft reports for the southcentral region and the northcentral region by the end of fiscal year 1985. In fiscal year 1986, we propose to start studies in two additional regions, which are northern Alaska and western Alaska. We will send copies of individual regional reports to the subcommittee as they become available.

MINERAL INSTITUTES FUNDING

Senator McCLURE. Thank you, sir.

Once again, you have not requested funds for mineral institutes. Funds from grants made in fiscal year 1985 will be available through the 1985–86 academic year. According to your justification, State resources should be adequate to continue the program at an adequate level for the 1986–87 academic year.

Can you provide me a breakdown of those State funds that you know now will be definitely available?

Mr. HORTON. We are unable to provide a breakdown for 1986–87; the data should be definitely available in 1985. We did run a survey in 1984 upon request from Congress and identified $13.7 million from State and State agencies, $7.2 million from private sources, and $17.6 million from Federal sources, excluding the mineral institutes program.

Senator McCLURE. You have been unable to determine definitely what will be available. Do you have any idea? Do you have any less definite information with respect to that?

Mr. HORTON. Our indication is that the availability of funds is increasing for universities in general, and at least specifically for some of the mineral institutes.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Senator McCLURE. Mr. Horton, I know you operate under constrained budget guidelines and I suspect you have some of the same frustrations that I have in that regard, so I'll say something at you—not to you—and hope it goes right over your head and somehow ends up where it ought to be heard.

We are living in a fool's paradise. We're living under the assumption that there is no security parameter for the lack of availability of lost resources within the boundaries of our own country.

We think we can safely rely upon basic industries outside our own shores. And I have heard in another forum in a number of places the economic idea condition in which we permit both production and the processing of basic resources to go to the area where it can be done at the lowest possible cost, using the highest grade ores and the lowest cost labor and get those finished—semifinished—materials to our manufacturing complexes at lower cost than be accomplished within our own boundaries.

In an ideal world that is true, if all that governed the flow between countries was economic, unfettered, untampered by political or military manipulation, I could find much in the policy that would commend itself to me. But I remember in 1973—I'm just a young fellow by many terms in the Congress of the United States and certainly much younger in 1973 and much less experienced. I remember a speech I gave in Dallas, in the spring of 1973, talking about oil.

As you know, we produce no oil in Idaho although we are desperately hoping and sometime searching, punching a few holes now and then to find out whether the overthrust belt by accident was all in Wyoming and Utah and that God really had a message for us, the thought that things west of the Idaho line were not worthy.

But I didn't grow up with an oil and gas industry. But you don't have to be particularly wise to be able to read, unless you're hampered by some preconceptions that avoid you from understanding what is plainly there to be read, and that led me to say to people who are much more versed than I, that don't be surprised if the price of oil went above $5 a barrel, which was greeted by some skepticism by others.

But I went on to say, and don't be surprised either if this availability will be conditioned upon other than purely economic terms. And it was less than 8 months later that we saw both events.

I don't know how many times we have to be exposed to that lesson before we begin to learn that indeed there is a security aspect. I just returned from a trip to Europe. I talked to the heads of government in some instance, the defense ministers, the economic ministers, the ministers of state in Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and

France and in Italy. And without exception—without exception—they all pointed to one thing that the Soviet Union has not forgotten about the United States that was demonstrated as short while ago as World War II. And perhaps to the younger generation that seems like a long time ago.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY AND WAR READINESS

And that was that the innate capacity of the United States to fight a war was not measured in terms of how many planes or ships or men they could marshall this afternoon, but how quickly they could turn on the industrial complex that put them there tomorrow.

As a matter of fact, if you want to look at a modern industrial miracle, it was demonstrated in 1943. The war was won not by technological superiority in the sense of having better weapons, not in the organizational capacity of Government because we were a better kind of Government, a theory of Government. It lay in our industrial capacity to produce what had to be produced to win the battles on the battlefield, whether in the air or on the sea or on the land.

And here we are less than 45 years later indulging ourselves in the presumption that somehow things in the next war might be different. Or to put it perhaps more succinctly, probably would be different and that the productive capacity of the United States need no longer be our concern. But if we have high tech, decoupled from basic industrial resource, that high tech by itself will be our salvation.

Well, I do think the M-1 tank is a remarkable piece of equipment and it has an awful lot of high tech in it; it also has an awful lot of speciality steel. I believe that the F-16 fighter aircraft is the best in the world today. The high tech expressed in that fighter aircraft calls upon the best of every available technology the United States can muster. It also has an awful lot of basic production materials in it in order to carry the high tech.

I believe the MX missile is a quantum leap forward in our ability to project a deterrent posture toward the Soviet Union and perhaps it, if it is not refired and we have no refire capability and no need to refire it, doesn't prove the point of a need of a future productive capacity.

But I know, too, that if you're going to mobilize several million men and women and put them in uniform, you're going to have to have shoes and clothing and sidearms and rifles and mess kits and transport, all of which require basic industrial capacity.

And I look at us in this country with the responsibility of your particular portion of Government saying you have become less relevant because somehow that will be taken care of somewhere else by someone else.

BASIC INDUSTRY AND SURVIVAL

We're in the Northwest looking at power rates and how that affects the stability of an aluminum industry. And I get criticized periodically—in the Wall Street Journal again this morning—because I don't want to see the aluminum industry in the Northwest close down, because I know if it does it moves offshore.

I notice that the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times and the Washington Post buy all of their wood pulp from outside the United States and so I perhaps understand their point of view.

But I am concerned that if we don't look at what happens to basic industry in this country—we're not just talking about investment and even just in jobs, the welfare of the people of this country—we're talking about the survivability of the country which is, by the evidence and testimony of everyone in Europe, the one upon whom they must depend for the longer support of the war, which they can delay but cannot win by themselves.

I am concerned when I see your budget constrained in the areas that will deal with those questions and again, I don't think I'm arguing with you. I'm not necessarily even talking to you, but somehow that message must be heard.

HELIUM DEBT REPAYMENT

Let me switch very briefly to a specialized subject that has some small application to what I have said.

The Helium Act of 1960 requires the sales of helium by the Secretary of the Interior to be at prices adequate to cover all costs incurred and to repay with interest, funds appropriated or borrowed.

With a projected debt of $850 million at the end of fiscal year 1986, this provision has obviously not been followed. Can you briefly explain why little, if any, attempt has been made to repay the debt?

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

Part of the charge to the Bureau of Mines when the Helium Act was passed, was to improve private production of helium. There was no private production of helium at that time. The Bureau has been remarkably successful in that area in that today we supply 20 percent of the Nation's consumption and 80 percent is supplied by the private industry.

Our customers are almost exclusively the Federal Government. The law requires they purchase their helium from us. The simple fact of the matter is that sales have not been nearly high enough to repay that debt. The interest is accumulating at a much greater rate than——

Senator MCCLURE. You're not even holding your own, are you?

Mr. HORTON. Yes; and then one gets into a dichotomy. Private industry is supplying the helium. In a very few weeks and perhaps days, we will have completed a leasing agreement with Exxon to produce helium from the Riley Ridge field, near the overthrust belt in Wyoming, which should provide a tremendous quantity of helium.

There will be that much more helium available for private use. The only way we could repay the debt would be to raise our prices exhorbitantly high, somewhere around $200 per 1,000 cubic feet. We presently charge $37.50. What that would require, of course, would be for NASA, the DOE, and the Department of Defense, to come to Congress to get more money to pay the Bureau of Mines so we could give money back to the Treasury to repay our debt.

HELIUM DEBT ALTERNATIVES

Senator McClure. The debt becomes due September 13, 1985. The Secretary has some extension authority. Does he have authority to extend all that for 10 years?

Mr. Horton. No; the portion of the debt—I believe that dealing with the net worth—he does not have. So, there is some of the debt he does not have authority to extend.

We are preparing and have been for quite some time, an issue paper for Secretary Hodel on this particular issue. It will be going forward within a few days and some decision will be required.

Senator McClure. Do you know what your recommendation to him will be?

Mr. Horton. Well, there are several. One is to talk to Treasury about forgiving the debt. We're not certain that that's appropriate or that Treasury can even do that. Otherwise, we will have to come to Congress and ask for forgiveness of the debt.

Senator McClure. Even if they stop charging interest, it will help.

HELIUM SUPPLY

Mr. Horton. Yes; at the present rate of consumption by the Federal Government, we've got 40 to 60 years supply of helium stored.

Senator McClure. That's at current levels?

Mr. Horton. At current levels. The move is appropriate. The Government should have that helium stored. Had Riley Ridge not been found, and the gas not been rich in helium—a totally surprising development—the move by Congress back in the late sixties would have been even wiser. And this is looking backwards. We, perhaps, might not have needed that. But it's not inappropriate to have that. It's not a high cost. The interest is high but it's a debt to the Government by the Government for the Government. Solving it is a bookkeeping problem.

Senator McClure. Well, I'm not critical of the helium program as such because any number of consortia of scientists have indicated that future uses of helium could be much larger than current.

Mr. Horton. Yes; I would like to mention one interesting development. There are lots of discussions with Exxon. They are the operators for the Riley Ridge field. They've got a number of take-or-pay contracts, and the major helium suppliers are bidding on that supply.

They are also interested in our continuing to provide service at the Cliffside field in Amarillo, TX, for storage of private helium. And what looks like is going to happen is that the Riley Ridge field will be the principal supplier of helium.

I have been concerned that helium would then be vented from the Panhandle-Hugoton area and we'd lose that. But it looks like that helium will now be stored in the Bureau's field and used as swing capacity. It's almost the best of all worlds for helium conservation.

HELIUM RECOVERY

Senator McClure. I'll not go into all the arguments, and I hope those who may be listening who are interested will look at the record of what was intended and what the Government has done in terms of conservation of helium, and the fact that helium was a wasting asset. One chance at it, and then it's gone.

Mr. Horton. That's right.

Senator McClure. It can be recovered, but I have forgotten now what the former estimates were—2,000 to 3,000 times the cost, as I recall.

Mr. Horton. To recover it from the air, as opposed to the gas. Indeed, you are not far off.

STAFF CEILING REDUCTIONS

Senator McClure. I note that your staff ceiling is proposed to be reduced by 155 FTE's in fiscal year 1986 from 2,411 FTE's to 2,256 FTE's. If this goes into effect, your staff ceiling will have been reduced from 1982's level of 3,000 FTE's to the fiscal year 1986 level of 2,256 FTE's—a 25-percent reduction. At this level, will it be possible to fully and adequately staff your research centers and other activities without closing some of your facilities?

Mr. Horton. No, sir; we'll have to look at closing some facilities.

Senator McClure. Will this reduction be obtained through attrition or will RIF's be necessary.

Mr. Horton. Some RIF's will be required.

OVERALL BUREAU STATUS

Senator McClure. Mr. Horton, let me ask this question as kind of a final question in that regard. I have a great respect for the Bureau of Mines, and that's a respect that is shared by almost everyone who is knowledgeable with the professionalism of you and your people. It is a professionalism that has permitted you to get access to information that otherwise would be held as proprietary and unavailable to Government.

There was a time some 8 years ago or thereabouts, an attempt in the name of efficiency to merge operations of Government which would have blurred the independence of the status of the Bureau of Mines, increased the responsibilities, the workload and the scope of work which you were required to do. Does this reduction of personnel of the last 3 years reflect a return to your former status, or is it because of other factors disassociated from that change of status?

Mr. Horton. I don't know that I can answer it completely and fully, Mr. Chairman. Part of it might require that I determine the motive of others. I am not aware of any effort to do away with the Bureau of Mines or to merge it with another organization.

Senator McClure. But you did pick up some responsibilities and some work that crossed the lines of your professionally statistical organization that you had been before—an informational organization.

Mr. HORTON. Yes, yes.

Senator MCCLURE. Is it those other duties that are being reduced?

Mr. HORTON. Those have been reduced some. This is an overall reduction on the Bureau.

Senator MCCLURE. So it is some of each?

IMPACT OF PAST STAFF REDUCTIONS

Mr. HORTON. It is some of each. The problem comes with having to close field centers. Irrespective of funding is that past reductions in staff have caused us to distribute the pain, if you would, accepting that the minerals information has had less of a reduction out of my concern that I mentioned earlier, that that is an activity that we must maintain. But we are at the point now in all of our research centers where we are down to minimum staffing and to further induce an across-the-board reduction in our 10 research centers would result in ineffective utilization of the facility, too few people, raising the cost per person. The management thing to do then is to close and consolidate some of those activities.

MAINTENANCE OF MINERALS INFORMATION

Senator MCCLURE. Well, I think you could detect from my comments that at least this one Senator would be very sympathetic to trying to maintain the informational, statistical, professional kind of work that you did in those areas up until about 8 years ago, in particular, and if we have to make choices that reduce other activities in favor of the ones described, I would certainly like to have some guidance to assist you in doing so, because I do believe this country has benefited a very great deal from the activities of the Bureau of Mines over the years as being a trusted, professional advice and information center for people in the mining industry, and I want to be able to assist you in maintaining that kind of reputation which you so richly deserve. And if in the process, in order to maintain that, we have to lose some other activities that are not central to that purpose, it would appear, at least to me, to maintain the professionalism of the organization, maintain its professional credibility and lose some of the other services.

Mr. HORTON. I'll certainly consult with you before we make any movement on closures.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much.

PITTSBURGH RESEARCH CENTER VISIT

I, too, on behalf of the staff, should, as chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, take the opportunity to extend to you my own personal appreciation and the appreciation of the staff, and particularly to your research director in Pittsburgh, Mr. John Murphy, for providing an excellent onsite inspection of that facility for members of my staff the past week and in February. I am informed by my staff that Mr. Murphy and his associates organized and carried out an extremely effective, informational, and educational tour of that facility, and I would like to publicly express that thanks.

Mr. HORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Murphy, you will note that.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator MCCLURE. There will be some other questions to be submitted by myself and other members of the committee for response in writing. We would appreciate a prompt response to those requests.

Mr. HORTON. Yes, sir.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

Question: With respect to the overall funding reductions, I understand that contracting by the Bureau of Mines is proposed to be reduced from $43.4 million in FY 1984 to $11 million in FY 1986. Would you please tell me specifically what contractual efforts are being reduced or eliminated over this two-year period of time and does this proposed contracting reduction of 75 percent signal a change in philosophy in the way the Bureau of Mines would do business in the future?

Answer: Reductions in contract efforts over the two-year period in question are as follows:

	(Dollars in thousands)	
	FY 1984	FY 1986
Health and Safety Technology	17,015	0
Mining Technology	11,986	3,618
Minerals and Materials Research	7,000	2,440
Mineral Data Analysis	1,457	710
Minerals Information	728	949
General Administration	5,229	3,313
Total	43,415	11,030

These reductions in contract efforts generally represent a reduction in development oriented contracts and demonstrations in response to Administration philosophy regarding Federal research funding. In all cases, the decrease in extramural funding will be accompanied by a logical and orderly conclusion of ongoing contracts. The major emphasis of these completed contracts includes: diesel emission control, respirable dust suppression research, research examining roof support systems and waste stability, and mature technologies in the areas of illumination and communications and monitoring in Health and Safety Technology; high cost development and testing of mining equipment under Mining Technology; research efforts conducted by the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory under Minerals and Materials Research; and consulting contracts related to the development of the Minerals Availability System under Mineral Data Analysis, and the Automated Minerals Information System under Minerals Information, respectively.

This Administration's philosophy for the expenditure of Federal research funds stresses long-term, high-risk efforts of a fundamental nature. The Bureau of Mines has redirected its efforts to this end for the past five budget years (1982-1986). The decline in contract dollars shown above reflects that change in emphasis from technology development to basic research and from contract to inhouse research. While the research approach has shifted, the

Bureau of Mines mission remains the same: to help ensure an adequate supply of minerals for a sound economy in a safe and environmentally acceptable fashion.

Question: Does this proposal represent a termination of most of your technology development projects which were previously cost-shared with industry?

Answer: Under this proposal, most of the Bureau's technology development projects, which were previously cost-shared with industry, would be terminated. This is in keeping with the President's objective to emphasize basic research at the Federal level, leaving most developmental work in the hands of the private sector.

Question: If so, would you supply for the record a list of all such projects which are being terminated and provide a brief description of each project?

Answer: The following technology development projects have been, or are being terminated or completed, during fiscal years 1984 and 1985:

Health and Safety Technology

FY 1985

1. Support of Thick Coal Roofs in Western Mines

   Objective: To determine optimum support devices for safe, effective support of underground mine roofs composed of thick top coal.

2. Nontensioned Rock Reinforcement

   Objective: To develop nontensioned, full-column inorganic grouted rock bolts for use in metal and nonmetal mines.

3. Development of a Roof Competence Tester

   Objective: To develop and evaluate a hand-held instrument for accuracy and reliability in detecting cracks, fissures, delaminations, and poorly cemented and otherwise weak rock structure in coal mine roofs.

4. Development of a Mechanized Scaler

   Objective: To develop a mechanized scaling device for making the job of scaling various sizes of mine openings more effective, and to remove the operator from the dangerous area.

5. Design, Build, and Test an Air-Cleaning System for Working Level Control in Uranium Mines

   Objective: To design, build, and test a combined fan and air-cleaning unit suitable for ventilating a small work place in a uranium mine.

6. Development of an Automated Breathing Metabolic Simulator

Objective: To develop a computerized breathing and metabolic simulator for use in conducting in-house research related to breathing apparatus.

7. Low Coal Operator Protection

Objective: To successfully demonstrate that limited coverage protective structures can be employed in the low seam situation without adversely affecting operator visibility and comfort.

8. Ruggedized Closed Circuit TV Technology for Mine Equipment

Objective: To determine the feasibility of using closed circuit TV technology to provide the operators of large mining equipment improved visibility around the machines.

9. Development and Assessment of New and Existing Canopy Technology

Objective: To determine and validate if limited coverage protective structures can be successfully employed in low-seam mining conditions and not adversely affect operator visibility and comfort.

10. Development and Assessment of New and Existing Canopy Technology to Lower Coal Seams

Objective: To demonstrate the advantages and desirability of transverse cabs for use in low seams.

11. Second Generation Front-End Loader Stability Indicator

Objective: To optimize the electronic circuitry and packaging of the Bureau's front-end loader stability indicator so that the system will be acceptable for incorporation on new front-end loaders.

FY 1984

1. Automated Microseismic Roof Fall Warning System

Objective: To complete verification of the capability of high-frequency, microseismic single-point transducer systems in predicting and warning against small roof falls.

2. Demonstration of a Mine Shaft Fire and Smoke Protection System for Coal Mines

Objective: To extend the duration of in-mine testing of prototype hardware and modify it for lower maintenance.

3. New Improved Seat and Seat Belt Systems for Surface Mining Equipment

Objective: To evaluate operator acceptance of improved seat belt systems.

4. Unloading Device for Ammonium Nitrate-Fuel Oil Charged Blastholes

Objective: To develop and field test a vacuum type system that will reduce safety hazards caused by misfired blastholes and flyrock from overloaded blastholes.

5. Develop Underground Model of Magnetostrictive Roof Tension Indicator

Objective: To develop and evaluate a permissible model of the previously developed magnetostrictive roof-bolt tension indicator for use in underground coal mines.

6. Development of an Inclusion Gaged Sleeve for Use on a Cylindrical Pressure Cell

Objective: To develop a reusable cylindrical pressure cell for determining in-situ the strength of rock.

7. Development of a High-Voltage Permissible Load Center

Objective: To demonstrate the applicability of acceptance and test criteria for permissible load centers that will supplement current regulations for load centers.

8. Track Maintenance Systems: Track Cleaning Car

Objective: To develop a machine to remove debris from and check alignment of railroad track used in underground mines.

9. Field Test a Postdisaster Communications System

Objective: To test and evaluate hardware for emergency detection and location in postdisaster rescue efforts.

10. Improvements to the Seismic Detection and Location Procedure

Objective: To develop an autodetection algorithm to identify potential seismic signals generated by trapped miners for use with MSHA's seismic location system.

Mining Technology

FY 1985

1. Compact Service Hoist System for Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Objective: To develop a smaller, more portable personnel-rated hoist capable of hoisting small supplies or one or two persons into stopes.

2. Compact Loader/Trammer for Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Objective: To design and build a small load-tram unit capable of maneuvering in narrow veins and easily transported through existing raises.

3. Testing of a Mine Run Rock Conveying System

Objective: To design, fabricate and test a conveying system capable of handling rock with a maximum lump size of 50-60 inches.

4. Underground Coal Mining Systems (Completion of Equipment Testing)

Objective: To establish system performance requirements for underground coal mining extraction and transport systems. Equipment under evaluation includes the automated extraction system, umbrella miner, hopper-feeder-bolter, and variable wall miner system.

5. Hopper-Feeder Bolter

Objective: To test the capability of a prototype multi-functional machine system as an interface vehicle between a continuous miner and a face haulage system, and a bolter machine placing bolts for permanent roof support alongside a two-pass continuous miner.

6. Coal Injector for Coarse Slurry Transport

Objective: To conceive, design, fabricate, and test a device for the controlled injection of run-of-mine coal into an operating hydraulic pipeline in an underground coal mine.

7. Coal Mine Productivity

Objective: To examine the relationship between underground coal mining productivity and human resource utilization and managerial practices, to determine how they vary over time and across mine characteristics, such as size.

8. Concentration Sensor For Coal/Water Mixture

Objective: To design, fabricate and test four concentration sensors for the accurate measurement of coal/refuse/water concentrations in haulage pipelines.

9. Flywheel-Powered Shuttle Car

Objective: To develop and test a non-tethered, flywheel-powered face haulage vehicle for use in underground coal mines.

10. Umbrella Miner

Objective: To develop and test a novel continuous mining machine prototype capable of coal extraction and simultaneous placement of permanent roof support in underground coal mines for seams 48-72 inches in height.

11. Monorail Bridge Conveyor

Objective: To develop and test a unique prototype continuous face haulage system that is comprised of multiple belt bridge conveyors suspended from a special monorail bolted to the mine roof.

12. Continuous Surface Mining Machine Using Impact Breakers

Objective: To modify and expand a computer-based surface mining and reclamation planning system (SEAMPLAN) to provide a practical planning tool for mine operators.

13. Production, Engineering, Development, and Demonstration of the Draft Power Sensor

Objective: To demonstrate and transfer to the mining industry an improved version of a draft power sensor to be attached to the dozers used in regrading spoil during mining.

FY 1984

1. Optimized Equipment Use in Surface Mines

Objective: To lower the operating costs in surface mines by completing the analysis and evaluation of an on-board continuous maintenance prognostics, alert, and diagnostic system for surface mining haulage trucks.

2. Demonstration of Raise Driving Using the Swedish Longhole Technique

Objective: To demonstrate the Swedish longhole raise driving technique in a U.S. mine to improve the operational, economic, and environmental factors of conventional raise driving.

3. Oversize Breaker for Use with Portable Crushers

Objective: To determine currently available technology for impact tools, and to evaluate the best concept for an oversize breaker system to be used with a portable underground crusher. A machine incorporating the optimum design will be constructed and tested.

4. Longwall Mining Steep Seams

Objective: To stimulate the development of underground mining technology by demonstrating a system of mining steeply dipping coal beds (25° or more) by longwall methods and techniques capable of increasing coal production and resource recovery.

5. Water Jet Assisted Cutterhead for Coal Measure Rocks

Objective: To design, test, and evaluate a high efficiency cutterhead for use on a coal mine entry development machine.

6. Automated Bridge Conveyor Train

Objective: To develop and test a prototype continuous face haulage system comprised of alternating mobile bridge carriers and extensible piggyback bridge conveyors that are automatically guided by microprocessor control and sensors in a room-and-pillar underground coal mine plan.

7. Advançed Coal Extraction System

Objective: To define performance and design characteristics of advanced underground coal mining systems.

8. Jet Boost Pump for Hydraulic Transport

Objective: To conduct tests which will determine perferred dimensions and operating parameters for the combined peripheral jet pump and a centrifugal pump when serving as in-line boost pump for transporting raw coal slurry in horizontal and vertical pipelines.

9. Demonstration of Longwall Mining

Objective: To demonstrate that the coal beds in the Southern Illinois Coal Basin can be mined by longwall methods using shield type roof supports. Work on two longwall panels will include studies on rock mass behavior and surface subsidence.

10. Miner/Bolter System

Objective: To fabricate bolting modules for a variety of mining systems to improve the maintenance requirements and reduce their size.

11. Development of Systems for Leveling and Contouring Abandoned Spoil Banks

Objective: To investigate and evaluate the economic and engineering feasibility of innovative systems for leveling and recontouring abandoned spoil banks.

12. Demonstration of Modular Irrigation Systems for Reclaimed Strip Mined Lands

Objective: To establish design criteria and specifications for supplemental irrigation systems, and based on this criteria, develop and test operating systems at surface coal mines. An irrigation system technology will be developed for application in surface coal mine land reclamation to supplement natural precipitation in arid and semi-arid regions.

13. Technology for Control of Environmental Noise from Off Road Haul Trucks

Objective: To develop cost-effective techniques for reducing the noise from large haulage trucks without significantly reducing the efficiency of the vehicles. Prototype techniques would be applied to trucks and demonstrated under actual operating conditions.

Question: If you are performing less contractual research and development with industry, does this mean that a greater percentage of your research will be done in-house in the future?

Answer: As less contractual research and development with industry is performed, a greater percentage of Bureau research will be done in-house.

Question: If you are putting greater emphasis on in-house research, doesn't that place a greater workload on the Bureau of Mines' staff. For example, in cases where you had one researcher monitoring a project which was previously cost-shared and administered by an industrial partner, might it not take several Bureau researchers to perform the same research task that the industrial partner previously had?

Answer: The fiscal year 1986 staffing levels are adequate to perform the proposed research program so as not to place a greater workload on that staff. Reductions are proposed for both direct and contracted research.

Question: Along with this shift to in-house research and the inevitable workload burden that this shift will place on existing Bureau personnel, the Administration's FY 1986 budget proposes a reduction of 114 full-time equivalent personnel from FY 1985 level for minerals research. If in-house research is considerably more labor intensive and you propose to reduce your employment levels for minerals research, it seems to me that you will have to have massive reductions in the research activities which the Bureau of Mines will be able to undertake at the President's proposed level. Isn't that correct?

Answer: At the President s FY 1986 proposed level, there will be reduced activity compared with prior years, but the activity which remains will be sufficient to meet the mission of the Bureau's research programs.

Question: Would you provide for the record a tabular listing of the research projects started in each fiscal year since 1981 and the corresponding authority for each of those associated program?

Answer: The basic authorizing legislation for Bureau of Mines research is the Organic Act of 1910 (30 U.S.C. 1-11) which was amended to its present form in 1913. In addition, the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21(a)) and the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1602, 1603) reaffirmed the research role of the Bureau of Mines in Mining Technology and Minerals and Materials Research. Health and Safety Technology research is authorized by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 951(a)).

LIST OF RESEARCH PROJECTS FY 1981-1985

The following list of research projects were started in fiscal years 1981 through 1985. The list includes both in-house and contracted projects. The nature of the research program is such that a project initiated one year may be divided into more than one project or be merged with others in the next or subsequent years. Many of the titles are topical and do not clearly identify the precise focus of the research effort. They do, though, clearly indicate the breadth, diversity and dynamic nature of the Bureau's research.

Health and Safety Technology

FY 1985

During FY 1985, the following 12 projects were started:

Procedure to Determine Severity of Biologically Active and Nuisance Dust In Mines
Control of Respirable Dust by Air Sprays and Foam Techniques
New Concepts to Control Respirable Silica Dust
Health Effects of Diesel Engine Fuel Additives to Control Particulates
Air Quality Monitoring Strategies to Assess Diesel Engine Conditions
Dust Control In Small Mine Operations
Artificial Support Techniques for Highwall Stability
Fundamental Studies of Mountain Bumps in Eastern Coalfields
Ground Control Planning for Deep Vein Mines
Stabilizing Oil Shale Waste
Inundation Bulkhead Construction Using Sludge from Underground Acid Mine Drainage Treatment
Implementation of a Model Health and Safety Training Program

FY 1984

During FY 1984, the following 48 projects were started:

Chain Conveyor and Gear Research
Noise Abatement Profile
Investigations of the Effect of the Mining Environment on Acoustical Properties of Materials
Noise Control of Down-the-Hole Percussion Rock Drills
Improved Stopping, Door, and Overcast Construction for Oil Shale Mines
Cyanide Hazard in Cleaning Filters Used to Collect Gold and Silver from Leach Solutions

Research to Control Particulate Emissions From Diesel Engines
Fundamentals of Dust Formation and Entrainment
Behavior and Transport of Silica Dust in Room and Pillar Mining Operations
Investigation of Quartz Dust Generation During the Removal of Overburden Material at Surface Coal Mines
Rapid and Simple Analytical Technique for Measurement of Asbestos in Dust Samples
Novel Water Spray System to Reduce Dust on Continuous Mining Systems
Methods to Reduce Quartz Dust During Auger Coal Extraction
Roof and Pillar Stabilit~ at Coal Mine Intersections
Stress Technology for Improved Mine Design
Roof Bolt Effectiveness Monitoring Using High Frequency Monitoring
Research on the Initiation, Monitoring, and Destressing of Coal Mine Bounces, Coal Bursts, and Gas Outbursts in Deep Western Mines
Surface Disposal of Mine Waste and Mill Tailings
Geologic Characterization of Roof Hazards in Western Coal Mines
Focused Resistivity Method for Detecting Geologic Hazards at a Great Depth
Additives for Strengthening Backfill Waste Materials in Steep Coal Seam Mining
Investigation of Minimal Luminance Requirements for the Mining Industry
Fundamental Research on Potential Use of Large Diameter Fiber Optics for Area Illumination
Determining the Effect of Incentive Programs on the Occurrence of Accidents, Injuries, and Productivity
Basic Research to Determine the Frequency and Causes of Human Error Accidents in the Mining Industry
Human Factors Engineering of Handtools
Effects of Incorporating Maintainability Design on Mine Production and Injury Rates
Supervisory and Management Selection and Development
Performance Criteria for Nonroutine Health and Safety Skills
Development of Optimal Water Sprays and Scrubber Ventilation Systems for Dust and Methane Control in Underground Coal Mines
Noise Study of Longwall Mining Systems
Feasibility of High-Voltage Explosion Protection Techniques
Geophysical Validation of Coal Mine Pillar Integrity
Coal Mine Bump Monitoring
Research to Formalize Health and Safety Occupational Training
Research Study of Back Injuries in Underground Coal Mining
Determining the Effect of Management Practices on Coal Miner's Safety
Physiological Costs and Consequences of Mine Escape and Rescue
Deep Cut Mining Face Ventilation
Submicrometer Particulate as an Indicator of Diesel Exhaust Contamination
Statistical Guidelines for Sampling for Underground Mine Air Quality Control
Computer Modeling of Flow-Field Equations for Dust Samplers
Cyanide Hazard in the Mining Industry
Strategies to Control Quartz Dust During Auger Extraction of Coal
Quartz Dust Exposure of Continuous Miner Operator and Helper
Quartz Dust Sources in Surface Coal Mine Operations
Feasibility Assessment of a Remote Methanometer
Demographics Survey of the Mine Workforce

FY 1983

During FY 1983, the following 68 projects were started:

Development of Effective Face Ventilation Systems for Oil Shale Mines
Light Sources for Fiber Optic Mine Lighting Systems
Development of a Methane Sensor for the Intrinsically Safe Mine Monitoring System (ISMMS)
Improved Measurement of Earth Bed Resistance
Mine Hoist Electrical System Study
Sensitive Ground Fault Protection for Mines
Dust Control Handbook for Minerals Processing
Development of Semiconductive Rubber Shielded Trailing Cable
Trailing Cable Maintenance Improvements
Develop Concentric Drill Steels for Noise Control of Percussion Drills
Prediction of Incipient Electrical Component Failures
Control of Respirable Quartz on Continuous Mining Sections
Development of Life Support Technology
Long-Term Field Evaluation of Self-Contained Self-Rescuers
A Medium-Frequency System for In-Mine Location, Communication, and Rescue
Design of Horizontal Drilling Equipment for Increasing the Cost Effectiveness of Methane Drainage
Development of Improved Horizontal Hole Grouting Techniques
Assessment of the Potential for Gas Outburst Hazards in Coal Mines
Evaluate Borehole Instruments for Rock Mechanics Investigations
Inexpensive Testing Techniques Used in Mines on Unprepared Rock-Coal Samples
Pressure Grouting to Control Water Seepage Through Barrier Pillars and Strata Surrounding Inundation Bulkheads
Roof Control Methods for Coal Mines Operating Under Mined-Out Areas
Effectiveness of Air Tempering Entries in Reducing Shale Roof Disintegration
Effects of Excessive Roof Loading on Mine Supports, Installations, and Openings
Engineering Recommendations for Geotechnical Investigations of Hazardous Ground
Analyses of Rock Fall and Geologic Hazard Data
Cleat Influence on Pillar Bursts in Coal
Mine Inundation Warning Systems
Deconvolution as a Technique for Performance Improvement of the Synthetic Pulse Radar Method
Coal Mine Hazard Detection Using Synthetic Pulse Radar
Effects of Horizontal Drains on Phreatic Surface and Factor of Safety
Analytic Techniques for Waste Disposal
Electrokinetic Techniques for Stabilizing Coal Sludge Ponds and Recovering Coal Values
Application of Geodynamic Accumulated Strain Sensor to In Situ Stress Measurement
Innovative Mine Roof Supports
Evaluation of Roof Trusses
Support Systems for High Underground Openings in Thick Coal Beds
Tunnel Liner Studies
Anchorage Problems With Resin Grout Roof Bolts

Support of Thick Top Coal Rock
Determination of Decay in Mine Timber
Support of Thick Coal Roof
Evaluation of Ultrasonic Elongation Measurement Device
Stress Relief Drilling
Strategies for Efficient Ground Control Instrumentation
Microseismic Application to Automatic Section Power Shutoff
Minimum Column Lengths for Resin Grouted Bolts in Evaporites
Assessment of Canopy Performance in the Underground Mining Industry
Wire Rope Cleaning and Lubrication
Electromagnetic Nondestructive Testing of Wire Rope
Corrosion Rating Standard for Wire Rope
Robotics Research Program
Development of Criteria for Evaluating New Hire and Annual Refresher Training
Research to Reduce Back Injuries in the Mining Industry
Organizational Behavior Research
Development of Performance Measures for Underground Equipment Operators
Human Factors in Surface Mining Safety
Fundamental Causes of Mine Accidents
Advanced Advertising Techniques for Miner Safety Training
Industrial Hygiene Hazards
Mechanism of Dust Explosion
Fire and Explosion Hazards of Large Diesel-Powered Mining Equipment
Mine Fire Diagnostics
DC Power Systems
Improved Mine Equipment Battery Safety
Multirange Prototype Methane Monitor Study
Cost Effectiveness of Bureau-Developed Methane Drainage Techniques
Reduced Gear Noise Research

FY 1982

During FY 1982, the following 80 projects were started:

Low-Profile Lightweight Rescue Breathing Apparatus
Dual Wavelength Light Sources
Ultrasonic Forward Scanning for Coal Mine Seam Hazard Detection
Design, Fabricate, and Test a Pumpable Roof Bolt System
Field Test of Uniformly Tensioned Roof Bolts
Development of Technology to Reduce Equipment-Related Accidents
Operator Protection for Surface Mining Equipment
Assessment of the Role of Mining Equipment Rebuild Shops in the Transfer of Bureau of Mines Technology
Analysis of Equipment, Haulage, and Material Handling Accidents in the Mining Industry
Analysis of Materials Handling Accidents in Underground Mining
Control of Float Dust
Retorting Process Ignition Hazards
Explosion and Fire Ignition Prevention and Suppression
Fire-Suppression System Component Ruggedization and Fire-Resistant Water-Glycol Fluid
Determination of Permissibility Requirements for Blasting in Noncoal Mines
Methods of Reducing Accidents Caused by Misfires
Hazard Analysis of Methane, Roof Falls, and Fires in Underground Mining

Origin and Geologic Influences on the Migration of Methane Into Metal and Nonmetal Mines
Application of Vertical Borehole Methane Drainage to Mine Safety
Investigation of Available Technology for Directional Drilling of Coalbeds
Application of Horizontal Drilling Technology to Health and Safety Problems in Metal and Nonmetal Mines
Design and Development of Improved Horizontal Drilling Equipment for Methane Drainage
Evaluation of Alertness Monitors
Implementation of an Automatic Detection Capability into MSHA's Seismic Location System
Field Test a Postdisaster Communications System
Advanced Techniques for Radiation Dosimetry
Interaction of Radio Transmissions of Mine Monitoring and Control Systems
Research to Determine the Effects of Absenteeism and Worker Stress on Accidents in the Mining Industry
Develop Safety Assessment Methods for the Mining Industry
Performance and Test Criteria for DC Fuses
Integration of an Inert Atmosphere into Underground Mine Firefighting
Determining the Causes of Absenteeism and the Relationship of Absenteeism to Accidents and Injuries
Develop Materials for Oxygen Self-Rescuers
Cableless Borehole Survey Tool
Underground Fire Protection Systems for Metal and Nonmetal Mines
Human, Machine, and Environmental Tests of Breathing Apparatus
Advanced First Aid, Health, and Fitness Studies
Advanced Breathing Apparatus Design
Improved Rescue Technology and Personal Protective Equipment for Mine Rescue
Delineation of Abandoned Mine Workings and Other Mining Hazards With Integrated Geophysics
Evaluation of Room-and-Pillar Design Methods
Entry Design for Longwall Mining on Steeply Pitching Coal Seams
Face Slabbing Along High Longwall Faces in the Western United States
Assessment of Clay Vein and Slickenside Support Techniques
Development of Design Procedure to be Used in Layout of Workings in Multiple Seam Mining Situations
Safety Procedures for Reducing Roof Falls Due to Swelling and Slaking Roof Rock
Engineering Properties of Coal Measure Rocks in the Illinois Coal Basin
Longwall Mining Design Parameters
Demonstration of a Single-Entry System for Longwall Mining
Blasting Parameters That Affect Highwall Stability
Application of In-Seam Seismic Techniques for Detection of Voids and Faults
Develop and Demonstrate an Ultrasonic Device to Measure the Closure Rate and Predict Roof Falls
Detection of Bad Roof by Resonance
Coal Mine Hazard Detection by Acoustic Methods
Disposal of Wastes Over Active Underground Mines
Use of Infrared Scanners to Detect Water Levels in Waste Embankments
Ground-Aerial Inspection of Surface Coal Waste Disposal Sites
Consolidation of Coal-Clay Waste by an Improved Flocculation Technique
Field Test of Microseismic Monitoring of Waste Dams

Evaluation of Ground Stability Problems in Quarry Operations
Premine Planning to Reduce Ground Control Problems and Rock Burst Hazards
Develop Fiber Optic Transmission System for Seismic Events
Improved Rock Burst Monitoring
Compaction Criteria for Metal-Nonmetal Waste
Mine Roof Stabilization Using Inorganic Chemical Bonding
Required Length of Resin Columns for Grouted Bolts
Coal Mine Roof Deflection Analysis
Field Evaluation of Resin Bolt Tester
Field Test of Automated Temporary Roof Support for Single Head Roof Drilling Machines
Underground Test of the (4M Miner) Miniminer System
Field Test and Modification of Lightweight Hydraulic Props for Roof Support
Computer Organization of Single-Entry Data
Preparation of Longwall Support Selection Guide
Field Study of Retreat Mining Methods
Rock Bolting Prior to Blasting in Conventionally Driven Raises
Metallurgical Evaluation of Roof Rock Bolts and Other Steel Supports
Corrosion of Metallic Roof Support Elements
Improved Roof Sounding Techniques
Sealing Technology
Feasibility Study on the Use of Visual Skills Training in Hazard Recognition for Underground Mines

FY 1981

During FY 1981, the following 129 projects were started:

Standard Test Criteria for Evaluation of Underground Fire Detection Systems
General Purpose Maintenance and Material Handling Vehicle
Develop a Prototype Quiet Hard Rock Stoper Drill
Evaluation of Bulkheads for Radon Control
Continuous Working Level Detector System
Combined Reflection Through-Transmission Acoustic Cross-Borehole Hazard Detection System
Evaluation of Charged Water Sprays
Second Generation Mobile Support for Retreat Mining
Second Generation Spontaneous Combustion Warning System
Coal Mine Hazard Detection Using Synthetic Radar
Satellite Monitoring for a Coal Waste Embankment
Field Demonstration of Deep Penetrating Borehole Geophysical Techniques
Video Display of Mine Environments
Device for Unloading Ammionium Nitrate-Fuel Oil Charged Blastholes
Safety and Health in Underground Mine Waste Disposal
Extension of Low-Coal Canopy Technology to Include Coal Drilling and Cutting Machines
Development of Safer Methods to Clean Down Storage Bins
Development of Materials and Strategies for Normal and Emergency Operation of Equipment
Multiplex Distribution System for Multichannel Pager Phone Communication
Bag Machine Dust Controls and Bag Sealing
Integrated System of Personal Protective Equipment for Mine Rescue Teams

Thermal Recovery System for Reducing Mine Refrigeration and Energy Needs
Development of a Track Cleaning Car
Testing of Personal Audio Dosimeters in the Mine Environment
Analysis of Fiber Optic Technology for Mine Use
Analysis of Economic Impact of Fatal-Nonfatal Accidents in Surface Coal and Metal-Nonmetal Mines
Low Glare Illumination System
Recommended Practices for Electrical Shock Protection
Improved Diffuser and Spray Fan Systems for Ventilation of Coal Mine Working Faces
Reliability Study of Trapped Miner Electromagnetic Transmitters
Use of Hazard Pictorials-Symbols in the Mineral Industry
Nondestructive Testing for Wire Rope Retirement
System Study of Miner Rescue Through Electromagnetic Means
Development of Capability for Determining the Potential Impact of Noise Control Measures on the Number of Mine Work Overexposures
Underground Mine Monitoring and Control Testing Criteria
Analyical Research on Through-the-Earth Communications
Electrical Installations in Oil Shale Mines
Underground Coal Mine Illumination Systems Handbook-Manual
Analysis of Electrical Accident Prevention Countermeasures
Standarization of Test Procedures Used for Permissible Equipment
Explosion Proofing of Large Vehicles
Safe Splicing of Shielded Cable
Reliability Study of Mine Monitoring Systems
Develop a Microseismic Handbook
Design of an Extended Bumper for Mine Haulage Trucks
Belt Conveyor Maintenance and Installation Procedures
Improved Equipment Design to Reduce the Haulage Truck Maintenance Injuries
Basic Research on Coal Fragmentation and Dust Entrainment
Statistical Analysis of Wire Rope
Effect of Continuous Mining Machine Operator Variables on Dust Generation During Coal Cutting
Safety Evaluation of Conveyor Belt Cleaning System
Critical Parameters of Tailing Embankment Designs
Demonstration of Fresnel Lens Blind Area Viewers on Large Underground Mine Vehicles
Survey of Blasting Practices in Gassy Noncoal Mines
Develop Mine Design Criteria Related to Stability of Mountain Slopes Undercut by Coal Mines
Cost Survey of Radon Daughter Control by Ventilation and Other Control Techniques
Analysis of Rollover Protection Support (ROPS) in Service for at Least Five Years
Improved Canopy Air Curtain System
Testing Jet Fans in Metal-Nonmetal Mines With Large Cross Sectional Airways
Evaluation of the Feasibility of Using Raman Scattering for Remotely Measuring Methane Concentration at a Working Coal Face
Analog Device for Simulation of Hard-Rock Mine Ventilation
Revision of Mine Rescue Apparatus Handbook
Noise Control Guidelines for the Coal Mining Industry
Development of Training Program for Shaft and Slope Construction Personnel
Recommendations for Minimal Luminance Requirements for Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Study of RF Hazards at Low and Medium Frequencies to Blasting in Underground Mines
Propose and Evaluate Methods of Controlling Mercury Vapor Emissions in a Processing Mill Furnace Room
A Feasibility Study for the Detection of Weak Electromagnetic Signal Bursts with Hard Limited Arrays
Improvements to the Seismic Detection and Location Procedure
Investigation of Alternative Power-Line Proximity-Warning Techniques
A Benefit-Cost Approach to Coal Mining Training
Measuring the Effectiveness of Methane Drainage Activities in Advance of Mining
Investigation of Adaptive Noise Cancellation Technqiues for Through-the-Earth Electromagnetics Agents and Other Explosive Materials
Validation and Extension of Visibility Requirements Analysis for Underground Mining Equipment
Evaluation of Black River Mine Telecommunications System
Atmosphere Inerting System for Deep Mines
Feasibility of High Voltage Explosion Protection Techniques
Theoretical Study, Design, and Analysis of an Improved Shuttle Car Cable Reel System
Improved Oxygen Sources for Breathing Apparatus
Development of Trapped Miner Location System Using Phase Difference of Arrival Techniques
Short-Range Locator
Surface Mining Training
Human Factors and Industrial Safety
Investigations of Methane in Metal and Nonmetal Mines
Application of Vertical Borehole Degasification to Mine Safety
Application of Horizontal Drilling Technology to Health and Safety Problems in Mines
Use of High Resolution Resistivity System to Locate Abandoned Mine Workings
Geologic Character of Kettlebottoms and Causes of Roof Failure
Identification of Geologic Features Contributing to Roof Falls
Prediction of Unstable Mine Roof Based on Remote Sensing Analysis
Analysis of Cutter Roof in Coal Mines Using the Finite Element Method
Influence of Roof and Floor Rocks on the Strength of Coal Pillars
Ground Control Design for Room-and-Pillar and Longwall Coal Mines
Anchorage of Inundation Bulkheads in Coal Mine Openings
Classification of Mine Roof According to Support Mechanism Efficiency
Development of Guidelines for Ground Control Under Old Workings
Develop Improved Coal Mine Design Procedures
Develop Closure Rate Device for Roof Fall Prediction During Retreat Mining
Detection of Coal Mine Roof Fall Hazards Utilizing Electromagnetic Sensors
Evaluation of Filter Cloth for Stabilization of Coal Mine Wastes
Consolidation of Coal-Clay Wastes by an Improved Flocculation Technique
Mixing Coarse and Fine Coal Wastes
Mechanical Properties Handbook and Data Base
Ground Control Design for Hard Rock Mines
Improved Roof Sounding Techniques and Equipment
Inorganic Grouts-Materials Study
Polymeric Sealants to Stop Shale Degradation
Packwall Evaluation

Feasibility of Aluminum Alloy Sparking Control-Prevention Measures
Steel Support Study
Demonstration of a Concrete-Crib Support System in an Advancing Longwall
Field Testing and Evaluating a New Improved Seat and Seatbelt System for Surface Mining Equipment
Evaluation of Existing Data on Machinery Maintenance-Related Accidents
Evaluation of Cracklike Discontinuities of Rollover Protective Structures
Shaft Maintenance Guidelines
Study of Underground Uranium Mill Waste Disposal Practices
Prevention and Suppression of Face Ignitions and Explosions
Inert Gas Generator for Extinguishment of Mine Fires
Mine (Fire) Ventilation Code, Modification and Maintenance
Handbook for Electrical Grounding Safety for Small Pits and Quarries
Minimal Luminance Requirements for Metal and Nonmetal Mines
Analysis of Mine Blasting Accidents
Prepare a Practical Blasting Handbook
Planned Application of Research Results to Mining Operations
Establish Mine Vehicle Environmental Parameters for Component Specification Requirements
Economics of the Application of Improved Health and Safety Hardware
Characterization of Airborne Coal Dust
Noise Study of Lead and Other Metal-Nonmetal Mining in Central United States
Measurement and Control of Welding Fumes

Mining Technology

FY 1985

During FY 1985, the following 15 projects were started:

Multiple Seam Mining
Advanced Technology for Underground Coal Mining Systems
Illinois Subsidence
Subsidence Data Collection at a Western Pensylvania Mine Site
Subsidence Data in Southern West Virginia
Subsidence Data Collection at an Eastern Ohio Mine Site
Photogrammetric Analysis of Mine Subsidence
Modeling Multiple Seam Mine Development
Subsidence Instrumentation
Rock Mechanics Data Collection
Imminent Subsidence Warning System
Subsidence-Hydrology and Soil Properties
Subsidence-High Extraction Panel
Face Decision Support System
Robotics for Underground Mining

FY 1984

During FY 1984, the following 19 projects were started:

Geotechnical Technology to Reduce Mine Development Lead Time for Strategic Minerals Production
Structural Characterization for Deep Mine Accessways
Innovative Materials Transport Concepts
Enhanced Drilling Concepts

Thermal Fragmentation Concepts
Investigation of Use of Acoustics to Determine Geophysical and Geotechnical Properties of Rock
Geomechanics and Longwall Mining Method for Thick Coal Seams
Investigation of In-Mine Support Functions for Thick and Steeply Pitching Seams
Numerical Analysis Methods--Advancing Longwall-Packwall Interaction Study
Coal Mining With Backfill
Fundamental Hydraulic Coal Fragmentation
Dewatering Strategies for Mines in Fractured Formations
Subsidence Reference Guide
Revegetation Reference Guide for Mined Lands
Derivation and Development of Piezocone Penetrometer Data Interpretation Methods
Evaluation of Surface Resistivity Methods for Monitoring of the Unsaturated Zone
Design Layout of Branch Well Concepts for In Situ Leach Mining
Combining Laser Measurements with Backward Wave Techniques for Evaluation of Underground Openings
Computer Model of Fluid Flow Related to In Situ Mining in Fractured Media

FY 1983

During FY 1983, the following 19 projects were started:

Conservation of Land Resources During Development of Strategic Mineral Deposits in Southwestern Montana
Delineation of Subsurface Voids and Subsidence Potential
Reducing Acid Mine Drainage by Inhibition of Bacteria
Mining With Backfill
Advanced Concepts for Mining Deep Ore Bodies
Flexible Tendon Ground Stabilization Concepts
Generic Modeling of Waste Embankments and Backfilled Structures
Geotechnical Characteristics of Mining Waste Structures
Conservation of Land Resources During the Mining and Processing of Strategic Metals
Monitor Local Hydrology Near Longwall Mines
Fluid Flow, Detection, and Control
A Slurry Feeder for Hydraulic Transport of Phosphate Ore
Assessment of Seabed Mining
Mine Technology Impacts on the Development of Domestic Resources of Critical and Strategic Minerals
Development of an Integrated System of Monitoring for the Detection of Imminent Subsidence
Water Purification With Cyanobacteria
Investigation of Borehole Mineral Assaying Technology
Variforce Excavation Technique
Demonstration for Sealing and Closure of Abandoned Mine Shafts in Cherokee County, Kansas

FY 1982

During FY 1982, the following 43 projects were started:

System for Breaking Permanently Frozen Gravel in Underground Placer Mining
Hydraulic Mining Demonstration

Identification of Constraints to Productivity and Energy Efficiency Improvements in Truck Haulage
Testing of Mine Run Rock Conveyor System
Optimized Equipment Use in Surface Mines
Evaluation of Borehole Mining of Phosphate
Feasibility of Recovering Ore Values From Open Pits by Borehole Mining
Application of Water-Jet Technology for Selective Mining in Underground Mines
Improved Drilling and Recovery Systems for In Situ Mining
Feasibility of In Situ Leaching to Recover Manganese
Coal Waste and Mine Hydrology Technology Development
Determination of Post-Coal Mining Problems in the Powder River Basin: Analysis of Water Quality and Flow Patterns
Water Handling Procedures for Reducing Acid Formation in Underground Mines
Techniques to Improve Underground Mine Fill Characteristics
Geophysical Methods for Measuring Hydrologic Variables
Computer Modeling of Mine Dewatering in Fracture Dominated Aquifer Systems
Underdrain Placement for Hazardous Slopes and Embankments
Environmental Considerations of Hydraulic Borehole Mining of Kaolin Clay
Environmental Constraints for Quarry Operators in an Urban Environment
Demonstration of Surface Mining Reclamation Techniques in the Powder River Basin
Room and Pillar Subsidence Monitoring
Tri-State Demonstration Project
Method for Assessing the Effects of Compaction to Materials Handling of Mine Spoil
Reclamation of Florida Wetlands Involved in Surface Phosphate Mining
Cold Climate Reclamation in the Midwestern United States
Determination of the Effect of Blasting on Pillars
Development of Baseline Hydrological Data at Selected Mines for the Evaluation of Tailing and Management Practices
Development of Modular Irrigation Systems for Reclaimed Strip Mine Land
Economic Effects of Subsidence From Underground Coal Mining on Agriculture
Subsidence Monitoring and Subsidence Investigation at Danville, Illinois
Theoretical Modeling of Injection-Pressure Signatures for Pumped Slurry Backfill
Identification of Abandoned Coal Waste Fires with Thermal Mapping
Concepts of Highwall Removal and Approximate Original Contour Restoration
Florida Phosphate Mine Reclamation
Fatigue Tests of Full-Scale Block Walls
Investigation of Geochemical and Hydrological Transformations in Backfill Uranium Tailings
Comparison of the Effects of Various Soil Handling Equipment on the Density of Prime Farmland Subsoils after Mine Reclamation
Demonstration of Aquifer Dewatering Coordinated With the Planning and Development of a New Underground Coal Mine
Study of the Effects of Subsidence from Multiple Seam Coal Mining
Premine Prediciton of Acid Drainage Potential
Cone Piezometer Field Test

Surveying and Monitoring of Mine Subsidence at the Warwick No. 3 Mine, Pennsylvania
Surveying and Monitoring of Mine Subsidence at the Shoemaker Mine, West Virginia

FY 1981

During FY 1981, the following 43 projects were started:

Characterization of Airborne and Waterborne Toxic Elements
Determination and Evaluation of Impacts of Surface Mining on Hydrologic Systems
Regional Planning for Coal Resource Development While Maintaining Hydrologic Integrity
Reduction of Water Levels in Anthracite Mines by Surface Diversion, Water Harvesting and/or Stage Drainage
Determination of Trace Metals and Priority Pollutants in Coal Mine Effluents and Related Waters
Roof Collapse Procedures to Control Acid Mine Drainage
Control of Water Pollution by Removing Silicon Carbide from Granite Sludges
Preventing Hydrologic Degradation From Phosphate Mining in North Carolina
Control of Hazardous Alkalies From Cement Kiln Dust
Characterization of Potential Manganese Nodule Processing Rejects
Abating Pollution From Lead Tailings Piles in Southeast Missouri
Environmental Needs in Strategic Minerals Production
Borehole Mining Cavities for Disposal of Radioactive Mine Waste
Survey of Foundry Wastes in Southeastern United States to Identify Environmental Hazards
Turbidity Control of Placer Mining Effluents
Dewatering and Detoxification Technology
Pyrometallurgical Technology
Control of Radioactive Accessory Minerals in Phosphate Flotation Tailings
Petrographic Characterization
Control of Leachable Accessory Elements From Waste Ferrous Slags
Reclamation of Tailings in Sub-Alpine Environments
Mined Land Restoration Technical Developments
Weathering and Mined Land Reclamation
Reprocessing Uranium Tailings to Facilitate Reclamation
Information Center for Subsidence Data Technology Control Activities
Feasibility of the Development of a Precise Mine Blast Initiation Subsidence System
Potential Environmental Problems Caused by Use of Vanadium
Environmental Constraints for Quarry Operators in an Urban Environment
Environmental Assessment of Ocean Mining Technology
Use of a Baffled Rotating Tubular Reactor in the Flocculation Dewatering of Florida Phosphate Clay Wastes
Design Engineering of a Burnout Control System for a Coal Waste Bank Fire
Containment Pond Liner Material Testing
Improved Crowd Limit Switches and Greenhorns for Electric Shovels
Demonstration of Underground Disposal of Coal Mining Wastes in an Active Mine
Treatment of Mine Drainage From Abandoned Mines by Biological Iron Oxidation and Limestone Neutralization
Study and Evaluation of Geologic Site Investigations for Tunnels

Field Test for Environmental Disposal of Mill Tailings in Backfill
Monitoring of a Phosphate Mining Area in Central Florida Using Landsat Satellite Data
Monitoring of Ground Water in the Tucson Copper Mining District
Pillar Design in Vertical Crater Retreat Mining
Technology for Control of Environmental Noise From Off-Road Haul Trucks
Determine Effectiveness of Dust Controls for Unpaved Mine Roads
Dust Control on Active Tailings Ponds
Determine the Impact of Longwall Mining on the Hydrological Balance

Minerals and Materials Research

FY 1985

During FY 1985, the following 17 projects were started:

High-Temperature, High-Pressure Corrosion Resistant Materials
High-Quality Titanium Nitride Powder Production
Recovery of Sulfur From Phosphogypsum Wastes
Chemistry of Halide Emissions From Metallurgical Processes
Ferrosilicon From Iron Ore Tailings
Recovery of Silicon Carbide From Waste Sludges
Atmospheric Corrosion of Structural Materials
Basic Studies of Minerals Sulfidation Partitioning to Enhance Critical Metal Recovery
Processing Low-Grade Manganese Resources
Smelting of Sulfide Concentrates With a Calcium Ferrite Slag
Solvent Extraction of Complex Leach Solutions
Mineral Beneficiation By Sonic Separation
Strategic Metals Recovery From Marginal Resources
Phosphate Recovery Using an Acid-Alcohol Leaching Technique
Characterization of Ocean Floor Minerals
Catalysts and Catalyzed Systems in Hydrometallurgy
Technology for Reducing Iron Ore to Pig Iron

FY 1984

During FY 1984, the following 29 projects were started:

Chemical Separation Processes for Complex Ores
High-Pressure Processing of Complex Ores
Selective Dielectric Heating of Ore Minerals
Short-Pulse Dielectric Heating of Minerals
Beneficiation of Ultrafine Sulfides
Basic Heap-Leaching Chemistry
Molten Metal Reaction Media
Improved Arc-Stability in Electric Furnace Steelmaking
Beneficiation of Slightly Soluble Minerals
Direct Electrowinning of Gold
New Base-Metal Leach Systems
Beneficiation of Oxide Ores
Improved Vibration Damping Materials for Minerals Processing Applications
Gallium Recovery From High-Volume Wastes
Molten Metal Filtration Technology
Recovery of High-Purity Arsenic From High-Volume Wastes
Basic Phase Relationships in Iron-Base Alloys
Critical Metals Recovery From Titanium Processing Wastes

Ferrous Scrap Recycling Technology
Preparation of Tungsten Carbide From the Halide Phase
Upgrading and Recycling Spent Acid From Scrap Batteries
Chromium Recovery Using Coupled-Transport and Ion-Exchange
Titanium Nitride-Nickel Hard Metals
Strength Development in By-Product Phosphogypsum
Production and Testing of Chromium-Free Heat-Treatable Alloy Steel
Titanium Chlorination Solid Wastes
Fundamentals of Electroplated Composites to Facilitate Metal Joining
Electrochemical Elucidation of Corrosion Phenomena and Roles of Various Anions in Film Formation on Fe-Cr-Mo-Ni Alloys in Aqueous Media
Alumina and Byproducts From Alunite

FY 1983

During FY 1983, the following 21 projects were started:

Minerals and Metal Recovery in Fine Particulate Systems
Powder-Metallurgy Prepared Filters for Corrosive Process Streams
Solvent Extraction Fundamentals
Coalescence Mechanisms of Oxide Coated Molten Metals
Recovery of Byproduct Cobalt and Nickel From Zinc Processing Liquors
Fundamentals of Acid Pickling Processes
Dielectric Separation of Minerals
Strategic Metal Provenance-Correlation With Mill and Smelter Product Analysis
Recycling Zircon From Investment Casting Molds
Protective Coatings of Electrodeposited Copper-Nickel Alloys
Metal-Gas Reactions in Thermal Plasmas
Biologically-Assisted Mineral Processing
Dehydration of Aluminum Chloride Hexahydrate
Nondestructive Evaluation of Ceramic and Rapidly Solidified Alloys Materials and Joints
Joining of Silicon Nitride Based Ceramics
Joining of Rapidly Solidified Alloys
Improved Leaching Techniques
Solvent Extraction Kinetics
Treatment of Mineral Processing Wastewater
Substitution and Conservation Technologies for Critical Metals in Bearing and Components for Equipment Used in Material Extraction and Processing
Electrochemistry Research Needs for Minerals and Primary Materials Processing

FY 1982

During FY 1982, the following 49 projects were started:

Purification of Mineral Processing Waste Water for Reuse
High Temperature Thermodynamics and Kinetics
Recovery and Reuse of Chlorine From Ferric Chloride
Foundry Charge Materials Chemistry
Critical Metals Recovery From Superalloy Scrap by Formation of Intermetallic Compounds
Carbonyl Recovery of Critical Metals and Minerals
Hardfacing Alloys Containing Minimal Critical Metals

Corrosion of Grinding Media
Recovery of Fluorite From Marginal Resources
Improved Precious Metals Recovery Systems
Titanium Recovery From Domestic Perovskite Ores
Critical Metals Recovery From Grinding Wastes
Recovery of Cobalt and Nickel From Spent Copper-Leach Solutions
Vapor Phase Preparation of Titanium Alloy Powder
Surface Nitriting for Corrosion Protection of Pump and Valve Components
Fractionation of Metal Chloride Mixtures
Extraction of Alumina From Coal Ash and Shale
Extraction of Critical Metals From Domestically Available Resources Using Plasma Arcs
Surface Alloying of Iron-Base Castings
Utilization of Waste Containing Zinc for Electrogalvanizing
Resistance of Silicate Glass Fibers
Research Communition Processes and Simulation
Preparation of Asbestos Substitute Multistrand Glass Fibers
Metals to Replace Platinum in the Making of Crucibles
Characterization of Metal Hydroxy Silicate Polymer Dispersants and Their Effect on Flotation
Low Temperature Rapid Solidification Technology for Ceramics
Chemical Vapor Deposited Coatings for Valve Components
Wear of Mining Equipment
Solubility of Metal Salts in Acidic Chloride Systems
Assessment of Critical Metals in Waste Catalysts
Analysis of Processes for Extracting Manganese From Domestic Ores
Alkali Resistance of Silicate Glass Fibers
Phosphate Bonding of Refractories Detoxication of Arsenic
Substitution of Platinum Metal Crucibles Used in the Glass Industry
Use of Ultrafine Limestone, Dolomite, and Coke or Coal as Bentonite Substitutes
Alloys to Resist Hydrogen Embrittlement
Dispersion-Strengthened Alloys to Reduce Critical Material Needs
Development of a Salt-Free Aluminum Remelting Process
Precipitation Chemistry
Thermodynamics and Kinetics of Cobalt Reactions
Separation and Recovery of Cobalt From Hydrometallurgy Solution by Ion Exchange
Recovery of Critical and Strategic Minerals From Western Copper Ores
Critical Mineral Substitutes in Refractories
Critical Metals Recovery From Grinding Wastes
Byproduct Minerals Recovery From Tar Sand Residues
Mercury Recovery as Byproduct of Precious Metals Ore Processing
Develop High-Volume End Uses From Phosphate Fertilizer Processing Waste
A Technical Review of the State-of-the-Art and Experimental Methodology for Disposal of Florida Phosphate Slimes
Continuous Dielectric Separation of Minerals

FY 1981

During FY 1981, the following 52 projects were started:

Carbochlorination of Domestic Clay
Sample Analysis of Alaskan Critical Mineral Deposits
Comminution Principles
Metals Recovery From Copper Smelter Flue Dusts
Improved Efficiency Anode Technology

Chemical Methods for Producing Refractory Grade Bauxite Substitutes
Soda Ash and Alumina Recovery From Dawsonite-Bearing Oil Shale
Miniplant Evaluation of Zirconium-Hafnium Separation Technology
Development of Domestic Resources for Refractories
Development of Domestic Resources for Alumina Refractories
Kinetics and Mechanisms of Key Metallurgical Reactions
Refractory-Grade Bauxite Substitutes
Research on Comminution Processes and Simulation
Small-Scale Detinning of Municipal Solid Waste Magnetics
Flotation Machine and Froth Characteristics
Substitution of Platinum Metal Crucibles Used in the Glass Industry
Development of Chromium-Free Grades of Constructional Alloy Steels
Chromium Recovery From Tanning Wastes by Pyrolysis and Sulfuric Acid Leaching
Determination of Molecular Form Activity and Activity-Coefficients of Arsenic, Bismuth, and Selenium Copper Metallurgical Slags
Kinetics of the Dissolution of Galena With Ferric Chloride
Modeling and Computer Control of a Flotation Cell
Reduction of Iron Ore by Sulfur-Bearing or Medium Btu Gases
Assessment of Critical Metals in Wastes Catalysts
Definition of Problems in Solution Mining and Hydrometallurgy
Conversion of Mineral Wastes to Glass and Glass-Ceramic Products
Fundamentals of Chromite Flotation
Chemical and Physical Enhancement of Domestic Chromites
Critical Mineral Resource Appraisal
Experimental Electrolysis
Modifications of Mineral Processing Wastes
Leaching of Bauxite With Oxygen and Ferric Chloride as Oxidants
Characterization and Beneficiation of Sedimentary Phosphates
Standard Reference Materials
Tracking Tramp Elements in Scrap
Control of Hazardous Alkalies From Cement Kiln Dusts
Accessory Mineral Distribution in Lead Smelting
Thermodynamic Data for Accessory Minerals
Inorganic Grouts--Materials Study
Analytical Methods for Measurement and Characterization of Airborne Particulates
Alumina Extraction From Anthracite Culm With Energy Recovery
Evaluation of Ceramic and Refractory-Grade Raw Materials in Alabama Gibbsite in Saprolites of East Central Alabama
Energy Conservation in Mining Operations
Feasibility of Aluminum Sparking Control-Prevention Measures
Characterization of Airborne and Waterborne Toxic Elements
Mine Support Wall Materials Testing
Electrolytic Recycling of Scrap Batteries
Control of Water Pollution by Removing Silicon Carbide From Granite Sludges
Environmental Needs in Strategic Minerals Productions
Cleanup and Recycle Technology for Mine and Mill Wastes
Environmental Control of Mineral Processing Reagents
Surface Restoration of Minerals Processing Wastes
Control of Radioactive Accessory Minerals in Florida Phosphate Flotation Tailings

Question: Would you provide the same information for FY 1985 and projected "new starts" for 1986?

Answer: The list of research projects that were started in FY 1985 is contained in the answer to the previous question. At this time, although the broad areas of research are known, final decisions at the project level have not been made for FY 1986; therefore, "new starts" for 1986 can not be provided at the project level.

Question: I understand the necessity of being a good soldier within the Administration, however, I would like to know what your original FY 1986 budget request for the Bureau of Mines was within the Department, and, also what was the Department's request to the Office of Management and Budget?

Answer: The Bureau's budget request to the Secretary of the Interior was $160,321,000; to the Office of Management and Budget, it was $131,109,000.

Question: Would you please supply for the Committee's records a statement on how the Bureau of Mines' research program would best utilize another $27 million if the Congress were to appropriate such a sum without specific direction?

Answer: A $27 million increase in the Bureau of Mines' research program would provide for the following:

1. Mining Research - Intensify efforts in recovery of critical and strategic minerals, emphasizing in situ mining technology and seabed mining; reinstate health-related research in selected areas, including research on diesel emissions; reinstate or accelerate safety hazard reduction research, including methane control, and ground control research; and increase efforts in acid mine drainage and subsidence prediction and control.
2. Minerals and Materials Research - Additional research on techniques to recover chromium, cobalt, and nickel; and additional research efforts in extractive metallurgy technology, and materials technology.

We assure you that the activities funded within the President's 1986 Budget request represent our assessment of the highest priority work for the Bureau. While additional work could be accomplished with additional funds, the research noted above was not included in our budget because it was viewed as being of lower priority. We continue to recommend the President's FY 1986 Budget level as a sufficient amount for the Bureau's programs.

Question: Would you also provide a statement on how the Bureau of Mines research program would be modified by a funding increase of $56 million?

Answer: In addition to the work noted in the previous answer, an increase of $56 million would provide for:

1. Mining Research - Increased research in health engineering technology, including respirable dust and noise control; increased research in safety hazard reduction, including ground control and improved

safety of explosives; additional acid mine drainage control research; and increased research in areas of mining technology.

2. Minerals and Materials Research - Additional research primarily on strategic and critical minerals, including titanium, chromium, manganese and cobalt.

We assure you that the activities funded within the President's 1986 Budget request represent our assessment of the highest priority work for the Bureau. While additional work could be accomplished with additional funds, the research noted above was not included in our budget because it was viewed as being of lower priority. We continue to recommend the President's FY 1986 Budget level as a sufficient amount for the Bureau's programs.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI

Question: What can you tell me about a process of mining copper called, "solution mining," that is, pumping water out of drill holes?

Answer: Solution mining, or in situ mining as it is commonly called in copper recovery operations, is a mining method where leach solutions are injected from the surface into an ore body in its original geologic setting. The leach solution dissolves the soluble minerals in the ore which are then pumped to the surface for processing. In situ mining is a broad term that describes both "true" in situ mining which recovers unmined underground deposits from a surface operation using drill holes to inject and recover the leach solutions, and the "modified" in situ technique that is used to increase resource recovery from previously mined operations where mineral values still remain in the deposit after underground mining is completed.

"True" in situ mining has a number of important advantages over conventional open-pit methods. There is no major surface disturbance with this technology; it is potentially safer, less energy intensive, and affects the environment in fewer ways than conventional methods. In situ mining has the potential to bring currently uneconomic, low-grade deposits into production at today's copper prices.

Question: Are there any copper deposits in the United States that could be dissolved or recovered by using this process? If so, where? How large are these resources?

Answer: Yes, the traditional copper producing states of Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah all have deposits that are prime candidates for in situ mining methods. Arizona alone has at least two billion tons of 0.4 percent copper ore with the potential for recovery by in situ mining methods. There are currently two operations in Arizona that are recovering copper by modified in situ leaching methods. The Lakeshore and the Miami Mines are recovering copper by in situ mining of previously block caved (underground mined) areas. A third operation, the San Manuel Mine, is actively pursuing plans to implement a modified in situ leach program to recover copper in the caved oxide materials located over the main sulfide ore body. While none of these are true in situ mining operations, i.e., recovery of mineral values from an unmined deposit from the surface, they do present a means to economically recover mineral values not recovered by underground mining methods. In addition, most active Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah copper operations have a heap leaching copper recovery circuit in their processing plants or have copper oxides that are amenable to recovery by leaching technology. An estimated 6.6 million short tons of copper is contained in Arizona oxide deposits and approximately 20 million short tons of copper is contained in mixed sulfide-oxide deposits, located in Arizona. An additional 7.2 million short tons of copper is estimated to be contained in oxide resources in other Western states. In addition, because the in situ mining method can be used at both large and small deposits, there are significant reserves in presently uneconomic smaller deposits that could be mined by in situ methods.

In-situ mining of copper has generally been limited to oxide ores. Sulfide copper minerals are generally much more difficult to leach. Sulfide mineral deposits, such as the common porphyry copper deposits, are also much more impermeable than oxide mineral deposits, inhibiting the circulation and recovery of leach solutions.

Question: Are we speaking of sizeable amounts of copper that could be recovered by this procedure?

Answer: Yes. We are not privy to all ore reserve estimates but believe the quantity is in excess of 25 million short tons of copper. Since 1980 copper production from heap and dump leach operations have accounted for 15 to 20 percent of Arizona's total copper production. The trend is for increased usage of leaching technology in general and in situ leaching in particular because of the relatively low production costs associated with this method.

Question: Is this a technology that has any future?

Answer: Yes. In situ mining has potential for recovering certain forms of copper, uranium, gold, and other mineral commodities.

Question: Has the Bureau or anyone else done any appreciable research on "solution mining?" If not, why not?

Answer: The Bureau has long recognized the potential of solution mining and the need for research to overcome the technical obstacles limiting the use of this new mining method. The Bureau began research in this area in 1972, first concentrating on advancing blasting technology to improve in situ copper leaching efficiency. From 1977 to 1983, the Bureau's effort focused on improving technology and restoration methods for the recovery of uranium by in situ mining. More recently the Bureau's program has emphasized a more fundamental research effort related to fluid flow in rock, to understand the in situ leaching process and to conceptualize advanced in situ mining systems.

Several of the major copper companies have conducted limited, site specific in situ mining research. In the early 1970's, Kennecott had major research program to develop in situ mining technology for its copper deposit near Safford, Arizona. The Kennecott research was discontinued because of unresolved technical obstacles such as sustaining an adequate concentration of copper in the recovered solutions; confining the leach solutions within the ore body; and a depressed copper market. Ranchers Exploration and Development Company, Phelps Dodge Corporation, Anaconda Minerals Company, and Cyprus Mines Corporation have done in situ research but it was site specific for the development of a particular deposit. Modified in situ mining is being conducted at the Lakeshore and Miami mines in Arizona.

Question: Assuming adequate technology can be developed, is it possible that in situ mining of copper could be carried out more economically than the present method of operating U. S. open pit copper mines?

Answer: The mining of copper by in situ methods could be more economical compared to present open pit mining methods if technical obstacles to achieving an acceptable percent of copper recovery can be overcome. In situ leaching would have basic cost advantages because it does not require the loading, hauling and crushing of ore, moving and storage of waste materials, and extensive milling operations that conventional surface and underground mining require.

Question: Has the Bureau sponsored any research and development in this field in the past? Is further R & D required? Do you presently have any funds budgeted to continue these R & D efforts. If not, what would it cost to test the process at some particular site? What kind of research would this entail?

Answer: Since the early 1970's, the Bureau has augmented its in situ research effort with numerous cooperative agreements with industry to help advance this technology. Currently, the Bureau is conducting long-term investigations of the technical obstacles which must be resolved before field tests could be undertaken. It is planned that these investigations will continue over the next several years at the current level of funding of approximately $500K per year. No demonstration projects are planned at this time. If it were determined that a demonstration project would be appropriate, the planned laboratory tests would still have to be completed before starting any small scale pilot tests and later pre-commercial stage demonstration to prove technical feasibility. Estimating the future costs of such small-scale pilot tests and pre-commercial stage demonstrations is not possible at this time because the costs would depend on the outcome of the laboratory investigations aimed at overcoming currently known technical obstacles.

Question: In your view, could in situ leaching prove to have fewer adverse environmental effects than present recovery methods? Please explain the environmental benefits and/or concerns relative to solution mining.

Answer: In situ copper mining has the potential to be safer, less energy intensive, and have fewer environmental effects than conventional technology. For example, there are no tailings disposal areas developed by in situ methods, and no open pits or dumps would be created. Since the copper is in solution and ready for modern hydrometallurgy techniques, no smelting or refining would be required.

The biggest technical concerns with in situ mining are the ability to recover and contain the leach solution so as to prevent groundwater contamination and to sustain adequate metal concentrations in the recovered solution. A significant portion of recent Bureau research has addressed this problem for both copper and uranium. The objective of this research is to contain the leach solutions within the mineralized zone during in situ and to flush the zone free of leach solutions at the conclusion of mining in order to minimize the impact on the quality of the surrounding groundwaters and maximize resource recovery.

Question: Are there any known mineral deposits in Southern Arizona that might lend themselves to in situ leaching?

Answer: The copper resources of Southern Arizona have the greatest potential for advancing in situ mining technology. Large scale "oxide" deposits are appropriate for advancing this technology in copper by using modified in situ technology to recover copper from Noranda's Lakeshore Mine, Inspiration's Miami Mine, Newmont's San Manuel Mine, Phelps Dodge's Safford Mine, ASARCO's Casa Grande Mine, and the Hanna-Getty Oil Joint Venture at Casa Grande. In addition to copper, other Arizona mineral deposits such as gold, silver, and uranium may lend themselves to in situ mining methods.

Question: Could you provide for the record an estimate of the cost of the recovery of copper per pound by solution mining versus open pit mining?

Answer: It is very difficult to estimate the costs of a commercial scale true in situ mining operation; however, if the technology were developed and R&D costs not included, the Bureau believes that the costs of recovery of copper per pound by true in situ mining would be 25 to 30 percent less than by open pit mining. In situ mining technology has the potential to be competitive at today's copper prices.

Question: What is the likelihood of the transferral of knowledge from other applications or techniques in the movement of fluids?

Answer: The transferral of advanced knowledge from other applications and the evaluation of techniques to in situ mining has been an ongoing and integral part of the Bureau's research program. For example, the Bureau has utilized advanced oil field drilling and completion technology in its research, which resulted in five Bureau patents. In addition, results of this research have potential applications in other areas. Research on the movement of fluid through fractured crystalline materials would have potential application to the radioactive waste disposal problem. Results obtained through Bureau research on in situ mining could be used in conjunction with research results from other government agencies and private industries to gain an understanding of fluid flow in mineral deposits. Information gained from understanding and controlling fluid movement in rock could have significant and direct application for reducing mine dewatering problems in metal, non-metal and coal mining operations. There is also a significant potential for the development of advanced geophysical techniques to locate fluids in fractured rock which would have direct application to the detection and location of fluid movement in hazardous waste dumps.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DALE BUMPERS

Question: I am encouraged by the work of the Bureau of Mines in the area of health and safety technology. Although, I strongly feel that all Federal programs must share the burden of reducing the budget deficit, I question the $9.3 million reduction in the Bureau's Health and Safety Technology program. What health and safety programs will be delayed or eliminated as a result of this reduction in FY 1986 funding?

Answer: Reductions in FY 1986 funding for health and safety research programs have resulted from the following work being brought to an orderly conclusion or delayed in favor of higher priority research.

Health Engineering Technology

Respirable Dust FY 1986 Decrease: $-2,179,000

Bureau research on methods to suppress respirable dust will be extended for two additional years. Since the majority of coal mines are now in compliance with Federal respirable dust standards, it is considered that some of the Bureau's dust suppression research may be delayed to allow completion of higher priority research on control of respirable dusts containing silica. Federal funding to support the Generic Center for Respirable Dust will be discontinued.

Noise Control FY 1986 Decrease: $-43,000

The decrease will delay evaluation of noise attenuation provided by hearing protectors. This research is of lower priority than noise suppression because reducing the noise in the mine is more effective than developing protective devices that miners may choose not to use.

Industrial Hygiene FY 1986 Decrease: $-1,348,000

Research in the following areas will be completed in FY 1985: the development of ways to reduce the gaseous contaminants emitted from diesel engines operating underground; the assessment of alternative power sources which exhibit pollution-free operation; and the evaluation of monitoring instrumentation and assessment of its suitability for use in mines. Further research on diesel exhaust contaminants is considered of lower priority than other areas of health and safety because studies by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) over the past few years have not found any major adverse health effects in miners exposed to diesel engine exhausts.

Radiation Hazards FY 1986 Decrease: $-525,000

Research to predict radon decay products concentrations for various ventilation parameters and investigations to develop guidelines for the use of personal exposure measurements methods will be concluded in FY 1985 and the results published. Radiation research is considered to have low priority and is being concluded because there are now only two underground uranium mines operating in the United States and these are able to comply with Federal radiation standards.

Ventilation FY 1986 Decrease: $-368,000

Research in the following areas will be concluded in FY 1985 and the results published: basic aerodynamic studies for preventing hazardous methane buildups in oil shale mines and other mines with large entries; and research to cool hot mines to avoid heat related health problems for the mine workers.

Safety Hazard Reduction

Ground Control FY 1986 Decrease: $-941,000

The decrease will curtail research examining roof support systems and waste stability. Since research of roof support systems is being conducted by the private sector, only limited supplemental research by the Bureau may be required in this area in the future. Research on waste stability is being decreased because underground backfill disposal of waste material is now a mature technology being used by the industry.

Industrial Hazards FY 1986 Decrease: $-1,760,000

Research into illumination and communication systems will be concluded in FY 1985 and the results published, including research to develop and evaluate an advanced mine telemetry system; research to design and develop a second generation, intrinsically safe mine monitoring system (ISMMS); and research to design and test system packaging for a fiber optic lighting system. Illumination research is being concluded because the major problems have been solved and mines are much better illuminated than they were when the Bureau initiated this research. Communications and monitoring technology for mines is now commercially available and research to improve this technology is being conducted by the private sector.

Methane Control FY 1986 Decrease: $-1,509,000

Research in methane control technology will be concluded in FY 1985. This includes: gas emissions research for salt, oil shale and potash mines; and petrographic research related to developing an indirect method for determining the gas content of coal. Methane drainage technology developed by the Bureau under this program has been demonstrated successfully and is being used by mining companies.

Postdisaster Survival and Rescue FY 1986 Decrease: $-1,035,000

Research in the following areas will be concluded in FY 1985: research related to physiology of the use of breathing apparatus; and an evaluation of systems and strategies applicable to postdisaster location, communication, and rescue. The Bureau has successfully developed and tested breathing apparatus and post disaster location and communication systems. These are now available to the mining industry. Thus, this research area has much lower priority than it had in past years.

Systems Engineering FY 1986 Decrease: $-52,000

This decrease will delay research to develop information on the demographics of the entire mine workforce.

Question: Research in respirable dust is a cost effective program that will save the Federal Government millions of dollars in future compensation payments. Does your budget provide adequate funding to continue this research at the optimum pace?

Answer: The proposed funding will be adequate to address the Bureau's research in respirable dust. Since coal mining companies are not having difficulty complying with the dust standards when silica dust is not found in the mine air, the current focus of the program is principally in the area of silica dust control. Nearly 95% of the room and pillar operations and 85% of the longwall operations are in compliance with dust standards when silica dust is not found. The $1,298,000 appropriated to the Bureau's respirable dust program in FY 1985 will involve a 2-year program to develop new concepts to control silica dust. The National Coal Study conducted by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health shows the prevalence of "black lung" disease among coal workers to have decreased from 8% in 1972-73 to 5% in 1978. An update of this National Coal Study is currently being conducted. Preliminary analysis of the data indicate that although the "black lung" benefits are continuing to increase, the incidence of the disease in present miners may be decreasing.

Question: I believe that the Federal Government has a role in research programs focusing on mining technology if they are basic or generic in nature. I also believe that applied research of a developmental or commercial nature is a role for the private sector. Approximately what percentage of the Bureau's research budget is directed toward basic versus applied research?

Answer: The Bureau of Mines has been redirecting its research efforts toward basic research and away from applied research and development projects. In fiscal year 1984, the Bureau's research budget was 37% basic research, 52% applied research, and 11% development. In fiscal year 1985, 50% is being spent on basic research, 47% on applied research, and 3% on development. The budget proposed for fiscal year 1986 would be 51% basic research and 49% applied research.

Question: What emphasis does the Bureau place on shifting the burden of applied research to the private sector?

Answer: The Bureau selects its research projects consistent with Administration policy to "concentrate on long-term, high-risk, high potential payoff projects with the best chance for wide generic application to materials problems and increased productivity." This policy has led to increased emphasis on basic research efforts and phasing out of developmental work as it is completed or reaches a stage where it is appropriate for the private sector to complete the final develcpmment of the technology or equipment to produce marketable commercial products. Applied research is defined as: "Systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met." Applied research projects which follow the policy guidance stated above still represent a major part of the Bureau's total research efforts.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McClure. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 p.m., Thursday, April 18, 1985, when we will review the fiscal year 1986 budget for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Mr. Horton. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 3:25, p.m., Tuesday, April 16, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Thursday, April 18.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2:15 p.m., in room SD-138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McClure and Bumpers.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

STATEMENT OF JOHN AGRESTO, ACTING CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES AND ACTING CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

ACCOMPANIED BY:

BRUCE M. CARNES, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET, AND ACTING DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

THOMAS S. KINGSTON, ACTING ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN FOR PROGRAMS

JASON HALL, CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON OFFICER

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McCLURE. This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget estimates for the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts. We will begin with the Humanities. And let me express at the outset my apologies to all those who are interested that the brevity of this hearing this afternoon is not going to underscore my own interests. At 3:30, we have a full Appropriations Committee meeting dealing with the issue of aid to the Contras. Somehow, I got saddled with some responsibility in that area, which already has taken some of my time and will necessarily take some of my time this afternoon.

The fiscal year 1986 budget request for NEH totals $126 million, a decrease of $13,478,000 below fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date.

Mr. Agresto, we welcome your appearance before the subcommittee today. Of course, your full opening statement will be placed in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN AGRESTO

It is a pleasure to appear before you and this subcommittee on behalf of the fiscal year 1986 budget proposal of the National Endowment for the Humanities. We believe this budget will enable the Endowment to continue to occupy a position of national leadership in advancing education, scholarship, and public understanding and appreciation of the humanities in the United States.

When he testified before the subcommittee last year, then Chairman William J. Bennett described the principles that guide the Endowment and all its grant programs. He said that any project we support with tax dollars must be of demonstrable excellence and squarely in the disciplines of the humanities. If in research, it should be rigorous and significant; if in education, it should foster genuine intellectual engagement with the best work in the humanities; and if in general audience programming, it should lead to a deeper understanding of the heritage of our Nation and of civilization itself. Dr. Bennett said that national leadership means more than just responsible grantmaking. It also means speaking out—clearly, persuasively, and persistently—on behalf of the humanities, of their importance to the Nation, and of the very highest standards for scholarship, education, and general audience programs.

Let me assure you and the American people that the Endowment still holds to these principles and we will continue to do so. We are not, however, content merely to rest on our laurels. And we will not be complacent. For fiscal year 1986 we are proposing a major initiative to address the critical state of the Nation's deteriorating research materials. With the creation of a new Office of Preservation, the Endowment seeks a partnership with the private sector that will provide national leadership in coordinating efforts at the regional, State, and local levels, as well as provide grant funds to preserve important collections of books, newspapers, photographs, and films—the record of our cultural inheritance. We are requesting $5 million for preservation in fiscal year 1986. Although preservation is a new line item in the budget, it should be noted that many of the new office's functions and much of its funds will be transferred from existing preservation efforts within the Endowment, with additional funds gained through savings from administrative efficiencies.

Before turning to other aspects of our budget proposal, I wish to report briefly on the results of Dr. Bennett's study group on the humanities in higher education. Last year Chairman Bennett explained that the group's purpose was to take stock of the current state of undergraduate teaching and learning in the humanities, and make recommendations for strengthening the place of the humanities in the college curriculum. The 31 distinguished men and women who comprised the study group held three spirited and stimulating meetings. Their views formed the basis of Dr. Bennett's report of last November, "To Reclaim a Legacy." The report charged that educators have "given up the great task of transmitting a culture to its rightful heirs," and recommended that "the Nation's colleges and universities reshape their undergraduate curricula based on a clear vision of what constitutes an educated person, and on the study of history, philosophy, languages, and literature."

"To Reclaim a Legacy" struck a responsive chord with both the public and academe. Hundreds of newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations across the country covered the report, and we have received some 3,000 letters requesting copies. Since it was issued, the report has become a touchstone in the efforts of colleges and universities to reassess their educational purpose and achieve curricular reform. In a recent issue, the Chronicle of Higher Education observed that unlike previous periods of reassessment, this one centers on "the substance and soul of the academic experience," not on the need for more Federal dollars. The Chronicle cited "To Reclaim a Legacy" as a major factor contributing to this new thrust in education reform.

I now turn to the Endowment's plans for fiscal year 1986. We are proposing a budget of $126 million. This amount represents a modest decrease from the 1985 level in recognition of the urgent need to control the growth of Federal spending and reduce the national deficit. We think the budget is a fair one, fully capable of permitting the Endowment to continue to support exemplary work and remain a strong national voice on behalf of the humanities.

We would apply the decrease to definite program funds and challenge grants. Definite program funds are divided approximately equally among the five major divisions, reflecting our view that each of their purposes is equal in importance. In fiscal year 1986 we propose to increase Treasury funds' share of total program funds. Along with challenge grants, Treasury funds are the Endowment's chief mechanism for stimulating private giving, a high priority for the next fiscal year. The challenge grants level would be reduced because of a reduction in commitments; we would make the same number of new grants in 1986 as we did in 1985.

In fiscal year 1986, our goal for the Division of General Programs will be to foster public engagement with serious, high quality programs in the humanities. We will continue to emphasize projects that translate masterworks in the humanities into first-rate media productions, as well as humanities projects in libraries that draw upon books and other library resources for reading and discussion. In the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, we will again offer the popular summer seminars for secondary school teachers, which have received an enthusiastic response from teachers and principals across the Nation. Travel to collections, offered for the first time in 1984, will be extended through next year. This program provides scholars with small sums of money that enable them to gain access to vital research facilities and collections.

The Division of Education Programs will remain committed to identifying and supporting exemplary efforts in elementary through undergraduate education that can serve as models for other schools, school systems, colleges and universities. Given modest funding and the belief that education is properly the business of States, communities, and private groups, we see this approach as the best way for NEH to improve humanities education. Next year we propose to support humanities instruction in elementary and secondary schools at a level reduced from the previous year's, but still sufficient to fund a wide range of outstanding demonstration projects. We intend to continue with increased emphasis our initiative on improving the preparation of teachers in the humanities, which seeks to strengthen the intellectual base of preservice training of elementary and secondary teachers in the humanities. The Central Disciplines in Undergraduate Education Program also will be continued, providing support for model projects in undergraduate humanities education.

Through its guidelines, the Division of Research Programs will stress our intention to fund only those projects of strong intellectual merit and lasting significance. I should point out that the decrease in funding for the Access Program is caused by the transfer of preservation and U.S. newspapers projects to the Office of Preservation. Funding for nonpreservation activities will be maintained at the previous level, and we will continue in fiscal year 1986 to make research resources more accessible to scholars through support of bibliographies, catalogs, and collections surveys.

In State programs, the Endowment will continue its efforts to improve the quality, strengthen the educational merit, and ensure the centrality of the humanities in all regrants made by State councils. We plan to continue an agencywide initiative, begun in 1982, to mark the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Although the initiative will be concentrated in general programs, all divisions will fund projects that encourage study and public understanding of the history and significance of the U.S. Constitution.

I would be happy now to respond to your questions.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator McClure. If you would introduce those with you at the witness table, we will then proceed with the questions.

Mr. Agresto. Thank you, Senator. To my left is Bruce Carnes, Director of the Office of Planning and Budget, and also the Acting Director of Administration; to my right is Tom Kingston, who is the Acting Assistant Chairman for Programs; and behind me is Jason Hall, our congressional liaison officer.

Senator McClure. Thank you, sir. I guess I would be remiss—I know I would be remiss if I didn't note at the outset of this hearing, the contributions made by the former Chairman, Bill Bennett, with whom we had a good working relationship and whom I admire greatly. He made great contributions of focusing the attention of both the public and the Endowment itself on the declining role of the humanities in education. He has done a great service and, of course, we wish him well in his new post as Secretary of the Department of Education.

With respect to the new Chairman for NEH, it appears that the President's recommendation of Mr. Curran has generated a great deal of debate.

Have the confirmation hearings been scheduled?

Mr. AGRESTO. No; not yet, sir. We checked today, and nothing has been scheduled yet.

NOTIFYING CONGRESS OF PROGRAM CHANGES

Senator McCLURE. One of the concerns expressed by this subcommittee over the years is a tendency on the part of both endowments to be very responsive to the concerns and interests of the chairman and advisory councils when it comes to establishing new programs or abolishing others without necessarily requesting approval of the Appropriations Committee or, in some cases, even advising us of proposed or planned programmatic shifts.

As this subcommittee is not responsible for the confirmation of the new chairman, we will not attempt to discern his views at this time. Once a new chairman has been installed and has had the opportunity to become familiar with the Endowment, we would ask though that any significant changes in emphasis which would depart from those activities outlined in the justification be brought to our attention.

At the appropriate time, will you pass this request on to the new chairman?

Mr. AGRESTO. Absolutely. We recognize your interest in this area, and we certainly will.

Senator McCLURE. It's the only way I know to have a regularized budget process in which we have any input at all. If the program is to change after your justification comes up and we have no notice, we have no opportunity at all to affect that program. I think both the program—I'm certain, the congressional support for the program would suffer.

CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION AUTHORITY

As part of the reauthorization bill, which has been forwarded to Congress, the Endowment requests authority to fund construction projects. Under current law, NEH funds may be used for renovation only, although renovation is rather broadly defined in that the guidelines require only that an addition be attached to an existing structure and that new construction not increase the total square footage by more than 100 percent.

In the past 3 years, approximately $7 million in Endowment challenge grants has been used for renovation. Why have you determined that the existing authority is insufficient?

Mr. AGRESTO. Senator, in point of fact, the $7 million does cover grants that truly involve renovation.

Further, we used to have construction authority. We had it until 1980, but we lost it in the Reauthorization Act of 1980. We think this was inadvertent since the Arts Endowment retained construction authority through this period up to the present day, and our bill simply asks to restore the authority back into the Challenge Grant Program to make construction awards.

Senator MCCLURE. Are you saying that you think the suggestion for legislation would change nothing?

Mr. AGRESTO. No; in fact, the current authority is, in some ways, insufficient insofar as there may be a few instances where an institution would need to construct a new facility in order to improve its ability to attain a high level of quality in humanities programming. I do not think, however, that this would be a crucial enactment.

Senator MCCLURE. What is your estimate of the total amount the Endowment would provide annually for renovation and new construction projects if this additional authority were provided?

Mr. AGRESTO. Mr. Carnes can speak to that.

Mr. CARNES. Senator, we think that—we estimate that, in 1986, with a budget of $16.5 million, we would spend approximately $2.5 million on renovation, which is the level that we are spending in 1985, and no Federal funds would be used for construction. That would be a stipulation. Only gift funds raised against the Federal dollars would be used for construction; so there would be no Federal funds attached to construction. There would be 10 and 15 grants altogether out of 46 that we expect to offer that would have some kind of renovation or construction component.

Senator MCCLURE. Even though it's not Federal tax money directly, how much money would you anticipate might be spent?

Mr. CARNES. The grantee would have to raise $3 for every $1 that we would offer, and we would estimate that in the neighborhood of $1.5 million.

Senator MCCLURE. The $1.5 million Federal?

Mr. CARNES. Non-Federal.

Senator MCCLURE. Of the non-Federal, $500,000?

Mr. CARNES. Yes, sir; $500,000 of Federal money would be released by the $1.5 million received by the challenge grant recipient. None of the $500,000 in Federal funds would be used for new construction, however. Just to reinforce what Mr. Agresto said, sir, we do not see any need for massive Federal intrusion into the construction business here, but just want to clarify some of the legislative matters pertaining to renovation.

FUNDING FOR MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Senator MCCLURE. The November 1984 issue of Aviso, a monthly newsletter published by the American Association of Museums, indicated that a serious decline in applications for funds available to museums and historical organizations had resulted in the Endowment's providing a third funding cycle after the deadlines established for the first two cycles left surplus balances.

The April 1985 edition stated that the Endowment had extended its grant application deadline from April 29 to June 10 to receive applications from museums and historical organizations.

As you know, in fiscal year 1983, funds were reprogrammed from this activity due to a relatively low number of quality applications received by the Endowment. It appears that we now have a 3-year period in which the supply of funds provided by Congress is greater than the amount requested by organizations for funds in this area.

The budget for fiscal year 1986 proposes a reduction of almost 40 percent in the amount allocated to museums and historical organizations. In view of the experience of the past 3 years, do you feel that this amount is sufficient to meet the requirements of quality applications which will be submitted without having to resort to extended deadlines, or adding an additional round of competition?

Mr. AGRESTO. It is true, sir, that Congress has appropriated more funds for this program in the last few years than warranted by the volume of excellent applications. And special efforts have been made to spend the money allocated.

However, the number of high quality applications to the Museum Program seems to have stabilized so that I'm relatively certain the funds requested for fiscal 1986 will be sufficient to fund all high quality applications without, I trust, resorting to any additional or extended deadlines.

With the amount we are requesting, I am certain we can fund all the excellent and a number of the very good applications that we get in that program.

If I can go on for one second and talk about another program that is quite similar—the Libraries Program—the appropriations for "Humanities projects in libraries" have also tended to be higher than justified by the quality and the quantity of the applications we have received.

And, in fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1984, we requested reprogramming authority from Congress to transfer funds from that program. With the amount of money we are asking both in libraries and in museums for 1986, I am certain all excellent projects can be supported, and no special efforts required.

The truth is also that in asking for a modest amount in these two programs, I would rather come to Congress and say, "We made a mistake, we need more in these programs," than come to Congress repeatedly, and say, "We're embarrassed," or have the constituency of the national library community or the museum community embarrassed—we can't spend this amount of money. I would honestly come to you and say if we needed more.

Senator MCCLURE. Well, obviously, we have been interested enough in the programs to provide more, even though it was not taken up in early high quality applications.

Mr. AGRESTO. That's right. And we have bent over backwards in order to fund them. You have also been very generous with us in funding from this committee at the division level, which would offer us the ability to try to move money where the excellent applications are in the Division of General Programs. In the end, we have not gotten this capability, but this committee has always tried to help us in that regard.

FUNDING FOR STATE PROGRAMS

Senator MCCLURE. The budget request for State programs totals $16,820,000, which is almost exactly 20 percent of the total of the definite program funds. For the past several years there has been an ongoing dispute between the Endowment and the State councils about their fair share of the funds. While 20 percent of the total definite program funds must be provided to the State councils by statute, historically, they have received closer to 22.5 percent of the funds, which, at the level of the total request, would provide about $2.1 million more to the States than envisioned by the budget request.

The States make the argument that due to their matching requirements on regrants, they raise more total funds to support humanities projects; thus, Federal funds go farther. The Endowment position, as I understand it, is that the States fund a far higher proportion of applications received than the Endowment, and that it is generally programs funded by State councils which have raised questions of the political bias of the humanities.

Are there other considerations in this area of which the committee should be aware in determining what portion of the program funds should be made available for State programs?

Mr. AGRESTO. Yes; in our budget request this year, you and the committee will see that we are asking, in fact, for a greater amount of money in State programs than in any other division in the agency. We are asking for more money in State programs. We are putting more money into State programs under this budget that we have submitted than we are asking for money for humanities programs in high schools, colleges and universities, and graduate education combined. We are asking for more money to State programs than we are asking for in films, television, radio, museums and historical organizations, libraries, projects for youth, and projects for adults combined.

We are asking for a good sum of money for State programs. All in all, about 20 percent or $17 million of our funds, as you mentioned, we are requesting for State programs this year. I think that's more than adequate to allow State councils to fund all the quality programs in the humanities.

In addition to that, in our budget request, State programs will get over one-third of our Treasury funds this coming year. And that's over and above the $17 million in definite funds that we have requested. And, again, this is a large, and I think more than sufficient, amount of money.

And to sum up on this, we are, in fact, working closely with the State councils and, insofar as the work of those State councils improves, we may be open in the future to asking for more. But, right now, we do not think that they are so much superior to our other divisions or our other programs that they should get 2, 4 or 5 percent more than the other divisions.

Senator McClure. Following the direction of the Congress, the Endowment budget for fiscal year 1986 shifts $500,000 from programs to administration to cover the cost of Intergovernmental Personnel Act assignments and moves another $550,000 for humanities studies from programs to administration. This decreases the total amount which is used as the base to determine the State share.

If the Endowment is determined to fund the States at no more than 20 percent of the program funds, and taking into consideration the changes in the base used to determine that 20 percent, might it be more appropriate to phase in the reduction rather than having the States absorb a 22-percent reduction in 1 year while total funds to the Endowment would be reduced by less than 10 percent?

Mr. Agresto. The 20-percent figure for State programs of definite funds was in fact Congress' benchmark figure, and it has been ours as well. Any motion in that direction we would take to be good, and we would support any motion in that direction.

SECOND-TIME AWARDS IN CHALLENGE GRANTS

Senator McClure. For several years, the Endowment has been accepting applications for challenge grants from institutions which have previously received a challenge grant. In fiscal year 1984, 13 percent of the challenge grants were awarded to second-time grantees. In fiscal year 1985, 25 percent of the awards were made to second-time grantees.

To place that in a different perspective, in fiscal 1984, there were 67 first-time challenge grants awarded, while during the current year there will only be 35 first-time awards.

In a 2-year period, the number of second-time awards increased by 100 percent, while the number of first-time awards decreased by almost 50 percent.

Do you expect that trend to continue in fiscal year 1986?

Mr. Agresto. It might, although we don't expect the percentage of second-timers to double each year. In fact, what has happened is that the number of second-time awards has not dramatically increased, but the number of quality first-time applications has decreased.

I do think, Senator, that somewhere down the line—perhaps not now, but sometime—we will need a thorough reassessment of this policy.

Senator McClure. Why not now?

Mr. Agresto. I think we are still getting a sufficient, although not great number of quality first-time awards, and within the amount of money we are asking for, I think we can do good.

But at some point down the line we really have to look at the program as a whole.

Senator McClure. I believe I expressed myself similarly last year. Is this an evidence that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer?

Mr. Agresto. I don't think to put it that way would be correct in this instance.

Senator McClure. What generates quality grants? The same institutions apparently have the capacity to do so. They are also the better financed institutions, are they not?

Mr. Agresto. Yes.

Senator McClure. If they already have money and if they already have programs, they are capable of generating good applications and they get the award, not once but twice. If they are poor institutions, relatively poorer programs, they cannot generate good grant applications; therefore, they get nothing.

Is that totally unfair?

Mr. Agresto. Well, I will give you the best answer I can by letting my Assistant Chairman, who used to be the Director of the Challenge Grant Program, answer that question.

Mr. Kingston. Thank you, Senator. I hope it is not unfair.

Senator McClure. I hope so, too. Convince me.

POLICY FOR MAKING SECOND-TIME AWARDS

Mr. Kingston. Yes; I think in the Challenge Program what we are looking for in terms of a quality application is one that reflects considerable long-range planning, systematic planning, a development plan, a capacity to raise funds, all of which will sustain over a long term substantial rewards for the humanities.

In the early days of the program, many of the original awards were very modest. They were trials. We were experimenting with the program.

I think what we have seen in our second-time grants is that we have many institutions coming back that had marvelous success with those first awards but had a modest application of funds. We have seen institutions that have been able to take the program and build new endowments that will begin the second time to put these institutions on a firm and permanent financial basis.

We have been very sensitive to the need not to let second-time applications drive out excellent first-time applications; and therefore, we have insisted upon testing second-time applications with an additional criteria. There must be a genuine demonstration of need that is more compelling than a first-time application.

I think all of those factors take into account the fact that the second-time grant is harder to get, that it indeed would not go to an institution that doesn't demonstrate need for it.

If I can respond to any refinement of your concerns, I would be happy to.

Senator McClure. If I understand, your first response is that you may want to take another look at that but you don't think now is the time to do it; as I understand, your reauthorization proposes no changes prior to the end of fiscal 1990?

Mr. AGRESTO. I didn't assume that we would be precluded from looking at the program, even if the Challenge Program were reauthorized as a whole.

Senator MCCLURE. You are not suggesting, then, that even though now is not the time, you wouldn't wait until after 1990 to reevaluate it?

Mr. AGRESTO. No; I think sometime between now and 1990 the program really should be looked at again, and quite thoroughly so.

Senator MCCLURE. Current regulations require that 2 years must elapse between the end of the first challenge grant and the award of the second challenge grant.

At this time do you anticipate that there will be a third round of challenge grants offered with similar requirements?

Mr. AGRESTO. No; we do not anticipate any third round challenge grants.

PLEDGES OF GIFTS FOR MATCHING OFFERS

Senator MCCLURE. According to the justification, the Endowment has modified the matching requirements for Treasury funds. Grantees are now allowed to count pledges of future gifts rather than counting only the funds actually received.

How will the Endowment monitor the receipt of the funds pledged?

Mr. AGRESTO. May I turn to Mr. Carnes?

Mr. CARNES. Senator, we maintain both manual and automated records of all pledges that are matched, and each grantee who has had a pledge matched is required to certify that gifts have actually come in. In any instance in which the gifts do not come in in the amount of the pledge, we send a notice advising them of that fact.

This happened in only a couple of instances, and the grantees simply had forgotten to certify the gifts.

Senator MCCLURE. If pledged funds are not received, what action will the Endowment take if Treasury funds have already been released to the grantee?

Mr. CARNES. When a grantee agrees to accept a match of a pledge, he takes upon himself the responsibility for enforcing the conditions of that pledge, and those conditions are that he must either match the additional funds out of his own funds, he must secure the funds from the original or other donor, or he must return the Treasury funds. We have never had any instance of that occurring.

Senator MCCLURE. Senator Bumpers.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Agresto, you are the Acting Director?

Mr. AGRESTO. I am the Acting Chairman, yes, sir.

SUMMER SEMINARS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Senator BUMPERS. I apologize for being a little bit late and not having an opportunity to hear your statement, but I am especially concerned about the teaching of humanities.

I have a bill which ain't going anywhere that would add $50 million—that is the reason I don't think it is going anywhere—to do something very similar to what the National Endowment—and is it the Carnegie Foundation?

Mr. AGRESTO. The Mellon Foundation.

Senator BUMPERS [continuing]. The Mellon Foundation had done jointly in teaching summer seminars for secondary education teachers.

Mr. AGRESTO. Yes, sir.

Senator BUMPERS. When was the first year you did that?

Mr. AGRESTO. We are going into our third summer now.

Senator BUMPERS. This is the third one?

Mr. AGRESTO. The third summer.

Senator BUMPERS. The one that got my attention was widely reported. I think it was in Time magazine. I just happened to see it, where it was held at the University of Texas, and that particular year I think they had 4,200 or 4,400 applicants for about 200 positions.

Mr. AGRESTO. Not quite that many.

Senator BUMPERS. What was it?

Mr. AGRESTO. The first year we had 15 seminars, for which we had about 225 places; we had over 2,300 applications. The very first year I think we had to be more selective than we ever wanted to be or ever dreamed we would be. We never had any inclination that that program was going to be as successful that first year as it was. It was fabulously successful.

Senator BUMPERS. Has it not been that successful since?

Mr. AGRESTO. Oh, we raised the number of seminars the second year, I think to 51.

Is that right, Tom?

Mr. KINGSTON. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. And you are planning 60 this summer?

Mr. AGRESTO. Planning 59 to 60 this summer.

Senator BUMPERS. Is Mellon still a participant?

Mr. AGRESTO. This will be their last year.

Senator BUMPERS. This will be their last year? How much is the Endowment putting into this program?

Mr. AGRESTO. We have—do you know the exact figure?

Mr. CARNES. In 1985, Senator, we will put in $3.018 million and $3.58 million in 1986.

Senator BUMPERS. How many teachers will participate? How many do you anticipate in 60 seminars this summer?

Mr. KINGSTON. There are 15 participants in each seminar, so it is 900.

Senator BUMPERS. What are they paid as a stipend to attend?

Mr. KINGSTON. That depends on the length of the seminar. It approximates $2,000.

Senator BUMPERS. Who determines what the subject that will be taught will be?

Mr. KINGSTON. The subjects are determined by application from a proposed director. The director who would like to conduct such a seminar submits the application to us, and, of course, that application is reviewed by a peer review panel to determine the quality of the proposed seminar.

Senator BUMPERS. Are any of the 60 going to be held in Arkansas?

Mr. KINGSTON. I don't recall offhand whether there are any in Arkansas.

Senator BUMPERS. You better think about that a little bit. [Laughter.]

Mr. KINGSTON. We would love to hold one there. [Laughter.]

Certainly, the teachers from Arkansas are welcome to apply to any of the 60.

Senator BUMPERS. I will pass that on.

But it is your intention to continue these even after Mellon pulls out, after they finish up?

Mr. AGRESTO. Yes; it is our intention. We have the request in this year for the 1986 budget, and we definitely intend to continue the program. We think it is really one of our most successful programs.

NEED FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS SEMINARS

Senator BUMPERS. I think 60 this summer is a dramatic improvement over the 3 or 4 you started out with, but still it is just a drop in the bucket compared to what we ought to be doing.

When I finished the University of Arkansas, 65 percent of my generation were getting liberal arts degrees; today that figure is probably a little over 30 percent. Everybody knows the generics of an apple or an orange, and they know software and hardware, but they don't know very much about philosophy and history, the arts, the performing arts, and I am really troubled by it.

Mr. AGRESTO. We have almost no trouble getting high school teachers and secondary school teachers to apply. We are being extremely selective in the type of project that is being chosen and the college professors to teach that project, and what we are working on now is to get more college professors who are interested in teaching high school teachers and who will spend and devote a summer to reading books with these high school teachers.

That is where the problem right now is. It is not in getting the interest of high school teachers, but getting quality professors to come and spend time with high school teachers over the summer doing serious work with a text. We are working on that.

Senator BUMPERS. Is that your biggest problem with these things, finding the right people to conduct them?

Mr. AGRESTO. That's putting it a little more boldly than I would. On the 60, we have 60 excellent professors leading the seminars, and we will continue to try and find more.

Senator BUMPERS. You see, we passed, I guess it was the year before last, Mr. Chairman, if you will recall, $400 million for a summer program for the teaching of math and science. I offered an amendment to that bill to put $50 million for the teaching of humanities. I was promised hearings with the chairman and the ranking member of the committee and everybody agreed it was a good idea and everything, so finally, I withdrew my amendment, I wouldn't have got it to pass anyway, but so far we have not had hearings on my bill, and I feel very strongly about it. I feel very strongly about the National Endowment for the Humanities and their participation in this.

I applaud you for doing the best you can. What is your total budget?

Mr. AGRESTO. The budget request for 1986 that we are asking is $126 million.

Senator BUMPERS. $126?

Mr. AGRESTO. $126 million.

Senator BUMPERS. How much did you have in 1985?

Mr. CARNES. $139.478 million.

Senator BUMPERS. So you're cutting it back?

Mr. CARNES. Yes, sir.

Mr. AGRESTO. Although actually, we're asking for a little more in our 1986 budget for the seminar programs.

Senator BUMPERS. Doing what?

Mr. AGRESTO. We're asking for a little more in our 1986 budget for the summer seminar programs and for high school teachers. That's one of the lines that has, in fact, increased.

Senator BUMPERS. Do you still have a big surplus of people applying for these or not?

Mr. AGRESTO. Actually, my assistant here just said that we have a good number of people who applied to be in the program, a good number of high school teachers. The acceptance ratio is now 1 out of 3, and that's good. That's a healthy ratio. Mr. Carnes just told me we do not have a summer seminar but a summer institute for high school teachers in Arkansas run by Mr. Ford at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, a summer institute for middle school foreign language teachers.

Senator MCCLURE. It was just scheduled. [Laughter.]

PRIVATE SUPPORT FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS SEMINARS

Senator BUMPERS. How much has Mellon been putting into this?

Mr. AGRESTO. They have put in $1 million over 2 years.

Senator BUMPERS. $1 million over 2 years?

Mr. AGRESTO. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. Are you going to try to replace that money with any other foundation money or private sector money?

Mr. AGRESTO. We haven't gone out actively and sought that. We have, in fact, asked for a little higher budget from the congressional Appropriations Committees for that matter. In addition, I should mention, this program has been a model that has been followed in a number of States. It's not just the Federal Government. It is an instance of the Federal Government taking the lead, and it is such a good idea that lots of places are taking it over themselves. Virginia has such a program right now that is running, and I think there are other States also.

"TO RECLAIM A LEGACY"

Senator BUMPERS. Is this "To Reclaim a Legacy" out of NEH?

Mr. AGRESTO. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. And that, essentially, decries the state of teaching of humanities in this country; is that right?

Mr. AGRESTO. Decries the teaching of humanities in higher education in America.

Senator BUMPERS. What is Secretary Bennett's position on the teaching of humanities; do you know? I ought to ask him, I guess, but do you know?

Mr. AGRESTO. I could take a stab at it. He thinks that the humanities are absolutely essential for any person who calls himself educated and graduates with a degree in higher education. That's No. 1. No. 2, that the humanities have not been well-taught and well-learned in this country and that, third, we really have to recapture the legacy of the humanities and recapture what it means to study the history of our civilization and its literature and philosophy. That's the third point, I think, that comes under "To Reclaim a Legacy."

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Chairman, I could go on all day, and you're the one who has to stay and listen to all the rest of it, and I don't. So I will turn it back to you.

Senator MCCLURE. Well, Senator Bumpers, I was enjoying the line of questioning because I, like you, have felt for a long time that it is difficult to keep education in balance. Marketplace demand oftentimes tailors instruction at higher educational institutions, but I am one of those——

Senator BUMPERS. That's because of the competition for students. That's the other side.

Senator MCCLURE. That's partly true, but I am an anomaly. I believe basic education needs humanities. I don't think the study of Latin or Greek is wasted time. As an example, as a law student, I was singing in the college chorus, because I think that's a dimension that enriches the lives of every one of us.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Chairman, the first seminar that they had at the University of Texas was a comparison of Virgil's "Aeneid" and Homer's "Odyssey." I just thought it was a dynamite idea. I think it teaches people a keener appreciation for citizenship, what the role of Government ought to be, the respect they ought to have for our organic law. As the chairman knows, we have a lot of Senators, every time they wake up with a headache, they want to amend the Constitution.

Senator MCCLURE. That is the only time most of them think of it. [Laughter.]

Senator BUMPERS. But that was the thing that really piqued my interest in this thing, and that's really the genesis of my humanities bill that is now pending, so I applaud you for that.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much, Senator Bumpers, and thank you, Mr. Agresto.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

There are some additional questions which we ask be answered for the record, which we will submit to you in writing for response to the record.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

OFFICE OF PRESERVATION

Question. I understand that you (NEH, IMS, and the Smithsonian) each serve somewhat different constituencies, but there are still a great many institutions which would be eligible for support from all three agencies. For instance, all three provide grants for conservation training. Have you had any discussions with the Smithsonian and IMS to ensure a coordinated program?

Answer. Yes; representatives of the three agencies have met to discuss our programming in this area.

The three agencies fund fundamentally different kinds of training programs:

—NIH's training grants in preservation focus on the preservation of documents, particularly books and serials that are important to scholarly research in the humanities. The individuals who undergo this training are typically employed in research libraries as either document preservationists or preservation administrators. Training programs for the conservation of objects have never been a focus of the Endowment.

—Smithsonian grants, on the other hand, are for training professionals in on-the-spot conservation of artifacts and objects, usually in museums; the emphasis is not on humanities texts.

—IMS training grants are limited to museums, and support the training of persons for careers as professional conservators or for upgrading the skills of practicing conservators employed in museums.

Question. Might it be reasonable to give the Smithsonian the responsibility for conservation training grants and limit Endowment and IMS funding to project grants?

Answer. No; we would not want to be limited specifically to project grants. We would like to continue supporting training grants in preservation to ensure that books and other materials important to humanities researchers are preserved.

Since the conservation efforts of the three agencies have different emphases, we do not think such restrictions are necessary.

Question. Of the $5 million requested for the Office of Preservation, how much will be allocated to the ongoing U.S. newspapers project?

Answer. We estimate that $750,000 will be awarded for the U.S. newspapers project in fiscal year 1986.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Question. Rather than convening panels in Washington to review all applications, the Endowment used mail-out panels for three programs, thus eliminating travel and per diem costs for about 100 panelists. What is the dollar savings achieved by this action?

Answer. The Endowment saved an estimated $30,000 in travel costs by using mail-out panelists for these programs.

Question. Are there plans to expand this concept to any other programs?

Answer. We will continue to use mail-out panels whenever appropriate. The NEH programs currently employing this procedure involve small grants which can be effectively evaluated through independent review and a relatively simple rating process. In most of our programs, however, it is crucial to the review process that applications receive a thorough examination by experts working together in a lively, frank, free-exchange panel meeting. We have experimented in the past with mail-out panels where the rating process is more complicated and the results were not satisfactory.

We continue to look for ways to curb the costs of the review process as well as all other areas of our administrative budget. Since fiscal year 1980, we have reduced panel costs at the agency by 30 percent by using the lower GSA contract airfares and by revising the method used to reimburse panelists for their services.

SECOND-TIME CHALLENGE GRANTS

Question. For the record, please list all second-time challenge grant awards for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 along with any program or Treasury funds that were made available to the same institutions in the same 2-year period.

Answer.

NEH AWARDS AND OBLIGATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1984, FISCAL YEAR 1985

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING A SECOND-TIME CHALLENGE GRANT

Institutions	Challenge funds[1]	Definite funds[2]	Treasury funds[2]
The Museum at Stony Brook, NY	$300,000	$220,000	
Luther College, Iowa	200,000		
Gustavus Adolphus College, Minnesota	250,000		
Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania	300,000		
Carleton College, Minnesota	638,666	49,234	
University of Chicago Press	130,425	692,493	$224,500
The Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences	350,000		
National Humanities Center, North Carolina	666,666	317,483	331,250
American Academy in Rome, NY	125,000		
University of Chicago	600,000		
Huntington Galleries, West Virginia	200,000		
Chicago Educational Television, WTTW	200,000		
Oberlin College, Ohio	200,000		
Dickinson College, Pennsylvania	300,000	293,593	
Saint Mary's College, Indiana	125,000		
Ramsey County Historical Society, Minnesota	50,000		
New England Historical Genealogical Society, Massachusetts	75,000		
Pierpont Morgan Library, New York	250,000		
University of Nebraska, Lincoln	45,000	269,608	
Saint John's University, Minnesota	100,000		42,357
University of Tulsa, Oklahoma	25,000	48,072	

[1] These figures represent the total amount obligated or scheduled for obligation in fiscal 1984 and 1985. Since challenge grant awards are for 2 or 3 years, these institutions may be expected to receive additional challenge funds in fiscal year 1986 and fiscal year 1987.

[2] These figures reflect all obligations made in fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985 to date. It is possible that additional obligations to these institutions may be made during the remainder of fiscal 1985.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS S.M. HODSOLL, CHAIRMAN

ACCOMPANIED BY:

HUGH SOUTHERN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FOR PROGRAMS
ANTHONY B. TURNEY, DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN FOR PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP AND DIRECTOR FOR STATE PROGRAMS
PETER J. BASSO, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION
KATE L. MOORE, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND BUDGET

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McClure. We will now turn to the National Endowment for the Arts.

The fiscal year 1986 budget request for the National Endowment for the Arts totals $144,450,000, a decrease of $19,210,000 below fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date.

Mr. Hodsoll, it is always a pleasure to have you here before the subcommittee. Your full opening statement will be included in the record at this point, and if you would introduce those who are with you, we will then proceed directly to the questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS S.M. HODSOLL

Introduction

It is a pleasure to appear before this subcommittee to discuss the Administration's request for $144,450,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts for Fiscal Year 1986. As you know, we are celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the agency. We are indebted to the now ten Congresses that have shown a commitment to the work of the Endowment, and we are especially grateful for the ever present concern and support of this subcommittee.

The budget we are discussing today is presented in the context of the need to reduce Federal spending in order to counter the deficit. Notwithstanding sharp cutbacks in many federal programs, the Administration has not reduced its request to Congress. In fact, our proposal is a slight increase over our request last year. And, while our budget proposal is less than the FY 85 appropriation, the proposed reduction is less than the Administration's proposed 21 percent cut in the current services for all Federal discretionary programs. Our request of $144.45 million will allow us to continue leadership in support of the arts.

The recent expansion of the nation's economy generally appears to be helping the arts. Data from 1983, for example, indicates that revenues from not-for-profit performing arts events grew 9.2 percent in constant dollars. And, in 1984, the number of artists employed grew 10.5 percent, a rate of growth far exceeding general civilian employment, which grew 4.1 percent. These trends are consonant with the economic recovery generally, which resulted in 5.6% growth in GNP last year.

With regard to private giving to culture, the American Association of Fundraising Counsel indicates cultural giving of $4.08 billion in 1983, an increase of over 7 percent, if we discount the prior year's Getty bequest. It is also important to note that private contributions to cultural activities have increased 36%; contributions in 1983 were $1 billion more than in 1980 -- showing a real increase for the first time since the mid-seventies.

State appropriations for the arts are also growing. The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies reported in December 1984 that state appropriations for the arts for FY 85 are $160.6 million, an increase of 18.3 percent from Fiscal 84. This figure is up 45.7% from FY 81. We do not have a recent estimate of local public expenditures, but anecdotal evidence suggests that there is growth in this area as well.

We are optimistic about these developments, occurring as they have without real growth in the Endowment's budget since 1981. The growth in non-federal funding implies a continuing and broad commitment to support for the arts. This commitment, most often made at the local level, is central to our system. Support from the Endowment can only be a modest contribution to what is conceived, produced and supported locally.

We have commissioned a study to compare support of the arts (in U.S. equivalent terms) in selected Western countries: Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The study shows that U.S. direct and indirect public sector support per capita at the National Government level compares favorably with all of these countries except Sweden. It also shows that of these countries, those which provide the most public support per capita, again excepting Sweden, do so predominatly at regional/state and local level rather than at the national level. While this regional/state and local public support includes national contributions (from nationally collected taxpayer payments) and may be based in part on subsidy-sharing agreements between the national and regional/state/local governments, the fact remains that 62 - 98 percent of the public support per capita in Canada, Germany, France and the Netherlands is determined at the regional/state/local level. These are the countries in our study which showed the highest per capita public support for the arts.

All of these countries, except Germany, have higher direct public support per capita at the national level than the United States; but, as our enabling legislation recognizes, the American system of arts support is based on decisions and funding which are local and private. Since 1913, this local and private funding has been ecouraged by indirect public sector support in the form of tax expenditures. While our figures for indirect public support include the humanities (but not education), we believe the greater proportion of this support is attributable to the arts. The ranking of these countries in terms of per capita national direct and indirect public expenditures is:

Sweden	$ 19.00
Netherlands	11.00
France	9.00
U. S. A.	9.00
Italy	8.00
Canada	7.00
United Kingdom	5.00
Federal Republic of Germany	1.00

Total public support per capita (national, regional/state, and local) shows a different ranking:

Sweden	$ 35.00
Canada	32.00
France	32.00
Netherlands	29.00
Federal Republic of Germany	27.00
Italy	14.00
U.S.A.	13.00
United Kingdom	10.00

But, if we focus instead on total contributed support - perhaps a better measure of a society's overall commitment to the arts - total U.S. arts support from both government and private sources would be $23.00 per capita, putting us somewhere in the middle. While there are no accurate statistics, interviews with knowledgeable people in the countries concerned would indicate that private support in all of the studied countries, except in the U.S., is less than $1.00 per capita.

The above comparisons indicate that funding of the non-profit arts is highest in those countries where decisionmaking and funding are primarily at the regional/state and local levels. With the exception of Sweden, the smallest of these countries, this is as true in the more centralized France as in the more federated Germany and Canada. In my own view, this would appear to indicate, with the possible exception of a handful of national treasures, that these countries recognize an intrinsic conncetion between artistic expression and the people of a community or region. Even the Swedish exception may be partially explained by the fact that their national treasures represent a larger proportion of per capita art expenditures due to the small size of that country -- the fixed costs of maintaining a national opera company, theater, museum, etc., being distributed across a smaller population. Sweden is also, of these countries, the country whose taxes represent the highest proportion of Gross Domestic Product -- 50.3% versus 30.5% in the U.S. in 1982.

With recognition that federal spending must be restrained to counter the federal deficit, and with an understanding of our modest role in supporting the arts, we are proposing a budget which balances fiscal restraint with the desire to exercise creative and sensitive leadership in support of the arts.

Basic Needs and Endowment Response

Two years ago the Congress asked the Endowment to prepare a Five Year Planning Document, and so we did. That document was the groundwork for developing the budget we are discussing today. The needs and opportunities identified have helped to shape the Fiscal 86 budget. We are grateful to the Committee for stimulating the long-term planning process that will continually assist us in budget development and execution. That planning process led us to articulate broad cross-cutting needs among artists, arts institutions, audiences, and in arts education. We have attempted to meet these needs, taking into account several factors: an emphasis on needs less likely to attract private support; a desire to stimulate non-federal support; and a sensitivity to the variations among disciplines.

A. Artists

Succinctly stated, the needs of individual artists are fundamentally twofold:

- Increased opportunities to work at their art
- Increased opportunities to perform, exhibit, distribute, or disseminate their art

Virtually every Endowment Program provides direct support to individual artists to some degree. Grants made directly to individuals, whether for fellowships or for projects, give artists the freedom to work within or without an institutional setting as appropriate. Individual talent and vision, of course, are important in every field. The degree to which we support individual artists directly or through institutions depends on the nature of the discipline. Endowment panelists help provide a sense of the balances needed in each of our fields.

We are working with public and private partners to assist individual artists. For example, the Visual Arts Program, concerned about the concentration of applications from certain sectors of the country, initiated a regional fellowships program which we are continuing this year as a complement to our national fellowships. Grants are being made available to emerging artists in participating regions through Regional Organizations which are affiliated with state arts agencies.

State arts agencies are participating with our Folk Arts Program in an apprenticeship program to place folk artists with experienced masters so that the skills will be passed along. We are also continuing the National Heritage Fellowships.

In Music, we are continuing to support the highly competitive American Conductors Program designed to assist outstanding emerging conductors develop successful conducting careers. We are in partnership with Exxon on this effort. In addition, the Program will expand its Composer in Residence Initiative, designed to assist consortia of ensembles to take on composers for up to a year. In Inter-Arts, we have launched, with the Rockefeller Foundation, an effort designed to provide alternate tiers of support for artists engaged in interdisciplinary works, particulary in under-represented sections of the country.

Artists' employment, earnings, and time for work are also fundamentally addressed through grants to institutions that make possible their work. Many Endowment dollars given to institutions go directly into the hands of artists, and they pick up matching dollars on the way. In addition, residency grants, such as those made in the Artists in Education Program, also provide employment for individual artists.

Artists need to share their work with the public. We assist such exposure through Programming in the Arts bringing the work of leading artists into millions of homes through television, through support to institutions that bring art to audiences. We also support specific projects such as the Short Film Showcase (assisting the showing of short films by independent filmmakers in commerical movie houses) and "The Writers' Choice: the Best of the Small Presses (a list in the New York Times of outstanding work in not-for-profit presses). We also continue to support music recording, literary publishing and art in public places.

B. Arts Institutions

Several areas of concern emerge. First, there is concern that the financial stability achieved by most arts institutions during the Sevenites may have been to a degree at the expense of the art form. The term "artistic deficit has been used. The concern includes possible insufficiencies of adventurous programming, rehearsal time, artist compensation, and conservation and preservation effort.

Many Endowment categories have been designed to support specifically these kinds of activities or render them eligible under broader support categories. A number of our guidelines encourage the creation or presentation of new work, and of risk taking. Initiatives begun in FY 84 or 85 -- such as the Theater Program's Ongoing Ensembles category, the National Choreography Project of the Dance Program, and the touring and commissioning initiative of the Inter-Arts Program -- were developed to counter artistic erosion. These will continue to be supported in FY 86. And, to promote progress in preservation and documentation, we are continuing support in FY 86 for two important new efforts: the National Center for Film and Video Preservation, and the documentation of select collaborative efforts in Inter-Arts. We are also undertaking a feasibility study to see if and how we can track the indicia of artistic health over time. We need a better sense of the trends and what is a reasonable standard.

Second, arts institutions, perennially on an annual funds scramble, need the chance to build their financial base; they need larger endowments and cash reserves and they need to be encouraged to undertake longer-term planning. The Challenge Program continues to be a vital tool in assisting capitalization and encouraging planning. The allocation of $18.5 million to Challenge would provide for an estimated 37 grants. It would allow us to meet a diversity of applications from the nation's most outstanding arts institutions. It would provide for the building of the capital base and the generation of significant new private giving. The three-to-one match of the Challenge dollars will result in at least $55.5 million in new and increased giving. Based on past experience, however, private funds generated should be well in excess of $100 million.

Third, there are a number of institutions where their artistic excellence exceed their management and fundraising capacities. The Advancement Program assists these institutions with technical assistance as well as funding. $1.7 million in FY '86 will support the matching of contributions raised by grantees of previous years. We are assessing this Program before making a decision as to whether to re-open it to new applications.

Fourth, there is the universal need for ongoing support. Most of the Arts Endowment's Programs have one or more categories designed to provide support for the annual work of outstanding arts institutions of the respective fields. The level of commitment to such categories varies by Program, reflecting the varying degree of institutionalization in the fields.

Our State Program provides continuity of support for state arts agencies. In our FY 86 budget, funding for State Programs and residency grants have been based on the statutory requirements and historic percentages of the Endowment's budget. Funding for the Locals Test Program is held constant to support the third year of the test period.

C. Audiences

Audiences, of course, benefit from our efforts to encourage distribution of art. In addition to supporting indigenous institutions and media projects that bring art into viewers' homes, the Endowment supports presenters, to bring performances and exhibitions into the community. We will also continue to support artists and art works to tour. Many of these touring and presenting projects are supported with or through state or regional arts organizations, which are close to the audiences they serve.

Several discrete audience efforts, begun in recent years, will be continued in FY 86. These include:

- The Dance/Inter-Arts/State Programs initiative, whereby support to state and regional arts agencies allows them to regrant Endowment funds to dance presenters in their states and regions.

- Tne touring and commissioning initiative of the Inter-Arts Program, which provides for touring of interdisciplinary work.
- Increased attention in the Inter-Arts Program to support for consortia of presenters, who form networks for company touring.
- Provision for assistance in the Music Program to "multi-presenters" -- those presenters who present several kinds of music (e.g., orchestral, chamber, jazz, etc.).

D. Arts Education

The Endowment's role in encouraging arts education must be within the overall national effort to achieve greater educational excellence. While our funding in this area should remain modest, hoepfully we will be able to encourage greater attention and commitment to arts education. Education is primarily a state and local responsibility.

Arts education is important because it involves providing to all our citizens a sense of their culture, its evolution and diversity. Arts education also encourages, enlightens and trains artists and audiences of the future.

The Endowment's support of arts education is at present most visibly manifested in the Artists in Education Program, which supports artist residencies in schools to expose young people to the work of professional artists. Appropriately, this effort is undertaken through the states.

The Endowment is also supporting, in partnership with the Getty Foundation, the production of a television series on the arts for young people -- to provide them an opportunity to develop early an interest in, and awareness of, the arts. On the assumption that pilot testing in 1985-86 will be successful, the FY 86 budget provides $1.0 million ($500,000 each in AIE and Media Arts) for limited production of this series. We will be seeking additional funding from a variety of other patrons.

In less visible ways, the Endowment also supports arts education through its support of institutions -- museums, orchestras, chamber groups -- many of which have programs that reach out to youngsters.

E. Information

Through its Research Program, the Endowment is attempting to fill gaps in information about trends in the arts, and make this information available to the field. In the area of audiences, we are continuing to look at trends in audience participation. With regard to institutions, we are exploring the question of artistic deficits. And, in the longer term, we hope to develop data beyond the information from the Census and BLS reports, which will provide a clearer understanding of trends involving individual artists.

Administration

Consistent with government-wide deficit-reduction and management improvement initiatives, we are requesting an operating budget for FY 86 which is 6.6 percent below the FY 85 operating budget (adjusted to include the FY 85 pay increase for an entire year). The FY 86 budget assumes savings from the government wide 5 percent pay reduction proposed for January 1986 as well as a reduction in our FTE from 263 in FY 1985 to 261 in FY 1986. The budget also assumes a return of the Policy, Planning and Research budget to Program funds. Finally, we are proposing to reduce the funding for the Regional Representatives program by 12.5 percent (FY 86 vs. the FY 85).

In addition to our information systems initiative, a number of other management improvements have been instituted. These include the initiation of a complete revision of our financial management systems, streamlining of our competitive contracting process, automation of grants management (to increase productivity and available grant information) and creation of a management improvement plan.

The administrative budget has been carefully scrutinized to determine where savings for the government can be achieved, while still permitting the Endowment to serve its function. Through the efforts described above and other efforts cited in the administrative portion of this submission, the administrative budget has been kept at less than 10 percent of the agency's total budget.

Conclusion

Discipline by discipline, field by field, with the help of panelists and the ongoing advice of the National Council, we have shaped efforts to address the most pressing needs in the arts. We continue to work with public and private partners so that Federal funds will help draw other funds.

Support for the arts has expanded. Our recent prosperity, it appears, has created an environment conducive to increased giving. The general economic recovery has fueled the arts sector as well. In this environment, and given the pressing need to reduce federal spending, it is reasonable to propose a budget of $144.450 million for the National Endowment for the Arts. This budget will allow us to do our job.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. HODSOLL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It is also a pleasure for us.

On my left, first, Hugh Southern, who is the Deputy Chairman for Programs at the National Endowment; on his left, Jack Basso, who is our Director of Administration; on my right, Kate Moore, the Director of the Office of Policy, Planning, Research, and Budget; and on her right, Anthony Turney, the Deputy to the Chairman for Public Partnership.

ARTS AND ARTIFACTS INDEMNITY ACT

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you.

The reauthorization bill which has been sent to Congress suggests several changes in the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act. One section would increase the aggregate level of insurance available at any one time to $650 million as opposed to the current level of $400 million.

This increase is recommended to accommodate the effect of inflation on the value of art and to help meet the increasing demand for the program. You have not, however, proposed to increase the indemnity limit for a single exhibition, which would remain at $50 million.

Increasing only one of the limits seems contrary to the stated purpose of accommodating the effect of inflation. Why haven't you requested an increase for individual exhibitions?

Mr. HODSOLL. Yes, indeed, Mr. Chairman. The reason basically is that, out of the nearly 200 exhibitions that have been indemnified under the program over the years since its incipience, only 12 have exceeded $50 million. Our proposed change, we feel would accommodate the inflationary aspects of the value of the artworks.

The average exhibit indemnified now is valued at approximately $14 million. The proposed change would allow the program to indemnify a greater number of exhibitions.

The current exhibition limit we also feel spreads the risk to the U.S. Treasury in terms of any one exhibition. I think also, based on the experience we have had, there is really no compelling reason to raise this limit.

There is another practical reason as well, Mr. Chairman, which is that if the first $50 million of the exhibit is covered, it is a relatively inexpensive matter to obtain commercial insurance for the remainder. The indemnity advisory panel and our Federal council have recommended that we keep the current limit.

Senator MCCLURE. The reauthorizing legislation would also automatically appropriate funds for payment of claims equal to or less than $100,000, with an annual limit of $1 million.

This is proposed in reaction to the fact that it took 9 months between claim certification and appropriation of funds by Congress to pay the one claim that has been submitted under this act. It may not surprise you to know that this committee has a general aversion to automatic appropriations.

What process would you follow if a single claim exceeded $100,000 or the claim would reach the $1 million cap?

Mr. HODSOLL. Mr. Chairman, the investigations in either case would be essentially the same. The only difference would be whether one would have to come back to Congress for specific appropriations.

As you know, sir, the reason for this proposed change was when we did process the one claim that has occurred, it took quite a few months to settle it. We thought that by having a provision, if you will, for relatively small claims, that we would be able to settle them more expeditiously.

Basically, the process—and we would use this process whether under $100,000 or more—is to have an investigation and a certification by the Federal council to the Congress, a request to OMB for a supplemental appropriation, and then the submission of a bill.

Now, that would apply for over $100,000. The investigation and certification aspects would remain the same for under $100,000.

PROPOSED CLAIMS FUND

Senator MCCLURE. From our standpoint, it would be preferable to revise the bill language to authorize this subcommittee to appropriate money on a no-year basis for the establishment of a fund to pay certified claims. In that way the funds would be readily available, and we could check the status of claims so that supplemental appropriations could be made from time to time to maintain the fund balance at a reasonable level.

What would be your reaction to such a proposal?

Mr. HODSOLL. Well, sir, we certainly agree that there should be oversight, and while we didn't think of that particular possibility, we would be happy to work with you on something that would provide for adequate oversight.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE ARTS SURVEY

Senator MCCLURE. According to the justification, the Endowment awarded a $283,000 contract to the University of Maryland to support preparation of another survey of public participation in the arts this year.

Why is it necessary to fund two such studies in such a short period of time?

Mr. HODSOLL. Well, basically, Mr. Chairman, our first study on public participation was started in 1979, and it produced information with respect to who attends what kinds of artistic events on a national basis. What we want now to do is to see if we can establish trend lines to determine, in terms of audience participation, what is going up and what is going down in terms of the various art forms. Perhaps more importantly, we also hope to break down the audience participation figures geographically, to get a sense of what is happening in the larger cities versus the more rural areas and in the medium-sized towns. That is the purpose of the new effort.

ARTS COVERAGE SURVEY

Senator McClure. According to the Endowment's 1984 annual report, the Endowment "will complete a study on newspaper art coverage, designed to elucidate the quality and quantity of arts reporting and criticism in different parts of the country. It is our hope that this study will provide a basis for Endowment policymaking in this area."

What sort of policymaking would you see as an appropriate role for the Federal Government to undertake with respect to news coverage or criticism of artistic and cultural events?

Mr. Hodsoll. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think the appropriate role in terms of the substance of art criticism is the Federal Government should stay completely out of it. In terms of encouraging——

Senator McClure. You are going to stay out of it by looking into it? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hodsoll. I guess I deserved that, sir.

Basically, I do think it is important to look into this area because art criticism serves a major purpose in terms of our mission both of rewarding excellence in the arts and reaching audiences with it.

Good art crticism can help figure out exactly where the excellence is, and, perhaps more importantly, good art criticism, particularly in daily newspapers around the country, can help inform the public of what is going on in the arts and help provide understanding of what in effect is being provided.

Now, having said that, I should give you a sense of history here. We used to have a program, Mr. Chairman, of fellowships for visual arts critics. We have suspended that program, which was at the $150,000 level in previous years, because we didn't feel that it was addressing the basic problem, which is one of having good criticism available to a broad number of people. Because we didn't have any information on what the state of criticism was, we commissioned a survey, which was all in-house—it is not an external study—to try and get a sense of what is going on in newspapers around the country.

We will be bringing that survey to the National Council on the Arts meeting this May, the first week of May, to have a discussion of what we should do—whether to reinstitute the Visual Arts Critics Fellowship Program or to undertake some other effort.

My own view on this is that perhaps what we might be able to do, rather than undertaking a funding program, is to convene some meetings of editors and publishers to talk with them about what their plans are in criticism and see what the motivations are for newspapers to have better criticism and hopefully to encourage more of it.

But it is an advocacy role, not a funding role, in my view.

Senator McClure. But you have to advocate something?

Mr. Hodsoll. Yes.

Senator McClure. And if you advocate something, how do you determine what to advocate?

ENCOURAGING NEWSPAPER ARTS CRITICISM

Mr. HODSOLL. Well, I think basically what we are talking about is the encouragement of newspapers and publications of general circulation to hire and use good art critics as a part of their service to the public, to recognize that the arts are an important part of the local community and so, hopefully, the newspapers will report on them adequately.

Senator McCLURE. Beverly Sills has been one of the most outspoken critics of the lack of qualifications of many who write artistic reviews for the newspapers. I would not take issue with that, but I can't see that a lack of interest by newspapers in employing qualified journalists to cover the arts should be of any more interest to the Federal Government than the quality of journalists used to cover sports or religion or business, and we certainly have a great deal of interest in what they say about politics, which is another subject. We haven't studied that very much.

But really, I am concerned that when Government gets involved in the role of public reportage, we are getting in very dangerous territory.

Mr. HODSOLL. Well, I certainly concur with that, Mr. Chairman. As I say, I think that we should have absolutely nothing to do with what gets written in the field of art criticism, but I do think that, since we are an Arts Endowment and we try to promote under our statute excellence in the arts and access to it, that it is useful for us to try to encourage more publishers to undertake the job—simply the job of art criticism. Beyond that, I don't think we should get into it at all.

Senator McCLURE. Well, I expressed some skepticism, and I don't think you have totally removed it. There are some art critics that I have read that I enjoyed reading and others that I didn't. I find that similar to the coverage of other portions of the newspapers.

Talking about whether or not they have art sections or criticisms—and you can encourage them to have such a coverage—that might be one thing. But you imply you are going to inquire into the quality of that coverage and criticism, which gets to be a subjective evaluation of the worth of the writing.

INCREASING ARTS COVERAGE

Mr. HODSOLL. I don't think that we should make any judgments at the national level about the relative worth of different kinds of criticism. I do think that what we can do is encourage additional serious criticism. I know every time I add an adjective there is a judgment about that adjective, but an increased amount of serious criticism about the kinds of art we support, the nonprofit arts.

If you look at the 50 newspapers we have surveyed—and we have the preliminary results from the survey—one discovers that a good portion of the criticism is taken up with, as one might expect, movies and television and the popular culture, though music seems to fare pretty well in most of these newspapers. In most of the other disciplines there is practically no coverage of any kind at all. I don't think we should have a program, or anything like that—but it may be useful—I have already talked with some publishers who do good criticism—the New York Times and some others—it may be useful to talk with some of the publishers around the country and see if we can generate some enthusiasm for more coverage, but we do not intend to make an official judgment about the quality of their existing coverage. It would also be interesting to know newspapers' motivations in employing good critics with qualifications as opposed to somebody who was on the police desk one day and then becomes the art critic the next week.

Senator McCLURE. Would you provide this committee with a copy of that study?

Mr. HODSOLL. Yes; I would be happy to, sir.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—The information is being retained in the subcommittee files.]

CHOREOGRAPHER FELLOWSHIPS

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.

A review of the choreographer fellowships awarded by the Endowment in 1983 and 1984 shows that more than 25 percent of those receiving a $5,000 fellowship in 1984 had also received a fellowship the prior year. Of those awarded an $8,000 fellowship, 13 of 15, or 87 percent, had received a fellowship the prior year. A review of the other programs offering fellowships does not show this same pattern.

Why are there so many repeat rewards in the Dance Program?

Mr. HODSOLL. Well, sir, the Dance Program in this respect is a little different, in that choreographers often operate independently. They really, if you will, float around the dance world and put their dances together with varying groups of dancers. A choreographer is not like a writer or a visual artist who works alone. Essentially what we are seeing here is an attempt to assist choreographers to, in effect, create works for various companies.

Specific choreographers and specific companies do not work together all the time. What you have is a choreographer who goes from one group of dancers to another, and our choreography fellowships are aimed primarily—not exclusively—at that kind of person, and that is why the situation is different in the dance field.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McCLURE. I have a number of other questions. I will submit those for the record, however, in view of the time.

I do wish to thank you very much for your appearance and your testimony and to express my own personal pleasure at the working relationship that we have between yourself, your organization, and this subcommittee.

Mr. HODSOLL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It is always a pleasure.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Tilted Arc

Question: The Committee has recently been contacted by Richard Serra, a Sculptor in New York City, who is having a dispute with the General Services Administration. GSA apparently wants to remove the piece of sculpture that Mr. Serra was commissioned to create for the Jacob Javits federal building. I understand that NEA works with GSA in the initial selection of artists commissioned for work in federal buildings. Has NEA taken an official position in this debate? Have you an unofficial position?

Answer: The NEA acts as an advisor to the GSA for the nomination of artists to create new artworks for federal facilities. A joint agreement has been in effect since 1973 which allows us to have an active role in the process leading up to artist selection but does not include the subsequent artwork fabrication and installation, or management of the GSA artwork collection.

The controversy surrounding the possible removal of Mr. Richard Serra's Tilted Arc from the Jacob Javits federal building in New York City raises a number of questions regarding existing public art and decisions which would result in the relocation, removal or destruction of a publicly funded work of art. The Tilted Arc hearings illustrate not only the emotions which public art can generate but also the difficulty in arriving at objective judgments of the value of contemporary public artworks. This is not a "modern" phonemon, limited to the works of our time; projects as varied as the Eiffel Tower and the Alexander Calder work in Grand Rapids were the object of ridicule and considerable discussion about removal before they came to be viewed as important works by their citizens.

Historical examples illustrate the need for patience and the need to view artworks over time, if we are to avoid the loss of important works of art. At the same time, we must acknowledge that change does occur in the urban environment and artworks may not stand the test of time or may be lost to urban renewal. In the Tilted Arc case, we are concerned that a precedent will be set for the removal of public art, (whether contemporary or historical), based on a review process which may be hasty and incomplete.

The GSA has asked for our advice on the general issue of public art review. In the preparation of our response, we sought out models for public art collection management procedures used by other governmental agencies. As is evident by our research and the testimony surrounding Tilted Arc, very few such procedures exist. We believe it is appropriate for the Endowment to consider this question and work with GSA, and others, to develop model procedures which will balance the objectives of preservation and change.

In our letter to the GSA, we will ask that a final decision on the Tilted Arc be placed on hold until public art collection management procedures can be discussed. We have scheduled a session at the National Council on the Arts meeting on the complex of these issues.

Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act

Question: This subcommittee has more than a passing interest in this legislation since this coverage is available to the National Gallery of Art. In instances where the the Gallery cannot make use of this authority, appropriated funds are used to cover insurance costs for the Gallery's special exhibitions. Informally, at the staff level, other recommendations from the Gallery which would make the program of more benefit of them were passed on to the Endowment such as increasing the limit per conveyance to at least $10 million, increasing the aggregate to $1 billion, and the limit per exhibition to $200 million, and making the government the insurer of first risk on very costly exhibitions. Were the interests of the Gallery considered in drafting this legislation either formally or informally?

Answer: The interests of the National Gallery of Art were very much considered in proposing the current amendments.
Anna Marie Barnes, Congressional Liaison, and Alice Whelihan, Indemnity Administrator, met last June with the Gallery's Secretary/General Counsel, Deputy Chief Counsel, Chief of Exhibition Programs and two exhibition coordinators to discuss the Gallery's concerns. The following points were discussed:

(a) The "per conveyance" limit of $10,000,000. The Federal Council, which has the authority to regulate this limit, recently approved an increase in the limit, to $12,500,000. Also, museums may ship more than $12.5 million in a single instrumentality and simply pay the excess insurance (which is not expensive).

(b) An aggregate insurance limit of $1 billion. There is a difference of opinion between Gallery officials and the Federal Council on the subject of the overall ceiling. Gallery officials feel that it is not the dollar amount of the ceiling, but the risk per exhibition, which determines the government's liability. The $1 billion ceiling would effectively ensure that no exhibitions would be rejected on the basis of the ceiling. The Advisory Panel and the Federal Council defend the ceiling as fiscally prudent and defend the $650 million figure on the basis of the demands from applicants.

(c) An exhibition insurance limit of $200 million. There are few exhibitions valued at this level. Only three of the 200 exhibitions indemnified by the Program have exceeded $200 million. Even if the overall ceiling were increased to $1 billion, $200 million is a disproportionate amount of risk to be concentrated in a single exhibition.

(d) The Federal government as insurer of first risk. Federal indemnity is first dollar coverage, subject to the deductible amount provided by the law.

We feel that the proposed changes in our bill will help the National Gallery of Art's exhibitions programs and we constantly strive to cooperate with their needs. Of the nearly 200 exhibitions indemnified by this Program, 30 have been organized by, or have been exhibited at, the National Gallery of Art. A recent example of our cooperation is an emergency amendment which was approved by the Panel and Federal Council so that certain of the Stubbs' paintings on loan to the Yale Center for British Art could be extended indemnity while at the Gallery for their exhibition in honor of Paul Mellon.

Survey of Public Participation

Question. In 1982 the Endowment funded a study of public participation in the Arts. What was the cost of that study?

Answer: $600,000 was the total cost, funded in increments from FY 79 through FY 83. This cost covered both the implementation of the survey in the field, as well as the analysis of the data gathered. The cost also covers efforts to make this data available for broad dissemination: the development of user friendly tapes, and workshops.

Question: Specifically, how has the information gained by that study been used to redirect Endowment efforts?

Answer: The study has two purposes: to assist the field and to provide information for Endowment policy development. The results of this survey of public participation in the arts will allow us to measure the level of public participation, the changes that occur at 3-year intervals, the demand for new or modified arts and cultural services and facilities, and the public perception of the barriers that impair participation. This information is particularly critical in light of efforts related to broadening availability of the arts to audiences throughout the country.

Specific policy questions that can be addressed by this data are: improving access to the arts in rural areas; arts education; media access to the arts; and tracking over time the impact of support to local arts agencies.

We also have indications that many organizations in the field will make extensive use of the survey results to generate reports focused on issues of direct concern in their own work. Service organizations have shown an interest. We have already assisted the Greater Philadelphia Cultural Alliance in using data from the 1982 survey for a comparison of the arts public in the greater Philadelphia region with that of the whole country. This effort is directed toward assisting the market development officers of the 60 member organizations of the Alliance. We will be working with the National Association of Local Arts Agencies and the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies to develop data related to different geographic areas.

Question: What is the total estimated cost of this second survey?

Answer: We anticipate collecting data from the public every three years for the development of trend lines. Full execution and analysis of the 1985 survey, which is now in the field, is estimated to cost $800,000. This is one-third more than the Fiscal 82 survey because we have in fact doubled the sample size to allow for more targeted geographic disaggregation.

Art Criticism

Question: How much money are you proposing to spend on this effort and over what period of years?

Answer: We plan to follow up briefly on some of the issues in the survey for a future National Council on the Arts meeting. However, as we plan to undertake this in-house, there will be no budget impact.

Museum Collections and Resources

Question. In fiscal years 1984 and 1985, approximately 75 grants were made for professional development in the Museum Collections and Resources program with total grant funds of $825,000 in '84 and $700,000 in '85. While the justifications gave examples of the small grants, in both years the same four institutions received half of the total funds available for their conservation training programs: the University of Delaware, Harvard University, New York University and the Research Foundation of New York.

The '86 request contains only $150,000 for this activity. At this funding level, will the Endowment discontinue support of these major conservation training programs?

Answer: Confusion exists concerning the nature of the Professional Development Category and the Museum Collections and Resources category. The former supports Fellowships and Museum Training; the latter supports, among other items, conservation projects (including conservation training). In FY 1986, $4,400,000 is allocated to Museum Collections and resources out of which the four conservation training centers can be funded.

The FY 86 request contains $150,000 for Professional Development compared to $700,000 allocated in FY 85. With the changes of deadline of Professional Development applications (which do not include conservation training) from January to April, no Professional Development deadline will occur in FY 86 with the exception of a deadline on July 1st, 1985 for a small number of Fellowships. Absence in FY 86 of a deadline for a full range of Professional Development projects will not impose a hardship on the field because the old FY 85 deadline was for projects beginning at the end of the fiscal year, while the new FY 87 deadline will be for projects beginning at the start of the fiscal year, the two start dates only 15 months apart. The proposed $150,000 for FY 86 should be sufficient for the limited number of Fellowship applications expected at the July 1st, 1985 deadline.

Question: For each of the four listed above, please indicate the amount of non-federal funds used to support the conservation training programs and the number of students enrolled in the programs.

Answer: Listed below are grants for the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University, University of Delaware for Winterthur, Buffalo Art Conservation Dept. at the Research Foundation of the State University of New York and the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University.

New York University

Museum Training Grant for $25,000 from NEA in FY 84 Non-Federal costs amounted to $183,950 for total project costs of $208,950. Enrollment -- 35 students.

Conservation Training Grant for $100,000 (Treasury funds) in FY 84, non-Federal match totaled $522,890 with total project costs at $622,890. Enrollment -- 89 students.

University of Delaware

Conservation Training Grant for $100,000 in FY 84 from NEA. Non-Federal match totaled $482,372 with total project costs at $582,372. Enrollment -- 30 students.

Museum Training Grant for $9,000 from NEA in FY 84. Non-Federal match totaled $35,400 with total project costs at $44,400. Enrollment -- 10 students.

Research Fdn. of State University of New York

Conservation Training Grant for $100,000 in FY 84. Non-Federal match totaled $133,000 with total project costs at $233,000. Enrollment -- 30 students.

Conservation Training Grant for $100,000 in FY 85 Non-Federal match totaled $153,500 with total project costs at $253,500. Enrollment -- 30 students

Harvard University

Conservation Training Grant in the amount of $96,640 for FY 84. Non-Federal dollars totaled $96,643 with total project costs at $193,283. Enrollment -- 6 students.

Conservation Training Grant in the amount of $70,000 in FY 85 from NEA. Non-Federal match is $96,295 with total project costs at $166,295. Enrollment -- 5 students.

Dance/Choreographers Fellowships

Question. For the record, please provide a list of all persons who have received three or more fellowship awards in this area since 1980.

Answer:

DANCE PROGRAM FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED THREE OR MORE FELLOWSHIPS SINCE FY 1980

Fellowship Recipient	Years Received
Manuel Alum, New York, NY	82,83,84
Karole Armitage, New York, NY	81,83,84
Eric Barsness, New York, NY	82,83,84
Carol Bobrow, Chicago, IL	81,82,83
Val Caniparoli, San Francisco, CA	81,82,84
Maria Cheng, Minneapolis, MN	81,83,84
Gail Conrad, New York, NY	80,81,82
Helen Douglas, New York, NY	81,82,83,84
Katherine Dunham, East St. Louis, IL	80,81,82
Alice Farley, New York, NY	82,83,84
Molissa Fenley, New York, NY	81,82,83,84
Diane Frank, New York, NY	80,81,82,83,84
Deborah Gladstein, New York, NY	81,82,84
Deborah Hay, Austin, TX	80,81,82
Bill Irwin, New York, NY	81,83,84
Risa Jaraslow, New York, NY	80,83,84
Bill T. Jones, New York, NY	80,81,82
Pooh Kaye, New York, NY	80,83,84
Emily Keeler, San Francisco, CA	82,83,84
Phyllis Lamhut, New York, NY	81,82,83
Dee McCandless, Austin, TX	80,81,82
Daniel McCusker, New York, NY	80,83,84
Daniel Nagrin, New York, NY	80,81,82,83
Amy Osgood, Chicago, IL	82,83,84
Rudy Perez, Los Angeles, CA	81,82,83,84
Wendy Perron, New York, NY	81,82,83
Pearl Primus, New York, NY	80,81,82
Judith Ragir, Chicago, IL	80,81,83
Dana Reitz, New York, NY	80,82,84
Marta Renzi, New York,NY	80,81,82
Susan Rethorst, New York, NY	81,82,84
Kenneth Rinker, New York, NY	80,81,82
Jim Self, New York, NY	81,82,84
Linda Shapiro, Minneapolis	81,83,84
Jeffrey Slayton, Los Angeles, CA	80,81,82
Beth Soll, Boston, MA	81,83,84
Elizabeth Streb. Ne York, NY	82,83,84
Charles Vernon, Chicago, IL	81,82,83
Nina Weiner, New York, NY	80,81,84
Yen Lu Wong, Los Angeles, CA	80,81,84

Artistic Deficit

Question. Please provide a detailed explanation of what the Endowment means by "artistic deficit." What is the Endowment planning to do to assess this "deficit" and how much is planned to be spent on such effort?

Answer: There is concern that financial stability is being achieved at the expense of the art form. The term "artistic deficit" refers to cutbacks in artistry due to concerns over avoiding a financial deficit.

In the interest of financial stability, arts organizations may feel constrained to reduce expenditures for rehearsal time, diminish cast size, rely unduly on standard popular repertoire, curtail seasons, reduce the number of productions or exhibitions, or promote guest stars or "blockbuster" exhibitions instead of pursuing artistic goals for which they are organized. The first step in addressing this concern is to explore the feasibility of measuring the extent and seriousness of the problem, and to determine whether it would be feasible to collect data to monitor this situation over time. There is always some kind of artistic deficit; no artist or arts organization is able to do everything; the question is: is it getting more or less difficult? To this end $14,150 in FY 1985 funds have been committed for a feasibility study. In the interim, this problem is being discussed by Endowment Program Directors and panels as they review and develop policies and guidelines for the Endowment's ongoing programs of support.

Challenge Grants

Question: The Challenge Grant program was opened to prior recipients in fiscal year 1983. Of the 35 grants awarded that year, 25 were to prior grantees. Of the total grants awarded in fiscal years 1984 and 1985, what proportion have been second time grants?

Answer: 32 of 44 FY 84 Challenge Grants were awarded to prior grantees. FY 85 applications are currently being reviewed and grant decisions will be announced in mid-September, 1985.

Question: What is the division of the funds between first and second time grantees?

Answer:

	1st Timers	2nd Timers	Total
FY 83	$3,599,000	$17,150,500	$20,749,500
FY 84	$3,375,000	$17,775,000	$21,150,000

Question: The proposed reauthoriztion bill extends the Challenge Grant program, without change, through 1990. After only five years of Challenge Grants, 1977 through 1982, the Endowment found it necessary to open the competition to previous grantees. Based on that experience, is it fair to assume that by fiscal year 1988, most institutions eligible for Challenge grants will have received two such grants?

Answer: It is fair to assume that most art institutions eligible under the Challenge II guidelines will have been funded twice after the 10th year of Challenge. It should be noted that the minimum grant in Challenge II is $100,000, requiring a minimum match of $300,000 in new or increased monies.

Question: Is it your intention to offer a Challenge III program in a couple of years?

Answer: Yes, it is our intention to offer a Challenge III program, but the focus and content of that program and the specific timing for inaugurating Challenge III has yet to be determined.

Question: It appears that this program is designed to provide a large sum of money to major arts institutions in three years (the term of the Challenge Grant), out of every five or six years. Is that an accurate assessment?

Answer: Challenge II Grants are aimed at permanently strengthening the balance sheets of arts institutions. Priority is given to arts institutions of national or regional significance that create, produce, present or exhibit, or preserve works of the highest artistic level.

Challenge II Grants range from $100,000 to $1,500,000. Any Challenge Grant recipient from Challenge I must complete that grant and wait 1 year prior to re-applying for a second grant. The allowable uses of Challenge Grant funds changed significantly from Challenge I to Challenge II and it is therefore not a matter of giving large sums of money to major institutions every 5 or 6 years. The focus of Challenge III has not yet been determined.

Question: For the record, please submit a list of all second time Challenge grantees, listing the amount of the Challenge grant and also listing any program funds received by the same organization in fiscal years 1983-1985.

Answer:

NOTE: FY 85 grants listed are those awarded as of 5/1/85

Actor's Theatre of Louisville
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $450,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Theater Program	$160,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Theater Program	$175,000
Theater Program	65,000

Art Institute of Chicago
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,000

(The grants listed below may include grants awarded to support the School of the Art Institute of Chicago.)

Fiscal Year 1983:

Museum Program	$ 15,000
Museum Program	20,000
Visual Arts Program	4,500
Museum Program	6,250
Museum Program	25,000
Museum Program	25,000
Museum Program	30,000
Visual Arts Program	30,000
Media Arts Program	7,175
Museum Program	5,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Museum Program	$ 5,000
Museum Program	21,790
Media Arts Program	26,500
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	4,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Media Arts Program	$ 8,800
Museum Program	40,000
Museum Program	200,000

Atlanta Arts Alliance, Inc. on behalf of the High Museum of Art

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $400,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Design Arts Program	$ 6,908
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	20,810
Museum Program	13,230
Museum Program	1,940

Fiscal Year 1984:

Museum Program	$ 10,000

Baltimore Museum of Art, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $800,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Museum Program	$ 17,500
Museum Program	18,000
Museum Program	70,000
Museum Program	25,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Museum Program	$ 10,000
Museum Program	10,000
Museum Program	17,500

Fiscal Year 1985:

Museum Program	$ 80,000
Museum Program	25,000
Museum Program	6,940

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc.
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Music Program	$ 81,500
Music Program	240,000
Music Program	20,000
Music Program	25,200

Fiscal Year 1984:

Music Program	$ 61,300
Music Program	290,000
Music Program	25,200
Music Program	20,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Music Program	$ 26,000

Brooklyn Academy of Music
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $600,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Inter-Arts Program	$100,000
Dance Program	50,000
Music Program	2,000
Dance Program	20,000
Music Program	9,100

Fiscal Year 1984:

Inter-Arts Program	$100,000
Music Program	10,800
Music Program	3,600
Dance Program	75,000
Inter-Arts Program	230,000
Inter-Arts Program	125,000
Inter-Arts Program	15,000
Music Program	12,500
Music Program	3,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Inter-Arts Program	$125,000
Dance Program	44,300

California Institute of the Arts

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $825,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Inter-Arts Program	$ 57,171
Dance Program	5,000
Music Program	7,800
Music Program	4,500
Music Program	5,000
Inter-Arts Program	25,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Music Program	$ 1,700
Inter-Arts Program	10,000
Inter-Arts Program	5,000
Inter-Arts Program	57,171
Music Program	7,800
Music Program	10,000
Music Program	8,300
Opera-Musical Theater Program	15,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Inter-Arts Program	$ 20,000

Carnegie Hall Society, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $800,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Music Program	$ 44,250
Music Program	43,600
Music Program	5,200

Fiscal Year 1984:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 5,000
Music Program	35,000

Center Stage Associates

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $500,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Theater Program	$142,500

Fiscal Year 1984:

Theater Program	$165,000
Theater Program	67,000

Center Theatre Group of L. A. also known as The Mark Taper Forum

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,500

Fiscal Year 1983:

Theater Program	$ 60,500
Theater Program	4,000
Theater Program	10,000
Theater Program	275,000

iscal Year 1984:

Opera-Musical Theater Program		$ 5,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program		5,000
Theater Program	300,000	
Theater Program	9,700	
Theater Program	12,500	

Chicago Theatre Group, Inc.
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $500,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Theater Program	$ 120,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Dance Program	$ 7,500
Theater Program	175,000

The Children's Art Carnival
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $250,000

Fiscal Year 1983:
no entry

Fiscal Year 1984:

Expansion Arts Program	$ 50,000

Cunningham Dance Foundation, Inc.
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 275,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Music Program	$ 4,000
Dance Program	5,000
Dance Program	98,005
Dance Program	44,967
Dance Program	13,019

Fiscal Year 1984:

Inter-Arts Program	$ 30,000
Dance Program	214,000
Dance Program	4,500
Music Program	3,800

Fiscal Year 1985:

Dance Program	$250,000

Dance Theater Foundation, Inc. also known as Alvin Ailey Dance
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $400,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Dance Program	$ 11,530
Dance Program	23,060
Dance Program	69,180
Dance Program	172,950
Dance Program	9,114

Fiscal Year 1984:

Expansion Arts	$ 20,000
Dance Program	29,720
Dance Program	295,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Expansion Arts	$ 18,000
Dance Program	300,000

Educational Broadcasting Corp. also known as WNET-13
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Design Arts Program	$ 16,610
Media Arts Program	50,000
Media Arts Program	15,000
Media Arts Program	320,000
Media Arts Program	900,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Media Arts Program	$700,000
Media Arts Program	50,000

Foundation for the Joffrey Ballet, Inc.
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $500,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Dance Program	$158,000
Dance Program	117,000
Dance Program	80,710
Dance Program	172,950
Dance Program	78,491

Fiscal Year 1984:

Dance Program	$326,926

Fiscal Year 1985:

Dance Program	$275,000

Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance, Inc.
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $500,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Dance Program	$ 51,885
Dance Program	103,770
Dance Program	53,961

Fiscal Year 1984:

Dance Program	$185,046
Dance Program	250,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Dance Program	$210,000

Grand Rapids Symphony Society

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $100,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Music Program	$ 1,000
Music Program	36,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Music Program	$ 45,000

Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $750,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Museum Program	$150,000
Museum Program	5,000
Museum Program	25,000
Museum Program	25,000
Museum Program	18,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Museum Program	$ 75,000
Museum Program	100,000
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	50,000
Museum Program	25,000
Museum Program	14,000
Museum Program	10,000

International Arts Relations, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $100,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Folk Arts Program	$ 8,500	
Expansion Arts Program	30,000	
Inter-Arts Program	20,000	
Theater Program	10,000	
Opera-Musical Theater Program		15,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program		5,000
Theater Program	1,000	
Visual Arts Program	8,000	

Fiscal Year 1984:

Theater Program	$ 15,000	
Expansion Arts Program	50,000	
Opera-Musical Theater Program		7,100
Theater Program	21,800	
Theater Program	7,770	
Opera-Musical Theater Program		30,000
Visual Arts Program	5,000	

Fiscal Year 1985:

Expansion Arts Program	$ 35,500
Museum Program	7,000

Intiman Theatre Company
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $100,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Design Arts Program	$ 25,000
Theater Program	20,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Theater Program	$ 20,000

Los Angeles Philharmonic Association
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$ 2,000
Music Program	31,400
Music Program	240,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$ 26,800
Music Program	4,000
Music Program	20,800
Music Program	70,000
Music Program	290,000
Music Program	5,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Music Program	$ 28,200

Lyric Opera of Chicago
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$217,500
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$241,500
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$260,000

Manhattan Theatre Club
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $200,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Literature Program	$ 5,000
Theater Program	82,500
Opera-Musical Theater Program	12,500
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 7,500
Theater Program	85,000
Literature Program	5,500

Maryland Institute

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $450,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Museum Program	$ 10,000
Design Arts Program	8,000
Visual Arts Program	5,000
Visual Arts Program	10,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Museum Program	$ 10,000
Inter-Arts Program	4,000
Design Arts Program	10,000
Visual Arts Program	5,000
Literature Program	5,000

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Museum Program	$ 15,000
Museum Program	10,000
Museum Program	6,000
Museum Program	31,300
Museum Program	60,000
Museum Program	50,000
Media Arts Program	225,000
Opera Musical Theater Program	426,900

Fiscal Year 1984:

Museum Program	$ 50,000
Museum Program	10,000
Museum Program	50,000
Music Program	1,250
Museum Program	100,000
Museum Program	12,000
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	50,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Museum Program	$ 20,000

Metropolitan Opera Association

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,500,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 30,000
Artists-in-Education Program	9,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Artists-in-Education Program	$ 15,600
Opera-Musical Theater Program	876,750
Opera-Musical Theater Program	25,000
Media Arts Program	180,000

Fiscal Year 1985:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 25,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	850,000

Milwaukee Repertory Theater, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983	$200,000
Fiscal Year 1983:	
Theater Program	$120,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Theater Program	$150,000
Theater Program	65,000

Minnesota Opera Company

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983	$125,000
Fiscal Year 1983:	
Inter-Arts Program	$ 17,500
Opera-Musical Theater Program	30,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	15,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	80,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 70,700
Opera-Musical Theater Program	3,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	35,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	15,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 72,500

Minnesota Orchestral Association

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983	$750,000
Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$ 2,000
Music Program	11,500
Music Program	200,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$ 11,300
Music Program	260,000
Music Program	2,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Music Program	$ 12,500

9innesota Public Radio, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $600,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Media Arts Program	$ 7,000
Media Arts Program	40,000
Music Program	10,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Music Program	$ 20,000
Media Arts Program	$ 10,000
Media Arts Program	45,000
Media Arts Program	10,000

Municipal Arts Society

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $450,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Design Arts Program	$ 25,000

Municipal Arts Society (continued)

Fiscal Year 1984:

Design Arts Program	$ 15,000
Design Arts Program	60,000
Design Arts Program	30,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Design Arts Program	$ 25,000

Museum of Modern Art

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Museum Program	$125,000
Museum Program	60,000
Museum Program	5,380
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	200,000
Media Arts Program	17,500
Media Arts Program	33,800
Media Arts Program	7,300

Fiscal Year 1984:

Media Arts Program	$ 32,000
Museum Program	150,000
Museum Program	25,000
Media Arts Program	10,000
Museum Program	35,000
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	25,000
Media Arts Program	5,000

Fiscal Year 1985:	
Media Arts Program	$ 50,000
Museum Program	35,000
Museum Program	25,000
Museum Program	100,000

Musical Arts Association for The Cleveland Orchestra
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$240,000
Music Program	14,900
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$ 17,800
Music Program	290,000
Music Program	10,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Music Program	$ 17,800

National Symphony Orchestra Association
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $900,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$200,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$ 9,800
Music Program	245,000

New York City Ballet, Inc.
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Dance Program	$ 34,250
Dance Program	200,000
Dance Program	144,125
Dance Program	147,164
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Dance Program	$350,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Dance Program	$350,000

New York City Hispanic-American Dance Company, Inc.
Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $200,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Dance Program	$ 3,255
Dance Program	23,060

Fiscal Year 1984:

Dance Program	$ 29,720
Expansion Arts Program	45,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Dance Program	$ 34,100

New York City Opera

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $700,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 10,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	200,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 12,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	201,500

Fiscal Year 1985:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$205,000

New York Shakespeare Festival

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Theater Program	$275,000
Inter Arts Program	15,000
Design Arts Program	45,000
Opera Musical Theater Program	1,500
Opera Musical Theater Program	50,000
Music Program	3,000
Design Arts Program	45,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 66,000
Music Program	5,400
Inter-Arts Program	10,000
Inter-Arts Program	7,500
Opera-Musical Theater Program	15,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	3,750
Theater Program	300,000

Fiscal Year 1985:

Inter-Arts Program	$ 10,000
Opera-Musical Theater Program	70,000
Music Program	10,000

Ninety-second Street YM-YWHA, The

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $500,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Inter-Arts Program	$ 90,000
Music Program	8,300
Music Program	3,900
Music Program	18,000
Music Program	6,000
Visual Arts Program	5,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Inter-Arts Program	$ 60,000
Music Program	30,000
Music Program	6,500
Music Program	2,800
Music Program	6,500
Visual Arts Program	5,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Inter-Arts Program	$ 40,000

Opera Guild of Greater Miami

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $350,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 32,500
Opera-Musical Theater Program	140,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 27,500
Opera-Musical Theater Program	141,025

The Orchestral Association also known as The Chicago Symphony

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$ 21,000
Music Program	15,900
Music Program	240,000
Music Program	10,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$ 13,200
Music Program	290,000
Music Program	26,000

Oregon Symphony Association

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $400,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$110,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$145,000

Original Ballets Foundation, Inc. also known as The Eliot Feld Ballet

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $175,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Dance Program	$ 23,060
Dance Program	80,710
Dance Program	3,255
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Dance Program	$ 71,329
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Dance Program	$ 91,000

Painted Bride Arts Center

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $100,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Expansion Arts Program	$ 15,000
Dance Program	2,500
Music Program	1,000
Inter-Arts Program	6,580
Expansion Arts Program	18,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$ 4,500
Dance Program	2,500
Inter-Arts Program	10,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Music Program	$ 10,000
Inter-Arts Program	10,000
Expansion Arts Program	13,500
Dance Program	4,400

Paul Taylor Dance Foundation, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $250,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Dance Program	$ 69,180
Dance Program	115,300
Dance Program	11,717
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Dance Program	$297,205
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Dance Program	$300,000

Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$ 20,000
Music Program	25,000
Music Program	240,000
Music Program	47,900

Fiscal Year 1984:	
Music Program	$150,000
Music Program	290,000
Music Program	28,900

St. Louis Art Museum

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $600,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Museum Program	$ 15,000
Museum Program	5,000
Museum Program	5,000
Museum Program	20,000
Museum Program	60,000
Museum Program	10,000
Museum Program	16,200
Museum Program	6,000
Museum Program	9,400
Museum Program	14,040
Museum Program	5,000

Fiscal Year 1984:	
Museum Program	$ 5,000
Museum Program	5,000
Museum Program	10,000
Museum Program	5,000
Museum Program	20,000
Museum Program	100,000
Museum Program	15,000
Museum Program	30,000
Museum Program	25,000

Fiscal Year 1985:	
Museum Program	$ 5,000
Museum Program	10,000
Museum Program	20,000

San Francisco Symphony Association

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $1,000,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Music Program	$ 15,000
Music Program	5,000
Dance Program	36,000
Music Program	6,800
Music Program	240,000
Music Program	19,700

Fiscal Year 1984:

Music Program	$ 17,600
Music Program	290,000
Music Program	7,500
Music Program	9,000
Music Program	7,500

School of American Ballet, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984	$750,000

Fiscal Year 1983:
no entry

Fiscal Year 1984:
no entry

Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984	$100,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Visual Arts Program	$ 5,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Visual Arts Program	$ 5,000

Trinity Personna Company

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984	$350,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 6,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 8,100
Theater Program	$230,000

Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984	$175,000

Fiscal Year 1983:

Inter-Arts Program	$ 10,000
Dance Program	69,180
Dance Program	63,415
Dance Program	38,748

Fiscal Year 1984:

Dance Program	$178,323

Fiscal Year 1985:

Dance Program	$210,000

Washington Drama Society, Inc.

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $750,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 15,000
Theater Program	30,000
Theater Program	255,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 18,200
Theater Program	265,000
Theater Program	310,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$ 20,000

Washington Opera

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1984 $500,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$135,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$136,025
Inter-Arts Program	93,000
Music Program	3,875
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Opera-Musical Theater Program	$142,500

Washington Performing Arts Society

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $400,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Inter-Arts Program	$ 25,000
Research Program	3,400
Dance Program	35,000
Music Program	10,000
Fiscal Year 1984:	
Dance Program	$ 30,000
Fiscal Year 1985:	
Inter-Arts Program	$ 60,000
Dance Program	35,400

WGBH Educational Foundation

Challenge Grant: Fiscal Year 1983 $600,000

Fiscal Year 1983:	
Dance Program	$ 10,000
Media Arts Program	145,000
Media Arts Program	50,000

Fiscal Year 1984:

Dance Program	$ 20,000
Media Arts Program	18,000

Administration

Question: The justification that the Endowment will reduce its contractual expenditures to $241,000 in fiscal year 1986. The fiscal year 1985 estimate, however, was only $162,000 for contractual services. Current estimates are that $256,000 will be spent in the current year for contracts. Why are these costs 58 percent higher this year than estimated in the '85 justification?

Answer: At the time the Endowment developed the FY 1985 administrative budget request, we had been in the Old Post Office Building less than six months. The increase in estimated FY 1985 contractual expenditures reflected in the FY 1986 request is primarily due to unanticipated expenses resulting from our move to the Old Post Office; Fiscal Year 1984 was our first full fiscal year in the new facility. The attached chart details our FY 1984 and FY 1985 expenses as shown in the FY 1985 and FY 1986 justifications. You will notice that our actual FY 1984 expenses as shown in the FY 1986 justification increased $62,000 over the planned level mostly due to increases in: computer maintenance ($11,000), GSA Guard Service ($17,500); Vulnerability Assessment ($7,300); Audio/Visual services for Council cabling ($3,600); telephone maintenance ($7,400); and computer cabling ($3,600). These increases had to be included in our FY 1985 base along with other increases in: telephone system maintenance ($14,200 annually); computer cabling ($17,000); and miscellaneous services as identified on the attached summary.

Question: Most of these costs appear to be somewhat beyond the control of the Endowment: ADP and telephone equipment maintenance; guard services; payroll services; equipment repairs; and health services. What was the actual cost for these items in fiscal year 1984 and what are the estimated costs for fiscal years 1985 and 1986?

Answer: The increase in our actual FY 1984 expenses versus the planned expenses resulted from uncontrollable activities as detailed in the response to the preceeding question. As stated, the increase in the FY 1984 base had to be included in the FY 1985 base along with other unplanned expenses which arose during the year. The attached chart shows the actual FY 1984 expenses and projected FY 1985 and FY 1986 expenses for Miscellaneous Contractual Services as currently envisioned and shown in our FY 1986 justification.

Question: Please list all "miscellaneous" contracts for fiscal years 1984 and 1985 and those projected for fiscal year 1986.

Answer: The attached list identifies actual expenses for Miscellaneous Contractual Services for FY 1984 and projected expenses for FY 1985 and FY 1986.

National Endowment for the Arts
Comparison of FY 1984 thru FY 1986 Miscellaneous Services Contracts
in FY 1985 and FY 1986 Congressional Budgets
22 April 1985 (84852540)

Item	IN FY 85 CONGRESSIONAL		IN FY 86 CONGRESSIONAL		
	FY 84 EST	FY 85 EST	FY 84 ACTUAL	FY 85 EST	FY 86 EST
Mailing Services	3,000	3,200	3,000	4,000	4,000
Arts Review Articles	6,000	6,300	6,000	11,000	10,000
Annual Report Editing	4,800	5,000	4,800	0	0
Photographs	800	1,000	800	2,000	1,000
Clipping Services	2,000	2,100	2,000	0	0
Computer Mailing List	2,000	2,100	2,000	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous Editing	1,400	2,500	5,300	0	1,000
Computer Maintenance	18,000	20,000	29,000	31,500	31,500
Health Services	10,000	11,000	9,900	11,000	11,000
GSA Payroll	23,500	25,000	23,600	25,900	28,000
Systems Furniture Alterations	9,500	8,000	2,200	7,000	0
Machine Repair	12,000	13,000	9,900	10,000	10,000
Binder Printing	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
LEXIS Rental	3,000	3,200	3,800	3,000	3,000
GSA Guard Service	30,000	31,500	47,000	47,000	47,000
DHHS Audit Service	2,000	3,000	1,200	3,600	4,000
Vulnerability Assessment	0	0	7,300	0	0
GSA Work Authorizations	12,000	12,500	8,100	12,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Services	10,000	10,500	13,500	14,000	13,000
COPE Counseling	0	0	0	3,700	4,000
Plant Maintenance	0	0	3,600	3,600	4,000
Council Meeting Aud/Vis	0	0	11,400	11,000	13,000
Telephone Switch Room	0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
ROLM Telephone Maintenance	0	0	7,400	21,600	21,600
EEO Complaint Investigation	0	0	4,500	5,000	3,500
QYX Typewriter Maintenance	0	0	0	2,600	2,600
ROLM Telephone Changes	0	0	0	2,400	3,000
Computer/Telephone Cabling	0	0	3,600	17,000	8,700
Vehicle Maintenance	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
Total	152,000	162,000	214,000	256,000	241,000

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McClure. The subcommittee will stand in recess until April 23, at 2 p.m., at which time we will review the fiscal year 1986 budget estimates for the Forest Service.

[Whereupon, at 3:05 p.m., Thursday, April 18, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 23.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2:20 p.m., in room SD–192, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators McClure and Cochran.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

STATEMENTS OF:

- **DOUGLAS W. MacCLEERY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
- **R. MAX PETERSON, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE**

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- **F. DALE ROBERTSON, ASSOCIATE CHIEF**
- **J. LAMAR BEASLEY, DEPUTY CHIEF, PROGRAMS AND LEGISLATION**
- **JEROME A. MILES, DEPUTY CHIEF, ADMINISTRATION**
- **ROBERT E. BUCKMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF, RESEARCH**
- **R.M. HOUSELY, DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM**
- **JOHN OHMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF, STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY**
- **ROBERT E. GORDON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND BUDGET**
- **LEON H. ANDERSON, DIRECTOR, HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM**
- **DENNIS KAPLAN, CHIEF, BUDGET CONTROL AND ANALYSIS DIVISION**

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Senator MCCLURE. Good afternoon. This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget for the Forest Service.

The Service's fiscal year 1986 request for managing the National Forest System is for $1,103,342,000, an increase of $57,662,000, or less than 1 percent, over 1985 appropriations to date.

Testifying on behalf of the Forest Service today will be Deputy Assistant Secretary Douglas MacCleery and Chief R. Max Peterson, neither of whom are strangers to this committee. Welcome back before this committee again.

If you will introduce your colleagues, your statements will be placed in the record in full and we will proceed directly to questions.

Mr. Secretary.

[The statements follow:]

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. MACCLEERY

I welcome the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the FY 1986 budget for the Forest Service. I am accompanied by R. Max Peterson, Forest Service, Chief.

Before Chief Peterson discusses the highlights of the Forest Service budget, I think it is necessary to cover a number of policy issues: (1) the need to reduce Federal expenditures, including those of the Forest Service, (2) the Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management interchange program, (3) a proposal to change payments to States to a net receipts basis, (4) recreation user fees, (5) timber buy-out, and (6) the status of the 1985 RPA program.

Reducing Federal Expenditures

In his State of the Union Address, the President emphasized the need to move towards a balanced budget by reducing government spending, rather than by raising taxes. He is committed to reducing the role of the government in the economy as well as eliminating waste and improving management practices.

To help achieve the goal of lower Federal expenditures, the 1986 budget for the Department of Agriculture is austere. The administration's budget and legislative proposals are intended to foster increased economic activity, while reducing the cost of the present Federal programs and the drain on the National budget.

The proposed budget authority in 1986 for management of Forest Service programs is $1.8 billion. This amount provides for a decrease in regular program levels in 1986 of $389 million. After adjusting for an increase of over $104 million in 1986, because of transfer of forestry activities of the Bureau of Land Management including Oregon and California Grant Land payments to counties to the Forest Service, the net decrease is almost $285 million. The decrease involves postponement of construction and recreational land acquisition, supplemented by reduced unit costs and increased efficiencies of Forest Service programs, a 4.8 percent reduction in timber offered for sale, termination of most financial assistance grants to States, deferred research work, and a change in sharing receipts with States.

The productivity of Forest Service programs will be improved by carefully controlling costs, adjusting management procedures, and paying close attention to benefit-cost relationships. The objective is to produce timber, recreation, and other products or services at the lowest unit costs. Careful attention will be given to both market and nonmarket values of resources, such as water quality, and their associated costs.

Receipts generated from lands managed by the Forest Service are expected to be about $1.5 billion. This level of receipts reflects both improvement in the economy and efforts of this administration to bring the American people a financial return from the public lands.

Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management Interchange

About 63 percent of Federal lands in the lower 48 States are managed by BLM and FS. BLM has responsibility for 174 million acres and the FS has responsibility for 168 million acres. Both agencies have a similar mission to manage these lands under multiple-use and sustained-yield principles. In many cases, the land managed by the two agencies is intermingled or adjacent. This has, in some locations, resulted in unnecessary duplication in organization, facilities, and staffing in both agencies. There are 71 communities throughout the western States which have both FS and BLM offices.

The budget considers a legislative proposal to interchange administrative jurisdiction of about 30 million plus acres: tentatively about 19 million acres of BLM land will be transferred to the FS and about 15 million acres of FS land to BLM. An important component of this interchange is a complete transfer of the Oregon and California Grant Lands from BLM to the Forest Service. No changes are proposed in Alaska.

The interchange has three major objectives: (1) enhance public service; (2) improve administrative efficiency; and (3) reduce costs. At the end of a 10-year period, $200 to 300 million in savings will have resulted from the interchange.

A legislative proposal to transfer the involved lands and unify the underlying minerals management responsibilities under the Agency that manages the surface resources will be submitted to the Congress by this summer. Until legislative action occurs, both National Forest lands and public lands will continue to be managed under current laws that apply to those lands.

Proposed Payments to States Legislation

The 1986 budget proposes to change payments to States from a sharing of gross receipts to a sharing of net receipts. The Forest Service would deduct from receipts the program costs which are necessary to manage the lands that generate the receipts. Shares of receipts to be paid to State or county governments would be calculated after costs are deducted.

In concept, this proposal is like profit sharing in the private sector. Two primary reasons underlie this proposal: (1) Under current law the Federal government, after giving States their share of the gross receipts and after paying the costs, often realizes a net loss; and (2) sharing receipts on a gross basis, as it is now done, rather than on a net-of-costs basis, gives States the incentive to seek land resource development or protection even though costs exceed total receipts.

Recreation User Fees

A legislative proposal covering additional user fees is currently being developed and will be submitted to Congress in the near future. This legislation will allow the recreation users to share the costs associated with developing and operating recreation resource opportunities. Those who receive the benefits should pay for a reasonable portion of the costs.

Timber Buy-Out

The 1984 Federal Timber Contract Modification Act provides purchasers of federal timber an opportunity to buy-out some of their contracts. Based on current conditions an estimated 10 billion board feet will be returned to the Forest Service. About 2.6 billion board feet of this turnback volume will be updated and offered for resale in FY 1986. Some of this volume, about 600 million board feet, will require little reworking. The rest, 2 billion board feet, will require moderate to total reworking.

1985 RPA Program

As called for in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, the program is to be updated every 5 years. The new 1985 RPA Recommended Program is currently under review. It describes a course of action through 2030 for management and administration of the National Forest System, for Forest Service Research, and for assistance in the protection and management of State and private forest lands.

The principles embodied in the recommended program are to: reduce costs, improve efficiencies, and enhance revenues; maximize net benefits and meet environmental and legal requirements; maintain or improve, where economic, forest and range productivity; maintain or improve environmental quality; minimize short term disruptions in community stability; emphasize expanded user fees to offset costs; emphasize State and private funding for forestry work on nonindustrial private lands; and emphasize increased cost-effective management techniques from Research.

This concludes my opening remarks and Mr. Peterson will now discuss details of the FY 1986 budget.

Statement of R. Max Peterson

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the 1986 budget for the Forest Service. Before providing additional information on the budget proposals for 1986, I would like to review our recent accomplishments:

Highlights of 1984 Accomplishments

The overall emphasis in Forest Service activities this past year was placed on reducing costs and improving efficiency while still providing quality service to the public.

We took steps to reduce administrative staffing and streamline the organizational structure. Productivity improvement teams were formed to find new ways for the Forest Service to cut costs and increase efficiency. Where feasible, offices were colocated or consolidated, and many administrative tasks were automated.

To improve productivity and reduce costs in other areas, I appointed Productivity Improvement Teams (PIT) to study fleet management, timber sale volume, collections, and wood residue. The Agency also evaluated progress in carrying out recommendations of eight previous PIT studies.

To further streamline operations, the Forest Service combined the support services for the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley with those of the Pacific Southwest Region in San Francisco. A reorganization of the engineering program is expected to reduce 64 FTEs by the end of 1986. Also, the Glide and Steamboat Ranger Districts on the Umpqua National Forest were combined as were the Dale and Ukiah Ranger Districts on the Umatilla National Forest.

As part of the Forest Service History Program, an organization of private citizens called Friends of the Grey Towers was established. The "Friends" will help raise funds needed to operate environmental programs at the Pennsylvania home of Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service.

Receipts from lands managed by the Forest Service were $1,030 million compared with $960 million in 1983, an increase of 7 percent.

Forest Research - Emphasis in 1984 was placed on such high priority research as biotechnology, atmospheric deposition, anadromous fish habitats, and analysis of the value of forestry research. A highlight of the year was the completion of the accelerated research phase of the joint Canada/United States spruce budworm program.

State and Private Forestry - Programs emphasized pest suppression, development of an efficient fire program in each State, and timber production on nonindustrial private forest land.

Major activities in 1984 were protecting about 798 million cubic feet of merchantable timber from pests, providing national leadership for the National Interagency Incident Management System for fire protection, completing the technology transfer plan for truss-framed structures, and providing assistance in the completion of five draft and five final State forest resources plans.

National Forest System

Grazing - In 1984, use increased slightly from 1983, but receipts were down about 6 percent from 1983 as a result of reduced fees.

Minerals - Over 27,300 mineral cases were processed. This program generated over $136 million in receipts, a 3 percent increase over 1983.

Recreation - Land administered by the Forest Service continues to account for about 41 percent of all recreation visitor-days use on Federal lands. In 1984, 240 million recreation visitor-days were recorded. This program generated over $27.5 million in receipts.

Timber - In 1984 a total of 10.7 billion board feet were sold. The value of timber sold was $699 million. This compares with 1983 sales of 11.1 billion board feet that sold for $774 million.

The average bid price for timber in 1984 was slightly under $66 per thousand board feet. This compares with $70 in 1983, $61 in 1982, and $154 in 1981.

The harvest of National Forest timber was at the highest level in this decade. This harvest reflected the general rebound of housing along with other segments of the economy. In spite of the high harvest level, the value of the timber harvested was below levels achieved earlier in the decade. The lack of price response to the relatively high demand and the difference between volume offered and sold reflect the excess mill capacity in some regions of the country, the price-dampening effects of the record levels of timber imports received from Canada, and the reluctance of some firms to operate high priced timber sales at a time of uncertainty about contract relief legislation.

About 10.5 billion board feet were harvested compared with 9.2 billion board feet in 1983, an increase of 14 percent. Receipts were about $791 million compared with $634 million in 1983, an increase of 25 percent.

We also met or exceeded funded targets for fuels management, reforestation and stand improvement, trail construction, range improvement, wildlife habitat improvement, and land line location. A detailed review of 1984 accomplishments is included in the Report of the Forest Service for fiscal year 1984.

1986 Budget

The $1.8 billion proposed for FY 1986 responds to the needs for economic recovery, the budget deficit, and increased efficiency. Overall, the regular Forest Service budget is about $389 million below the 1985 level. In addition to regular Forest Service programs, over $104 million has been added to the Forest Service budget for the Oregon and California Grant lands, including payments to counties and the interchange program with the Bureau of Land Management. This results in a net decrease of almost $285 million from 1985. Continued emphasis will be placed on improving the delivery of goods and services to the American public, while increasing productivity.

It is a basic principle that the productivity of the land will be protected in all Forest Service programs. We are also placing greater emphasis on the compatibility among resource uses such as timber, recreation, fish, wildlife, and grazing. We are dedicated to the principle that, as part of the planning and decision making process, there must be careful consideration of the environmental, economic, and social impacts of Forest Service resource management activities while increasing productivity and efficiency.

Research

The Research 1986 budget of $104.2 million is about $16.8 million less than the 1985 current estimate. The 1986 proposed budget reflects a detailed review of all research programs, retaining those of highest priority. Review criteria included such things as the potential impact of the research, importance and timing of the research problems, and status of current research projects.

Reductions have been spread across most research areas with the largest being targeted to Inventory and Analysis ($4.2 million) and Competitive Grants ($7.8 million). Highest priority research will be maintained in:

- Timber management and genetics;
- Protection and management of the resources;
- Forest products and harvesting;
- Forest economics and forest inventory and analysis;
- Acid rain; and
- Old-growth wildlife habitat.

State and Private Forestry

The State and Private Forestry 1986 budget of $29.7 million is about $28.6 million below the 1985 current estimate. All grants to States are eliminated except for a $3 million grant to Minnesota for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Financing for Forest Pest Suppression is provided only for Federal lands. Technical assistance for fire protection, pest management, and management and utilization will be provided. This budget will require States and local governments to set their own priorities and finance programs that are primarily of benefit to their local publics.

National Forest System

Forest Fire Protection

The 1986 budget for National Forest fire protection is $142.5 million, a $13.7 million reduction from the 1985 current estimate. The largest reduction in the program is in fuels management activities. These are discretionary investment projects, such as prescribed burning, to reduce or remove woody materials whose buildup increases the potential for wildfires. This and lesser reductions in other areas of the program could result in increased risk of losses depending on the severity of the fire season.

Minerals

The budget for the minerals program is $28.6 million, a 8 percent increase above the 1985 appropriation. The increase recognizes the high rate of receipts generated by the program. Receipts are estimated at $155 million, 13 percent above the 1985 estimate. The funding increase will continue the development of oil and gas resources, strategic minerals, and geothermal energy from the National Forests.

Recreation

The 1986 budget proposal for recreation use is $97.4 million, a 4 percent decrease from the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1985. The Forest Service will continue to emphasize its volunteer program to supplement appropriated funds in the operation and maintenance of these recreational facilities. Where feasible, private concessionaires are being encouraged to contract for management of the more developed facilities.

In the long run a greater share of the cost of providing recreational opportunities and services should be borne by the people actually receiving the benefits. The 1986 budget proposal contains an estimate of $54.9 million in receipts from recreation admission and additional user fees. Almost half of this is associated with proposed legislation to initiate additional user fees.

Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement

The reforestation and timber stand improvement program has two components. First, when timber is harvested deposits are made to the Knutson-Vandenberg (KV) fund. This is used to reforest and manage timber on cut over lands. In 1986, about $88.4 million will be used for this purpose. The funding of this part of the program is determined by the volume of timber harvested in previous years. Second, appropriated funding of $87.5 million is requested to reforest areas affected by natural disasters, land exchanges, etc. There is a program reduction of $10.9 million from the 1985 level when both the appropriated funds and the Reforestation Trust Fund are considered.

The National Forest Management Act established a multi-year goal of completing work on a reforestation "backlog" that existed at the time of passage. The reduction in 1986 is a result of the completion of the economically and technically feasible backlog by the end of 1985. Beginning with 1986, the annual program will be designed to maintain an annual working inventory of total reforestation needs averaging about one million acres over any 5 to 10 year period.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. MacCleery. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I welcome the opportunity to appear before you to discuss the fiscal year 1986 budget for the Forest Service.

Seated to my right is Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service; to Max's right is Lamar Beasley, Deputy Chief of Programs and Legislation; and to my left is Dale Robertson, Associate Chief of the Forest Service.

As you requested, both the Chief and I will file our statements for the record.

The Chief will introduce the folks behind us at the chairs.

Senator McClure. Thank you.

Mr. Peterson. Just in case we get heavy questions we don't know the answer to, which could be possible, I would like to introduce Jerry Miles, Deputy Chief of Administration; Bob Buckman, Deputy Chief of Research; Ray Housely, Deputy Chief, National Forest System; John Ohman, Deputy Chief, State and Private Forestry; Bob Gordon, our Budget Officer; Leon Anderson, Director of the Human Resources Program; Dennis Kaplan, the Department's Budget Officer.

They will be glad to help us if we need any help.

Senator McClure. Thank you very much, Chief. It isn't the first time that you have outnumbered us up here.

Mr. Peterson. We have great respect for the questions.

Senator McClure. My staff says that about evens the odds. Today we have the advantage, maybe.

I apologize for two things. One is being late in getting here. I appreciate the fact that you are prompt in your attendance. The majority leader, the Secretary of State, and the Chairman of the National Security Council were all meeting with us with respect to the matter that is pending on the floor today, and you will know how serious that was when you understand that Dave Stockman was waiting his turn. [Laughter.]

Also, because we have the question of aid to the contras on the floor today a number of our colleagues are necessarily absent to participate in that debate. Because we are turning to the budget resolution question on tomorrow for a vote starting on tomorrow, a number are necessarily involved in those discussions, as I myself must be less than an hour from now. So we will not be able to go over all the ground we would like to go over but will have to use the less satisfactory mechanism of submitting questions to you in writing for response in writing.

COMPETITIVE GRANTS

Last year the committee funded a new $8 million Competitive Grant Research Program for the Forest Service. For years the Forest Service has administered about 10 percent of its research budget as an extramural program, that is, as research conducted by universities and other non-Federal staff. It has always seemed to me that one way to get additional research results from a small research budget is to increase the amount of money available for non-Federal researchers. I note that you have not proposed to continue the Competitive Grant Research Program in 1986. Is that because you don't think the competitive program will be valuable, or is it simply a cost-savings effort?

Mr. PETERSON. It is really a cost-savings effort. But I should point out also that under competitive grant guidelines, which we hope to publish in the Federal Register on May 3, those grants will be awarded near the end of this fiscal year. Many of them would be multiyear. So it does not mean that there won't be major grant work under way; it means there will be no new money in 1986.

Senator MCCLURE. That means that you will use the 1985 money in 1986 and there won't be any for 1987?

Mr. PETERSON. Those will be multiyear grants.

Senator MCCLURE. You'll spread it over a longer period of time.

Mr. PETERSON. Usually there will be more than 1 year because of the nature of the research, but there will not be new money in 1986 for competitive grants.

Senator MCCLURE. Do you find that that money is not productively spent or less productive than your in-house research?

Mr. PETERSON. We have great confidence we will get some very good proposals out of competitive grants. In fact, it will be quite a good program. It is new in forestry although it has been used in agriculture. So we are looking forward to those competitive grant requests.

STATE AND PRIVATE TARGETING ALTERNATIVES

Senator MCCLURE. Your 1986 State and private foresty proposal is for $29,723,000, a reduction of $29,141,000, or about 50 percent, from the 1986 base program. This reduction includes the Insect and Disease Program, reduced $10,677,000, or 36 percent, as well as grants to States for forest resource management and utilization, which you propose for total elimination.

Last year the committee directed the Forest Service to analyze various ways to target State and private forestry funding to increase future wood supplies from private nonindustrial forest lands. What have you concluded from your analysis? Are there particular types of ownerships or productivity classes that should be targeted to increase our effectiveness?

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, we did make a study of that particular proposal. We discussed it with the National Association of State Foresters. I think everybody agrees in general that some type of targeting is a good idea. In fact, much of the money that is now available under that program is now targeted. There are two questions that are raised. One is who does the targeting. For example, the States provide more than 50 percent of the money by law in that program. So the question is, how much do Federal priorities override State ideas of where the money should go.

The second problem is that targeting in each State might be somewhat different because of the problems in that State. We have targeted, for example, fire protection money through a model that looks at the economics of that. We have done it nationally, and the States are doing that. I think we need some further time to discuss that with the States.

Senator McClure. Have the State foresters endorsed the proposal?

Mr. Peterson. They endorsed the idea of targeting.

Senator McClure. I think you have indicated you need more time to work with them. Do you think you will be able to implement such a targeted program by October?

Mr. Peterson. Not this year, no, sir. I believe we need another year at least to work with the States to be sure that we have something that would be workable.

INSECT AND DISEASE SUPPRESSION

Senator McClure. Let's take a look at insect and disease suppression. On State and private lands it is also eliminated in your 1986 proposal, reduced from $6,860,000 in 1985. What is likely to happen as a result? How many acres will go untreated?

Mr. Peterson. We simply do not know the answer to that question. We could give you an idea for the past 5 years, but we do not really know specifically what might happen in 1986. We have given you some estimates, which is the best we can do.

Senator McClure. Don't your estimates show on page 64 of your justification that 698,000 acres would go untreated?

Mr. Peterson. Yes; and that is based on an average.

Senator McClure. But 1986 is not different than 1985 or 1984 or 1983 or 1982 or 1987 or any other year you want to pick. Disease and insect infestation is unpredictable by nature over any period of time.

Mr. Peterson. That is correct.

Senator McClure. We have not attempted to deal with that by saying we cannot estimate it, therefore we won't estimate it, therefore, we won't do anything.

Mr. Peterson. I was just trying to be responsive to a specific prediction for 1986. We use that number, which is an average; that is the best we can estimate as an average.

Senator McClure. Despite the fact that we cannot estimate it we know there will be something.

Mr. Peterson. That is correct.

Senator McClure. And if you look at averages, we have got nearly 700,000 acres that will go untreated as a result of the decision to eliminate it from the program.

Mr. MacCleery. Some of this would be picked up by the States. It may not go untreated. The basis for this proposal is a feeling that the States and local governments and the landowners themselves should be picking up, as time goes on, a larger share of the costs of direct insect control on State and private lands and that the Federal Government ought to be phasing out of this as a direct Federal responsibility. The Federal responsibility ought to be in technology transfer and in research, but not direct control of insects and diseases on private land.

Senator McClure. Apparently they will pick up a higher proportion as you reduce yours to zero. Inevitably that leaves a higher proportion for them.

Mr. MacCleery. That is true, and they have over the years been picking up a higher proportion, as they have done in the area of fire control. Initially the Federal Government was very heavily involved in fire control and over the years, has phased out. We are hoping the same sort of thing will happen in the area of insect and disease on private land.

GYPSY MOTH INFESTATION IN OREGON

Senator McClure. What do you plan to do regarding the gypsy moth infestation threatening the commercial timberlands in Oregon?

Mr. Peterson. We have pending in court out there now a challenge to carrying out that program. As you probably recall, we produced a final environmental impact statement, a programmatic statement, nationwide, and then a local environmental assessment which called for the use of an integrated Pest Management Program, primarily relying on BT, the registered virus. We first need to get over the court hurdle as to whether the court is going to grant an injunction. We expect to find that out in the next few days.

Senator McClure. In that particular suit are you going to look for a consent decree?

Mr. Peterson. No, sir; we think in this case that we have a very good environmental statement. It does include a risk assessment that is very close to the worst-case analysis type. We are optimistic that we will be successful in that suit.

Senator McClure. Could you describe to us what would have to happen for this outbreak to become a Forest Service responsibility rather than an APHIS responsibility?

Mr. MacCleery. Generally, where it is a pest that is endemic to the forests and not something that could be eradicated in an emergency situation, like spruce budworm is an endemic pest and the Forest Service has responsibility, but something like the gypsy moth in Oregon where the objective would be to eradicate it from that part of the country, then it remains an APHIS responsibility for eradication.

Senator McClure. It has nothing to do with the source of the infestation, the extent of the infestation, or the spread of the infestation from Federal to non-Federal land?

Mr. MacCleery. It is generally whether we are seeking to eradicate it or merely to reduce the damage to private, State or Federal lands.

Senator McClure. Does APHIS agree with your description?

Mr. Peterson. Yes; APHIS has quarantine responsibility, to try to quarantine the pest in an area. Then if there is infestation of the gypsy moth all the way across the country, where we think it could be eradicated then APHIS has the responsibility for the eradication. If the gypsy moth in fact is endemic, as it is in many States in the East, then we take the responsibility for forest related damage. APHIS still has the quarantine responsibility to try to prevent it from moving from that area.

Senator McClure. I realize that under your definition some of this responsibility is not yours, but under your definition some of it might be. APHIS doesn't have enough money to take care of a very widespread infestation, and they haven't asked for any. If you claim it is not your responsibility and they don't have the money, who wins? The gypsy moth?

Mr. MacCleery. We are looking at various options for dealing with this as an emergency situation. No decisions have yet been made, but there are some opportunities for funding that we are now discussing.

Senator McClure. Of course we don't have a grasshopper that eats trees as yet, at least not the evergreens, but we do have grasshopper infestations that come from public lands, and while it is primarily now a BLM question, they too say "it's not ours, it's APHIS'." We have a question of timing too, whether it is grasshoppers or gypsy moth. Nature has a different timetable than administrations and Congresses.

Mr. MacCleery. That is correct. I am not personally involved and it is not our responsibility, but we in the Department are looking at various options for dealing with the grasshopper situation in a timing that is earlier than what happened last year.

Senator McClure. Well, I am concerned about it, because while we discuss it things are happening out there that become nearly irreversible and certainly become uneconomic. What is the potential of this outbreak in Oregon to cause economically significant damages?

Mr. MacCleery. We feel it is very significant. If we don't get control of it very soon an eradication effort is going to be, even under the best of circumstances, a multiyear situation.

Senator McClure. It becomes even more expensive the longer we delay, doesn't it?

Mr. MacCleery. Certainly, and we have less of a chance to actually eradicate it. There is even now a question of uncertainty as to whether we can, in fact, eradicate it. So we have to move very rapidly. The insects in Oregon have already started to hatch and we have a situation that we feel the timing is proper, that we can move. Once a decision is made and the court makes their findings we can move effectively this year.

Senator McClure. Will there be funds available in 1986? Will there be funds available in 1985?

Mr. MacCleery. We are right now looking at options. No final decisions have been made, but they will be made in the next couple of days.

Senator McClure. So really all you can tell me right now is we are looking at the options but we don't know that we've got any money, but we do have a court.

Mr. MacCleery. We have a court that is involved and we are looking at the problem and we will be able to make a decision in the next couple of days.

Senator McClure. One of the great problems that we have in dealing with this question is the court-imposed requirement to make worst-case analysis; is that not correct?

Mr. Peterson. That is correct.

Mr. MacCleery. That is correct.

WORST-CASE ANALYSIS

Senator McClure. How much money are we spending on worst-case analysis?

Mr. MacCleery. We can give you an estimate of the worst-case analysis costs for the gypsy moth environmental impact statement. I will defer to John Ohman for that.

Mr. Ohman. Our estimate was approximately $258,000 to prepare the supplement to the draft environmental impact statement to cover the risk analysis.

Senator McClure. On one infestation of one pest in one area.

Mr. Ohman. This was on the gypsy moth. This, Mr. Chairman, is a so-called blanket environmental impact statement covering all gypsy moth in the United States. It will be supplemented then with environmental assessments, or EIS's, that are site specific.

Senator McClure. Do you have to make a worst-case analysis on each one?

Mr. Ohman. We are not sure yet, sir, how the courts are going to come out. We certainly hope not. Our plan is to just refer back to that umbrella EIS.

Senator McClure. What is your worst-case analysis of the worst-case analysis dilemma? You are talking about millions of dollars annually, are you not?

Mr. Ohman. Yes, sir; it can be very expensive and it depends on where it stops.

Senator McClure. I am going to talk to Justice Burger and suggest we take it out of their pay. He is always complaining about the fact the justices don't get paid enough. Maybe they don't. But I get awfully tired, and I am sure you do too, of having to respond to the most extreme position in court by courts who adopt the most extreme position.

Mr. Peterson. We have never had a worst-case analysis withstand court scrutiny yet. That is one reason we don't quite know what one might cost, because we've never done one yet that withstood court scrutiny.

FEDERAL TIMBER CONTRACT PAYMENT MODIFICATION ACT

Senator McClure. You are requesting $542,662,000 in 1986 to prepare and offer 10.7 billion board feet and to administer a timber harvest program of 11.2 billion board feet. This is a reduction of $70.5 million from 1985 appropriations, or about an 11-percent reduction.

What assumptions are you making about the Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act and the volume of timber turned back?

Mr. PETERSON. We are assuming about 10 billion board feet will be turned back and we will offer about 2.6 billion board feet of that in 1986.

HOUSING STARTS

Senator MCCLURE. What are you assuming about the level of housing starts?

Mr. PETERSON. We are assuming 1.7 million housing starts.

Senator MCCLURE. What are you assuming about softwood lumber prices?

Mr. PETERSON. Our assumption is that they will move up a little bit but, not as much as they have in the past because of two things. The total world economy is staying soft. The Canadian imports will be a major factor, particularly as long as the dollar stays strong. That and the availability of lumber from the East and from the South from domestic production is going to tend to keep down the price rise in softwood lumber, particularly in the West. So we will see some price response, but not what we have seen in the past. In other words, with 1.7 million houses the price is going to continue to stay fairly flat.

Senator MCCLURE. If price stays flat and does not strengthen, what does that do to your estimate of harvest?

Mr. PETERSON. We think the estimate of harvest is probably OK, because our estimated harvest this year now appears low. We made a 10-billion-foot estimate earlier; that is going to be 10.5 or 11 billion feet. So we think our estimated harvest for 1986 is OK.

Senator MCCLURE. What is your assumption on geographic location of future housing starts?

Mr. PETERSON. I think there is an obvious increase in the Sun Belt in housing, but we are also seeing the housing market generally pick up in the West now, particularly on the coast.

CANADIAN LUMBER IMPORTS

Senator MCCLURE. Is that increasing lumber demand?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes.

Senator MCCLURE. Is it increasing domestic lumber demand?

Mr. PETERSON. It is increasing demand, but we are finding again that with the strength of the dollar the Canadian lumber imports are continuing to be high and have increased.

Senator MCCLURE. I was told this morning that a moderately sized independent trucker in Lewiston, ID, which is about 200 miles from the Canadian border, has just leased 16 additional units to move Canadian lumber to U.S. markets. What is your analysis of the current trends with respect to timber harvests in the United States and market penetration by Canadian producers?

Mr. PETERSON. I think there are some reasons for hoping that that may moderate. There are two things. The international economies are improving, particularly in the Pacific rim countries, which is a natural export market for the Canadians. The second is if the dollar moderates a little bit, which it has recently, that should help. I do not know what might happen to that in the future, but I think all the predictions that we can see is that domestic production is likely to stay pretty close to where it is now.

Senator McClure. Do you believe there is any possibility of negotiating any kind of restraint between ourselves and the Canadians with respect to the volumes moving into our markets?

Mr. Peterson. I would have to defer to the trade representative who has been talking to the Canadians.

Senator McClure. Have you talked to him?

Mr. Peterson. We have talked, yes.

Senator McClure. Do they believe, based upon your information, that there is any possibility of negotiating such restraints?

Mr. Peterson. I would say they are still talking. I don't know what their belief would be at this point.

Senator McClure. If we were successful by negotiation or otherwise in restraining Canadian timber imports, would that volume not have to be made up out of domestic production?

Mr. Peterson. It probably would, yes.

Senator McClure. What is the percentage of their penetration in our market today?

Mr. Peterson. A little over 30 percent in lumber.

Senator McClure. Is that last year's statistics, this year's currently, or this month's?

Mr. Peterson. That is last year. I think it was 32 percent last year.

Senator McClure. It was 32 percent last year; it is over 35 percent now; and the best estimates are over 40 percent for the year; isn't that correct?

Mr. Peterson. I think you could get any kind of an estimate.

Senator McClure. I am trying to get yours.

Mr. Peterson. If you could tell me what the strength of the dollar would be 6 months from now, that has a great effect on what happens. Because the strength of the dollar now is just like a 30-percent discount to Canada. I think if the dollar stays fairly stable or, in fact, maybe moderates in relation to Canada, then that would moderate too. The Canadian industry is producing fairly close to capacity.

Senator McClure. They sure as heck are.

Mr. Peterson. Lumber is, of course, Canada's leading export; it is bigger than any other export that they have.

Senator McClure. As you would know, we have a great deal of concern about that in the Northwest, particularly in my State. I have loggers and woods workers, sawmill workers, people who have been out of work for the last several years waiting for a resumption of housing starts in this country. We got the resumption in the housing starts and they eagerly anticipated goingback to work. Some of them were called back to work, but very temporarily, because the Canadians moved into our market and absorbed all of the upturn in lumber demand in this country.

Mr. PETERSON. That is true.

Senator MCCLURE. There are some people who are applauding that because they didn't want you cutting any wood in this country. We had at Moyie Springs on the Canadian border in Idaho a union decertification election. The workers in that sawmill voted to decertify the union, and one of the reasons, I am convinced, is they feel their jobs are lost and nobody, including their own union, has done anything about it. The next election will be decertification of the current administration. And they are going to vote that way because they don't think this administration is doing one thing to help them.

I am told, and I don't know that it is true, that our trade representative—not Mr. Brock—at the Ottawa talks with Prime Minister Mulroney was asked to comment on the Weaver-Craig bill and similar bills that would limit Canadian exports to the United States to a percentage of our market, and his comment to the ministry of forestry of Canada was, "Don't pay any attention to that legislation. It doesn't mean anything."

Mr. PETERSON. I don't know about that conversation, but I know the Canadian Minister of Forestry was here last month. I spent about 3 days with him, and I can tell you that Canada is certainly concerned, at least the Canadian Minister of Forestry is concerned. We discussed a number of things, at least on the technical level, that would provide for lumber and plywood going the other direction, some of the standard problems preventing that from happening now. But I would certainly tell you from my contacts with the Canadians that they are quite concerned, because the United States is their largest market.

Senator MCCLURE. What was their percentage of our market 5 years ago?

Mr. PETERSON. Twenty or twenty-five percent.

Senator MCCLURE. Was it less than that 5 years ago?

Mr. PETERSON. As I recall, it was about 28 percent 5 years ago.

Senator MCCLURE. How do you acquire that data? What is the data collection system you use with respect to imports?

Mr. PETERSON. The Bureau of Census, I believe.

Senator MCCLURE. That is annual, isn't it?

Mr. PETERSON. We do keep an estimate which is based on certain information on shipments that come into this country.

Senator MCCLURE. Is that year over year so you can make comparisons?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes.

Senator MCCLURE. Is it a port-of-entry count?

Mr. PETERSON. It is spot checks, as I understand it, from port of entry.

Looking back at the percent of consumption from Canada, it started at 18.9 percent in 1975 and grew to 27 percent in 1979; it was 28 percent in 1980, and in 1984 it was 31 percent. So it ran 20 to 25 percent.

Senator MCCLURE. Over the last 10 years it has moved from less than 19 percent to 32 percent?

Mr. PETERSON. Actually, it was 22 percent back in 1972 and 1973. So it went from 22 percent down to 19 and then came back up to 31.

I will give you this for your record, if you would like.

Senator MCCLURE. If you would do that, I would appreciate it.

Those estimates are based on spot checks. How often do you revise those estimates?

Mr. PETERSON. We revise them annually.

Senator MCCLURE. Just annually?

Mr. PETERSON. We have a quarterly report that is produced by our research staff. We will be happy to provide you with a copy of that report.

Senator MCCLURE. If you would do that, please, because there is a great deal of concern, and I share the concern, that indeed following the very happy atmosphere of the conference in Ottawa and two genial Irishmen on both sides of the border getting along so famously together and perhaps the reality of the rumored conversation in which the Canadians were assured, "don't worry, we'll do nothing," that in the last month and a half since that meeting imports have again shot up, reflected by that trucker's comment that he is leasing 16 more rigs to move Canadian lumber into our market. They drive right past the unemployment lines all up and down my State. The Canadians need to know, but so does our administration need to know that we are not just going to sit and take it forever.

[The information follows:]

U.S.lumber production, exports, imports, and apparent consumption,1970-84

Year	Production	Exports			Imports			Consumption
		Total	To Canada		Total	From Canada		
			Total	Proportion of production		Total	Proportion of consumption	
	Million board feet	Million board feet	Million board feet	Percent	Million board feet	Million board feet	Percent	Million board feet
1970	27,400	1,115	203	0.7	5,778	5,722	17.8	32,063
1971	29,700	933	206	.7	7,232	7,172	19.9	35,999
1972	30,900	1,191	290	.9	8,985	8,873	22.9	38,694
1973	31,300	1,753	388	1.2	9,020	8,844	22.9	38,567
1974	27,193	1,566	382	1.4	6,821	6,732	20.7	32,488
1975	25,711	1,405	397	1.5	5,724	5,677	18.9	30,030
1976	29,693	1,606	438	1.5	7,959	7,913	21.9	36,604
1977	31,737	1,428	366	1.2	10,370	10,327	25.4	40,679
1978	32,057	1,354	374	1.2	11,853	11,777	27.7	42,556
1979	31,432	1,781	428	1.4	11,153	11,101	27.2	40,804
1980	26,246	2,007	388	1.5	9,573	9,546	28.2	33,612
1981	24,676	1,928	509	2.1	9,232	9,208	28.9	31,980
1982	23,787	1,635	262	1.1	9,150	9,115	29.1	31,302
1983 1/	29,884	1,756	433	1.4	11,993	11,963	29.8	40,121
1984 1/	31,100	1,624	348	1.1	13,304	13,252	31.0	42,780

1/ Preliminary.

Sources: Production--National Forest Products Association. Imports and exports—U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.

LIMITING IMPORTS

Senator McClure. Senator Cochran.

Senator Cochran. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

I am wondering about what the reaction of the administration witnesses is to legislation that I just decided to cosponsor this past week that would limit imports to a predetermined percent of our market here. What is your reaction to that as a way to get at the problems being caused by the massive imports of Canadian lumber into the United States?

Mr. MacCleery. To our knowledge, the administration has not taken a position on the legislation, but we will be called upon, no doubt, to do so.

FOREST RESEARCH BUDGET REDUCTIONS

Senator Cochran. The budget for the next year calls for reductions, of course, and I understand that; I am not complaining about trying to restrain the growth of spending. I am supporting the effort to reduce the deficit and to try to get a handle on Government spending. I think we have got to do a better job if we are to have any prospects of continued economic growth and prosperity.

In connection with the Forest Service budget, I notice there are some reductions requested in the forest research area. What specific activities in the research budget are identified for elimination or reduction?

Mr. Peterson. Let me give you an overall response. Dr. Buckman will give you more detail. One item I mentioned earlier that would be eliminated is the Competitive Grants Research Program. There are some reductions in several research items. One is that the forest surveys will be decreased in frequency; the forest inventory will be decreased in frequency.

Mr. Buckman. Senator Cochran, we did a very detailed examination of the entire research budget. We have outlined some criteria in the explanatory notes, if I recall, on page 20 of your material, and we weighed each of our units of research against those criteria: whether the work would be drawn to a close, whether it could be postponed, whether if successful it would be highly significant, and so forth. Consequently, there are a number of relatively small reductions scattered through the entire research budget.

There are three prominent areas that we felt we had to throttle back or defer. One of them is competitive grants; another is something of a reduction in atmospheric deposition research; and a third is a reduction in forest inventory work.

WOOD HARVESTING AND UTILIZATION

Senator Cochran. What about wood harvesting and utilization? When the Competitive Grants Research Program is targeted for $7.8 million in reduction, I wonder if this means there will be no funds for research on wood harvesting or utilization.

Mr. BUCKMAN. There will be funds within the agency budget for harvesting and utilization research. The Competitive Grants Research Program will extend over a period of about 3 years. So there will be research in those areas next year and the year after.

Senator COCHRAN. Last year Congress worked out a program to develop regional centers to coordinate research in certain areas of wood harvesting and utilization. One was to be located at Mississippi State University, one at Purdue, and another at Oregon State. What is the status of this program? I wonder if the budget has any provision for funds for continuation of this research effort.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Senator Cochran, I believe that question was addressed in the Agriculture Appropriations Committees of both bodies. The centers are in the fiscal year 1985 budget for Agriculture appropriations.

Senator COCHRAN. I know that. I put it in there.

Mr. BUCKMAN. But I don't know their status for fiscal year 1986.

Senator COCHRAN. Well, there is some question about jurisdiction. Senator McClure and I were talking about this earlier today. This is an interesting committee because we have a coming together here of agricultural interests, Interior Department interests, forestry interests, and energy interests. He is chairman of the Energy Committee; he is also chairman of Interior appropriations. I am chairman of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee and I am a member of this subcommittee, too.

We have a very strong interest in our State in forestry research and in private ownership of forest lands. We are all trying to make sure that we take economic advantage of those resources, at the same time realizing that they are very important environmental assets as well. We cherish these natural resources in our part of the country and we want to be sure that we are using them in an efficient way and in a way that recognizes the trust that we have for future generations.

I was just wondering what your reaction was to that program and whether you are requesting funding for it. I guess the answer is they are going to deal with it in my committee; is that correct?

Mr. BUCKMAN. That is correct.

Senator Cochran, we see the Competitive Grants Research Program as a useful adjunct to the three centers. The Competitive Grants Research Program, of course, is in this agency's budget.

Senator COCHRAN. I mentioned private forests. In our State we worry a good deal about the weighting of the budget in favor of the Government-owned forest lands. I don't have anything against those lands, because there are a lot of them and they are very important. What is your opinion about the balance in this budget to take into account the interests of privately owned forests, reforestation, private management, technical assistance to landowners, and the like? Is there anything in the budget for activities of that kind?

Mr. MACCLEERY. We also feel that the private forest lands are very important and that the Federal Government has a role in research and technical assistance. But the primary role of the Federal Government in times of very tight budget situations is to manage their own lands and to rely on the private sector to finance and manage the private forest lands. We do have a role in research, providing technical assistance, but the primary role ought to be with the States and with the private sector, both industry and other State and private interests.

PAYMENTS TO STATES

Senator COCHRAN. There is another program that apparently is not very popular with the administration—payment to States from national forest receipts to be used for school and road purposes. I notice that there is a reduction proposed of 72 percent below the 1985 level. How is this going to be spread among the States?

Mr. MACCLEERY. It will be across the board in States and counties that have Federal lands in which receipts are generated. Our proposal would be based on the principle that these receipts should be based on a net rather than a gross basis. Currently receipts are based on 25 percent of the gross receipts plus reforestation, Knutson-Vandenberg, and roads. This proposal would be to base receipts on a net basis, on the principle that in many cases counties have been overcompensated for the presence of Federal lands, that when you compare what they get with respect to 25 percent receipts as to what these lands would generate if they were in private ownership, in many cases they get much more in 25 percent receipt funds than they would get if these lands were privately held.

Last year we had a proposal out for public comment which would have based receipts on a tax equivalency basis. That was proposed and public comment was received. We did an extensive analysis of the implications of that proposal. This time the proposal is different in that it bases it on a net receipts sharing principle.

I would like to point out that legislation, of course, will be necessary for that to be implemented.

Senator COCHRAN. Thank you very much.

Senator MCCLURE. I am interested in your comment. I realize there is nothing as dishonored as the person who has left, but your predecessor in the Department of Agriculture in commenting about tax equivalency and substitution for 25 percent of the gross receipts was urging many of us to have an open mind to that proposal because it would generate more money for the counties. You are suggesting quite the opposite.

Mr. MACCLEERY. The original foundation for the 25-percent receipts was to compensate the counties for the presence of Federal lands and the immunity these lands had for taxation.

Senator MCCLURE. That is exactly correct. I agree with that.

Mr. MACCLEERY. Over the years many counties, particularly counties which have large timber receipts, have evolved where the situation is that the counties are receiving much more on a per-acre or a value basis from the Federal lands than they are from comparable private timberlands, and this provides a disincentive for the Federal Government to invest in these lands. When OMB looks at the return from these lands and when the administration looks at the potential return from investing in reforestation and timber stand improvement and looks at it as being in effect a tax on the gross profits, ultimately down the line this becomes a major disincentive, and we felt that by limiting this disincentive there would be more investment in Federal lands, more economic activity generated, and, in fact, the counties would probably be better off over the long term because of this relationship.

Senator McCLURE. I remember that proposal, and I appreciate the line of questioning my colleague has made. The only reason I responded to your comments is that Secretary Crowell was telling us something which sounded to me to be quite different from the explanation you have given. I will not suggest that he intended it to be; maybe it was just in my hearing; there was a difference not in his statement, but in my hearing.

Did you wish to say something further?

Mr. MACCLEERY. I just wanted to point out that one of the elements in our tax equivalency proposal was that there would be no reduction in county receipts as compared with an average of what they had received over the last 7 years, so that there would be no immediate reduction or no reduction at all from the recently experienced receipts.

Senator McCLURE. I understand that. I think it was a good faith gesture, but I would also point out it is one of the most depressed periods we have had in recent history. Throw out the last five and I will take the five before.

Mr. MACCLEERY. If you took the last 5 years, there was a major increase in the amount of receipts generated as compared with the period previous to that, because the National Forest Management Act changed the basis.

Senator McCLURE. It didn't change the forest receipts; it only changed the distribution.

Mr. MACCLEERY. The National Forest Management Act increased the amount of receipts.

Senator McCLURE. It increased the amounts that went to the counties.

Mr. MACCLEERY. That is correct.

Mr. PETERSON. It put some new things in the formula to add in road construction and Knutson-Vandenberg.

Senator McCLURE. Under the law the accounting methods were changed.

Mr. PETERSON. And that was a fairly substantial increase in receipts for county road construction and Knutson-Vandenberg.

Senator McCLURE. In some places.

Mr. PETERSON. In some places.

COOPERATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Senator McCLURE. I also note that in spite of our concern about cooperative law enforcement you have no proposal to increase the participation of the Federal Government in law enforcement on those public lands.

Mr. MacCleery. That is correct.

SELKIRK MOUNTAIN CARIBOU HERD

Senator McClure. Let me change for the few remaining minutes that I have to a different subject. While this is parochial, it is nevertheless a serious problem. You recently released an environmental assessment on your plans for augmentation of the Selkirk Mountain caribou herd. That assessment raises some questions.

How many animals will ultimately be required before everyone is satisfied that we once again have a viable required herd?

Mr. Peterson. I do not personally know anything about that environmental assessment. I guess we do not have that information here.

Senator McClure. Max, you have got everybody here that wants to cut trees and nobody wants to save caribou. Your critics are right. [Laughter.]

Mr. Peterson. I am familiar, of course, with the caribou up in northern Idaho and toward the Canadian border. There we would like to have a few Canadian imports.

Senator McClure. I understand. We'll import their caribou but not their timber.

Mr. Peterson. We would be glad to provide that for the record.

Senator McClure. I was only saying that in jest. I recognize you can't have everybody here that has the detailed knowledge on every possible program or every possible question. So I don't mean that to be a serious comment.

Mr. Peterson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. I have some further questions to submit in that regard. I am also concerned because the caribou herd is an endangered species. We are trying to enhance the population, and I think properly so. I fully and totally and completely support the desire to augment the conditions under which that herd can survive so that we don't lose that very small herd, even though the American side of the herd is smaller than the Canadian side of the herd.

But at the same time and in much the same region of our State you are also trying to work with respect to another threatened species, and if you succeed in augmenting the supply of one you may indeed succeed in threatening the other. I'm talking about the grizzly bear. They like caribou. If you get enough more grizzlies and enough more caribou we'll have more grizzlies eating more caribou just as a function of natural instincts of predatory beasts. How are you going to play off those two?

Mr. Peterson. They have been playing themselves off in the wild for many years.

Senator McClure. I know they have, and when nature was doing it you couldn't be faulted too much, but now you are going to tinker with nature on behalf of both.

Mr. Peterson. As I understand the caribou herd there, most of the mortality of that herd has occurred due to road accidents and also mortality simply because people didn't understand what was happening. So I think there are some things that can be done.

Senator McClure. We can run more people in between the two and let the grizzlies eat the people.

Mr. Peterson. I haven't suggested that yet.

Seriously, we will give you any information we have on that.

LONG CANYON

Senator McClure. If you would, please.

This is also an area where the timber industry is threatened by management choices. You are familiar with the Long Canyon fight; you are familiar with all of the Panhandle forestry issues which decrease the base of commercial timber available for future harvest. When you impose upon them two other very legitimate concerns, the caribou and the grizzly bear, then there are a number of people, just like those sawmill workers at Moyie Springs, that feel that they are the endangered species.

Mr. Peterson. I think we could solve that technically. I think we know some answers that will work technically. I'm not sure that we can solve all of the them with all of the other pressures that come to bear on that, the political pressures, the court pressures. I am more concerned about those than I am the technical questions.

Senator McClure. I am somewhat ambivalent about your proposals. At times I find you to be very reasonable and I want to give you lots of latitude to exercise that reason. But other times I have doubt about both. I recognize that today is an unequal opportunity with me sitting on this side, controlling your purse strings, asking questions, making comments. All the rest of the year it is unequal on your side. You have a whole army out there that I cannot possibly keep up with. I try.

Mr. Peterson. I don't think we ever considered us equal, Senator, in spite of the numbers.

Senator McClure. Not even today?

Mr. Peterson. Not even today.

NET RECEIPTS PROPOSAL

Senator McClure. Chief Peterson and Mr. Secretary, I am very much concerned about a number of issues that will be expressed in terms of questions that are submitted, but none—and I want to underscore this—none in the immediate future is more important to us than the twin problems of Canadian imports and forest management planning activities. One or the other can kill our economic base.

Mr. Secretary, with respect to the distribution of forest receipts on the basis of taxation as a value judgment, a way of determining how much ought to be paid by the taxpayers of this country, let me say just this much. And I don't mean to quarrel with the theory that is involved. You cannot equate the public lands to the private land base, because the public lands are required to accept a great deal more constraints upon their use than the private lands. Appropriately so. I don't believe you can get to the point of equivalency, whether it be on taxes, on management prerogatives, on grazing fees, and just be able to transfer what happens on the private sector lands to the public sector lands. We have a board of directors of 535 in the Congress, most of whom are nonresident and don't care about the bottom line in terms of net receipts of the public lands, unlike the private lands where there are other motivations for their ownership.

I am very skeptical of the ability to write a common denominator that takes into consideration those radical differences. I don't care whether it is a sheep grazer, a livestock operator, an outfitter and guide, a river runner, a trail bike enthusiast, a timber operator. None of them have the same relationships with the Federal Government that they have with private landowners, and it is impossible to make them the same no matter how much we might theorize about it.

If you would care to respond, I would be happy to have you respond.

Mr. MacCleery. Certainly we recognize that the management objectives of the national forests are much different than the objectives of private landowners, each of which are different themselves. The national forests must by law be managed for multiple uses, and that needs to be reflected in the kinds of activities that go on and the constraints that are put upon commercial activities in the national forests. But as a general principle we feel that those activities which are of a commercial nature that are carried out on the public lands, whether grazing or timber or mining or whatever, ought to be based on a principle that the person who utilizes these resources ought to be charged a fair market value price as a general principle. It may vary, there may be exceptions, but as a general principle we feel that the concept of users of the national forests paying fair market value is a principle we ought to look very carefully at.

Senator McClure. Again, that is a variable that is extremely difficult for those of us who live in a State like Idaho where the Federal Government by accident, not by design, owns two-thirds of our State. In Custer County, for example, 93 percent of the land within the boundary of that county is federally owned not as a result of their will, but as a result of historic evolution and accident. They believe that while they get benefits from living there they pay an economic price for living there. What you are suggesting is that that economic price is not quantifiable, that they simply accept that restriction on their economic well-being and in addition pay the same as anyone else would for the use of the public lands which may be incidental or directly involved in their lifestyle and not in their income.

That simply won't fly. You can theorize all you want, but I have said before and I will say it again, there will be a literal war over that policy. You can't sell that to the people that are involved with it. When we get down to questions like fees for the entrance to national parks, fees for the entrance and use of developed facilities on Department of Agriculture lands, when you get down to the question of a fair return to those people who are making a living from and economic gain from the use of public lands, such as ski resort users, boat launching facilities, recreational activities, as well as other commercial activities, yes, I think you can draw that analysis. But when you attempt to drive it farther you are driving a wedge between the people of this country and their Government that simply cannot be closed by any degree of logic.

I just have to say it again, because I keep getting this notion that somehow the Sagebrush Rebellion was buried with Jim Watt. It was not buried; he defused it. If you think that war is over, just try it.

Mr. MacCleery. I understand what you are saying. I myself have lived in the West for a good number of years. I lived on a national forest and I can very well understand what you are saying. I think we need to explore those areas where we can agree, those areas that you just described, and work on those areas where we have common ground and try to forge a consensus between the administration and the Congress as to what we can do in those areas.

Senator McClure. Mr. Secretary, I thank you for that statement, and I certainly support that. I think we should explore it. The reason for my blunt statement, if indeed it is too blunt, is simply because I keep hearing the other coming up, and every time it comes up it exacerabates the difficulties of dealing with some of the other questions we have to deal with.

BLM/FS INTERCHANGE

We didn't get into some of the other issues today, like BLM-Forest Service land exchanges, how you get the people in the field to understand what you are saying in Washington, so they say the same thing. Because they don't. It is getting a little bit better, but it is still a problem, and it is still a proposal that from my standpoint makes sense. I think it is a good proposal from the administration if we could implement it. But the fact of it is, I gather, is that you have got the support of one Senator, and that's me, and I can't find any other support for it anywhere. And I've looked. I think you have looked, too. Can you identify anybody else that says it's a good idea?

Mr. Peterson. Yes; I think, Senator, when we first discussed this we mentioned that you will hear from all the people who are against it.

Senator McClure. I have not heard from all of them, but I have heard from a good number of them.

Mr. Peterson. We expected you to hear from those who are against it. There are five locations that we can identify where there are significant problems that we had predicted, and one is the concern by the O&C counties about the O&C formula. Also, what would be the relative level of timber production on two kinds of lands. Incidentally, if you look at that number, the BLM lands in general have significantly higher productivity, about 50 percent greater productivity. The lands that went for the O&C lands were higher natural productivity lands.

Senator McClure. Did the railroads select those in the first place?

Mr. PETERSON. The railroads had within a certain width that they could select. But then there was another thing that happened in 1954. In 1954 there was some exchange of O&C lands. Certain lands became national forest lands and certain lands became O&C lands. That further changed that status, because the national forest kept the higher lands. But if you look at the actual productivity of those lands, we would be glad to give you a table that indicates that the actual harvest on the two kinds of lands is almost exactly the same even though the natural productivity of the BLM lands is considerably greater. So the fear that O&C counties have expressed simply does not hold up. Plus the fact the O&C lands would be transferred intact with the O&C legislation.

[The information follows:]

TIMBER PRODUCTION COMPARISON: BLM—FOREST SERVICE

	Current total CFL[1]	Potential natural productivity[2]	Current allowable sale quantity for CFL[3]	Current allowable sale quantity for suitable lands[4]
	(Acres)	*(Bf/ac/yr)*	*(Bf/ac/yr)*	*(Bf/ac/yr)*
BLM district:				
Salem	372,948	894	660	865
Eugene	286,000	842	780	841
Rosenburg	401,900	719	614	[5] 745
Coos Bay	306,000	1,503	830	1,044
Medford	719,006	430	296	[5] 443
Total	2,088,748			
Average		782	566	736
National Forest:				
Mount Hood	750,874	569	511	[5] 574
Siuslaw	554,355	801	787	[5] 813
Willamette	1,120,797	584	759	[5] 798
Umpqua	788,696	553	529	548
Rogue R	482,546	564	453	484
Siskiyou	802,744	501	209	214
Total	4,500,012			
Average		586	550	581

[1] Commercial forest land [CFL] based on current plans.

[2] Productivity of fully stocked natural stands (based on site classes from forest inventory).

[3] The average annual quantity of regulated timber that may currently be sold under existing plans, averaged over total CFL.

[4] The average annual quantity of regulated timber that may be currently sold under existing plans, averaged over the suitable land base used to calculate the allowable sale quantity.

[5] Exceeds potential natural productivity primarily due to: (1) higher productivity of suitable lands when compared to all CFL lands; and (2) increased yields from intensive management practices when compared to natural stands.

STATES IN FAVOR OF EXCHANGE

Mr. PETERSON. The other areas we heard from are California, Arizona, Wyoming, and a little bit in southern Idaho. But a consensus seems to be developing there. So we are not pessimistic.

Senator MCCLURE. Did you indicate that California, Arizona, and Wyoming are in favor of the exchange?

Mr. PETERSON. I think it is possible that they will support it eventually. Part of this putting it out for public review rather than saying this is the way it is going to be, putting it out for public review, saying this is where the offices will be, here is what would develop, is to get public feedback, public understanding. I think if we get more of that we will see some settling down.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McClure. Again, I thank you for your testimony here today. I am sorry that we don't have more time to devote to the public record development, which I think does come better in the exchange of questions and answers than it does in the more sterile formal exchange of written questions and response, but time does not allow it. I do appreciate your testimony here today.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

FOREST RESEARCH

COMPETITIVE GRANTS

Last year, the Committee funded a new $8 million competitive grant research program for the Forest Service (p. 53). For years, the Forest Service has administered about 10% of its research budget as an extramural program, that is, as research conducted by universities and other non-Federal staff. It has always seemed that one way to get additional research results from a small research budget is to increase the amount of money available for non-Federal researchers.

1. Question: What is the status of your efforts to get the competitive grant program started? Have you issued program regulations yet?

   Answer: The Office of Competitive Grants in the USDA has been given the authority to administer the FY 1985 forest and rangeland renewable resources grants. Funding for the FY 1985 program will be divided between fundamental research in: (1) improved utilization of wood and wood fiber and (2) forest biology, including biotechnology. The specific details on areas of research emphasis are contained in the "Solicitation for Application," which appeared in the Federal Register, April 26, 1985. Proposals must be submitted to the Office of Competitive Grants by June 7. The total number of grants and recipients will not be known until peer panels of scientists have reviewed and ranked proposals. The grant awards will be made before the end of the fiscal year.

2. Question: What kind of public comments have you received from the forestry schools or from the land grant universities?

   Answer: Public comments were not specifically requested regarding the Competitive Grants program.

One of our major reasons for initiating this program was our belief that there are potentially significant improvements that can be made in biotechnology research.

3. Question: What is your evaluation or estimation of the potential for biotechnology research?

   Answer: The long life and large size of trees have always been major barriers to their genetic improvement. With the techniques of biotechnology, we see major genetic improvement being incorporated into tree species in a few years rather than decades as is now the case by conventional breeding methods. We see rapid advancement in increasing the resistance of forest trees to diseases and the early development and application of biochemical methods to produce new forest products. At this early stage of development of forest biotechnology it is apparent that we have now begun a new era of discovery and development in forestry. For the past several years biotechnology has been a high priority research initiative for the Forest Service.

4. Question: Does the Forest Service currently have the type of research facilities that can investigate these benefits or does it make more sense to administer a competitive program for these research areas?

   Answer: There are three elements that make up a sound biotechnology research effort. They are (1) specialized research facilities, (2) skilled scientists trained in biochemistry and molecular genetics, and (3) the availability of selected plant material.

   By June 1985, the specialized facilities at our Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, will be completed, while our biotechnology laboratory at our Pacific Southwest Station, Berkeley, California, has been in operation for over 2 years. We have a number of trained scientists at both locations including one of the leading forest tree molecular geneticists at our Berkeley location.

A major contribution of our genetics programs at both locations has been the development of plant material that is suitable for our biotechnology research program. In order to develop an adequate and broad information base to support an expanded biotechnology program the Forest Service has worked directly with, as well as, supported selected university scientists in a number of basic research areas including tissue culture, molecular genetics, and enzymology.

Thus, the Forest Service does have the facilities, skills, and plant materials to carry out a sound biotechnology program. This program will be accomplished most effectively by collaboration with university scientists who conduct specialized biotechnology research, whether through cooperative efforts or through a competitive grants program.

By our rough calculation, it costs you about $45,000 per full-time equivalent (FTE).

5. Question: What does it cost you per scientist year, including support costs?

   Answer: In FY 1985, our cost per scientist-year of research effort is $157,300.

6. Question: What do you expect in FTE costs or scientist-year costs in the competitive grant program?

   Answer: We do not yet know the FTE or scientist-year costs that will be associated with the Competitive Grants. Although each situation varies, personnel costs are often contributed by the grant recipient either in whole or in part. Thus personnel costs to the granting institution are difficult to estimate. We may be able to provide an estimate of personnel costs associated with the Competitive Grants program after grants are awarded at the end fiscal year 1985.

ACID RAIN

By our calculations, you are reducing the acid rain related research program by slightly more than 50%, from $7.4 million in 1985 to $3.6 million in 1986. Your justification (page 19) indicates that you are delaying the implementation of the national vegetation survey; slowing research on acid deposition effects on western, high elevation ecosystems; reducing the research on surface water acidification and aquatic ecosystems in the Northern Lake States and in the West; and delaying or eliminating studies on forest condition and productivity all over the country.

Recent press reports have indicated that the impact of acid deposition may be more widespread than originally thought, that high elevation Western forests may also be seriously affected.

7. Question: What do we know about acid deposition in those areas?

   Answer: There is good evidence that acid rain and dry acidic deposition occur in the western United States, including high elevation forests. This deposition is generally much less than occurs in the eastern United States. Additional types of atmospheric pollutants including heavy metals and ozone are also occurring.

   We know that ozone is damaging forests. There is a potential for acidic deposition to damage forests and aquatic systems in the West, but there is little evidence at the present time. A primary concern for the high elevation areas is the possible unacceptable change in air quality and ecosystems caused by air pollution that would conflict with the Wilderness Act and the provisions for Class I Areas under the Clean Air Act. Therefore, the Forest Service has begun research to address this important problem in the Rocky Mountains. We also have expanded the program addressing forest ecosystems including watersheds in the mountains of California.

These programs continue under the President's budget, but with some reduction in the Rocky Mountain research.

8. Question: How can we justify reducing this research when the resources at stake are so valuable, including not only the forest resources but all the wildlife and other values as well?

Answer: It is a matter of utilizing limited resources to conduct essential research on high priority needs concerning the total forest resource uses and values. We have attempted to maintain a program of research which addresses acid deposition as well as other critical forest management problems such as old-growth/wildlife issues; effects of forest management on anadromous fish; damaging insects and diseases, e.g., gypsy moth, mountain pine beetle, spruce budworms, fusiform rusts, and root rots; and long-term high-risk basic research to provide for the future. It also is essential to maintain a core program of sustaining research.

9. Question: Is acid rain research an appropriate research program for the Forest Service?

Answer: Under the provisions of the Acid Precipitation Act of 1980, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was included in the national program of research and given the lead in studying terrestrial effects. The Forest Service has carried the lead responsibility for forest effects within that mandate. This is an appropriate research program for the Forest Service because the agency has a:

- Mandated Federal responsibility for forestry research.
- National system of Experiment Stations, and Experimental Forests and Watersheds that provide ideal indoor and outdoor laboratories for short- and long-term studies of the acid rain problem.
- Twenty-five year history of productive air pollution research related to forests.
- Long-standing cooperative arrangement with universities and other institutions conducting forestry research.
- Mandate to conduct National surveys that monitor and assess forest productivity and health on all Federal, State, and private forest lands.
- Long-standing tie with forest industry and small private forest owners.
- Capability to relate research and survey results to long-term forest resource supplies and questions about economic impacts of limiting factors such as insects, diseases, and air pollutants.

10. Question: Will the research findings be useful to future management of national and private forests?

Answer: Yes. Findings will be useful to managers in four different ways. They will provide information to:

- Help regulatory policymakers insure the future productivity of U.S. forests.
- Modify management practices that may mitigate effects including tree breeding, species selection, silvicultural practices, and other

forestry activities that may reduce the effects of acid rain on forests.

- Reduce productivity declines of forests subject to air pollutants.

- Meet responsibility to identify the effects of new emission sources on Class I airsheds under the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

11. Question: Is acid deposition research uniquely a Federal responsibility?

Answer: Acid deposition research is not uniquely a Federal responsibility. The private sector and several States have major research programs addressing this problem.

The Federal role should be to complement these programs in areas where Federal lands and resources are involved; where problems require coordinated study over major regions of the Nation; where critical Federal facilities such as Experimental Forests are required; and where Federal Agencies can provide more efficient management, coordination, and specific input into the policy leading to Federal laws and regulations. The forest effects research within the Forest Service depends on Federal, university, and private sector components.

12. Question: Is this research long-range?

Answer: Forest effects research has both short- and long-range components. The research provides as many short-term answers as possible while supporting fundamental and long-term approaches. However, we must keep in mind that this extremely complex problem has not been solved with "quickie" approaches, and that a long-term effort is required to identify effects, determine specific pollution dose/responses, determine geographical extent, predict change under varying emission control strategies, and evaluate economic and environmental consequences.

13. Question: Is there a better organization, either inside or outside of the Federal establishment, to do this research?

Answer: We feel the Forest Service is in the best position to lead a national program of forest effects related to acidic deposition. The current relationship with the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program is working well and helps to insure that the research program is focused on the priority problems and policy questions. Cooperation with EPA, universities, and the forest industry gives the program additional strength.

We have noted that, on page 20, you specify your criteria for guiding program changes in the research area. It seems to me that you would have a hard time thinking of a research topic that is more congruent with those criteria than acid deposition, yet you are proposing a 50% cut.

14. Question: How did you use these criteria to justify a reduction in the acid deposition program?

Answer: First it is necessary to put the FY 1986 budget for acid rain research in perspective. While the FY 1986 request is lower than the FY 1985 appropriation, it is about 50 percent higher than the Administration's FY 1985 proposal and over 100 percent above the FY 1984 appropriation. There are limits to how quickly a program can be significantly increased without incurring the waste so frequently associated with government throwing money at a problem.

The criteria were used to review and evaluate the entire forestry research program. High priority was given to protect investments in long-term research and which addressed critical national needs. Available resources then were allocated among several high-priority competing projects including research on damaging forest pests, long-term tree improvement, fish and wildlife habitats, forest utilization, forest economics, and acid deposition.

Although it became necessary to reduce acid deposition research and defer some studies, essential work will be maintained in FY 1986.

FOREST INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

You are proposing a reduction of $4.5 million (-25%) in the inventory and analysis program (p. 31). This was also one of our initiatives last year.

15. Question: What will happen to the inventory cycle as a result of your proposal?

    Answer: The inventory cycle would be lengthened to an average of 14 years nationwide.

16. Question: Why is it significant to have a reinventory in 10 years rather than in 14 years -- isn't the shortest rotation period you are dealing with about 60 years?

    Answer: Statistics become less useful over time, because the forests are affected by growth, harvesting, weather, and natural mortality, all of which become less predictable as measurement intervals lengthen. In the South, the forests are often managed on a 30- or 40-year rotation. If they are inventoried at a 14-year interval, only two or three opportunities will be available to change public policy or private investment decisions related to future timber supply.

17. Question: What kinds of decisions will be affected by more current information?

    Answer: Accurate and timely raw material inventories are necessary for effective resource planning. The comprehensive analyses of the supply and demand for timber from the Nation's forest lands provide the basis for developing public and private forestry policies to assure a continuing supply of timber and other forest products. Before industry invests millions of dollars in wood manufacturing facilities, they often use survey data to determine what raw materials are available.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Your 1986 State and Private Forestry proposal is for $29,723,000, a reduction of $29,151,000 (or -50%) from the 1986 base program. This reduction includes the insect and disease program (-$10,677,000 or -36%), as well as grants to States for forest resource management and utilization (proposed for elimination).

18. Question: Are there ways to implement a targeting program that would have the effect of redistributing funds within the various States rather than between the States?

    Answer: Yes, by establishing Federal guidelines for productivity requirements, resource management efficiencies, and economies of scales for use in the application of program by States. Some States are already establishing guidelines and priorities for providing technical assistance within their States.

19. Question: Does the Forest Service have adequate legislative authority to refine its targeting program? Would a refined targeting program be consistent with the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978?

    Answer: Yes, proposed refinements can be made so programs achieve greater emphasis on economic opportunities and minimize administrative impacts. Sufficient authority exists to make these adjustments, which are consistent with the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978.

20. Question: Isn't it accurate that private nonindustrial forest lands will double in roundwood supplies between 1980 and 2030 (from 6 to 12 billion cubic feet) while private industry supplies and national forest supplies will only increase, in the aggregate, from about 5 to 7 billion cubic feet? Isn't it essential that those lands receive our best assistance in this period?

Answer: Yes, both of your projections are correct. By 2030 roundwood supplies from nonindustrial private forest lands are expected to exceed 12 billion cubic feet, nearly 60 percent of the total supply. Sound forest management on these lands is essential to ensure that wood supplies are available in sufficient quantity, quality, and price. It does not follow, however, that a substantial Federal financial role is required.

Your forest resource management program proposes to eliminate grants to States (-$1.6 million) but plans to increase Federal employment from 63 to 67 FTE.

21. Question: Why would you cut grants to States and yet increase federal employment? (p. 81)

Answer: The increased FTEs are associated with the State Forest Resources Planning program which prior to FY 1986 were accounted for under "management improvement."

You are also proposing to eliminate the grants to States to help develop State forest resource plans (p. 89).

22. Question: Does the Forest Service use these plans in their RPA process?

Answer: Yes, the State Foresters' recommended program was one of the RPA levels for S&PF and was based on the State-wide Forest Resource Plans.

23. Question: Has each State developed an initial forest plan?

Answer: No, to date there are 40 completed plans that vary widely in quality and content. This is understandable since the program was new and to provide flexibility, few standards were provided for initial plans. Since the program's conception, planning for economic development has surfaced as the most successful approach (as opposed to simply providing data levels for the Federal RPA effort). Planning for economic development is occurring in a few States, but State Foresters need to develop the capability to do such planning. Good plans and examples of how to implement them are now available.

The President's proposed budget funds Federal technical assistance to the State planning effort.

24. Question: Please list and provide funding levels and a brief description for each special project for the record (p. 69).

Answer: The funding level and a brief description of each special projects are as follow:

Douglas-Fir Tussock Moth Virus Production	$271,000

After the Forest Service developed and registered the virus with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, a number of attempts were made to interest private industry in producing it. All attempts failed and no bids were received, probably due to the exacting, painstaking process and the limited market potential involved. It became necessary for the Forest Service to produce the virus for future use in suppressing outbreaks of this forest pest. The goal is to produce enough virus to treat 50,000 acres by the end of FY 1986. In future fiscal years, storage and, replenishment costs will be necessary.

Cooperative Maryland Gypsy Moth IPM Project $461,000

This project is evaluating tactics for keeping gypsy moth population at very low, innocuous levels. New and existing technologies are being used in new combinations and in new ways. Population surveillance procedures were established in FY 1983. A 500,000 acre area which involves four Maryland counties (Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Charles, and Calvert) were selected. Intervention techniques to be used during the ensuing fiscal years include enhancement of parasites and predators, introduction of natural virus and *Bacillus thuringiensis*, release of partially sterile male moths to lower reproductive potential, and the use of conventional insecticides where necessary.

National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP) $314,000

NAPIAP is a cooperative U.S. Department of Agriculture program that was established in 1976 for the purpose of developing biological and economic information necessary to evaluate the benefits and risks associated with the use of pesticides in response to proposed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulatory actions. The program includes participation of the Forest Service, Animal and Plan Health Inspection Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Office of the General Counsel, State Experiment Stations and Extension Services, and State Departments of Agriculture.

The program grew out of concern about the impacts to agriculture that could result from cancellation of pesticides as a result of real or perceived human health or environmental risks. Each participating agency provides specific expertise needed in the use-benefit evaluation process. Each agency also contributes available research results on efficacy, exposure, growth yields, and environmental fate and impact of pesticides, and conducts additional research needed to fill data gaps identified in the evaluation process. The program is a continuing part of all pesticide regulatory activities.

Spruce Decline Impact Surveys $100,000

Spruce decline has been noted in the United States since the 19th century. Recently, there has been concern that more of the forest resources are being affected; that the decline may be related to acid deposition; and that the observed decline and mortality of spruce and other hardwood and conifer species may be similar to the losses seen in Europe. The objectives of this project are to determine the extent of the resources affected, where the mortality is most significant, and any obvious causes of the mortality.

Forest Service/U.S. Army Cooperative Meteorological Project $150,000

Many sophisticated mathematical models have been developed to describe and predict meteorological phenomena and processes. These models deal with airflow characteristics, dispersion and deposition of airborne materials, temperature, and humidity. Most of these models have not had adequate field evaluation as there is a lack of environmental information in both the microscale and mesoscale that simultaneously includes wind flow over complex terrain, various vegetation types, and urban areas. An integrated multiagency effort provides an opportunity to develop such information. The Forest Service will use the data to evaluate the utility of several existing models in fire suppression, smoke management, and prescribed burning; predicting pesticide dispersal, pesticide drift, and deposition; air quality assessment; and predicting transport, dispersion, and deposition of air pollutants.

Risk Analyses and Worst Case Analyses $105,000

Rulings of the Ninth Circuit Court Appeals and the U.S. District Court of Oregon indicated that the Forest Service must conduct independent analyses of risk before using pesticides. To effectively respond to these rulings and public questions about pesticides, and to comply with National Environmental Policy Act regulations, Forest Pest Management will need to continue to analyze pesticide information and to improve the transfer of technology about pesticide use and risk analysis.

TIMBER ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Forest Service sales program has declined from 11.7 BBF in 1984 to 11.2 BBF in 1985 to your proposed level of 10.7 BBF in 1986.

25. Question: Will that level be adequate for timber purchasers in 1986 without price escalations?

    Answer: The 10.7 BBF of timber sales in FY 1986 will be sufficient to sustain the timber industry without price escalation.

26. Question: At your budget level, will purchasers have three full years of supply under contact at the end of 1986. Isn't three years the target assumed in the Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act?

    Answer: Yes. We project that there will be more than three years of average annual harvest under contract at the end of FY 1986. Thus, timber purchasers should not be significantly affected by a reduction in National Forest timber sales of 500 million board feet. The proposed FY 1986 timber sales level 10.7 BBF will be very close to the average annual harvest level for the past 10 years.

27. Question: Why shouldn't we attempt to end up with 12.3 BBF or more under contract at the end of 1986, rather than 11.8 or 11.9 BBF?

    Answer: The Federal Timber Contract Payment Modification Act of 1984 constrains the amount of timber sale volume that can be under contract and uncut in Region 6 to 12.3 BBF. This amount of volume under contract represents an average annual amount of harvest that would range from 2-1/2 to 3 years, depending on market demands. With the new sale regulations regarding length of timber sale contracts, payment requirements, etc., a timber sales level was selected to fall within this range. Because of the uncertainties over how much volume would be returned, and how much would be harvested in 1985 and 1986, a lower level was selected so as not to exceed the legal limitations. The 12.3 BBF constraint will become more of a limitation on the amount of sales, if less than 7.4 BBF is returned by industry.

Another of the assumptions in the Timber Payment Modification Act is that purchasers of National Forest timber will be able to blend in low cost sales with higher priced volume over the next 5 years and be able to work out from under the old expensive sales.

28. Question: It doesn't seem that a reduced sales program in 1986 will permit that. Is that right?

    Answer: We believe that a sales program level of 4.6 BBF for Region 6 will provide for a balance of new sales, turnback sales, salvage sales, and still meet the projected market demands. This program mix will provide sufficient volumes to remain within the constraints and still meet the timber purchasers needs for future sales. This level was selected to provide sufficient latitude so that the Region 6 program could accommodate most of the uncertainties regarding the buy-back process and retain a sufficient work force to meet future program levels.

2.6 BBF of your sales program proposal of 10.7 BBF is to be "turn-back" volume, volume that is bought out by purchasers under the Modification Act.

29. Question: Where will this volume be, by region?

    Answer: Northern Region (R-1) - 200 million board feet
    Pacific Southwest Region (R-5) - 400 million board feet
    Pacific Northwest Region (R-6) - 2,000 million board feet

30. Question: If we were to increase this volume, where would the next increment of, say, 500 million board feet be, by region?

Answer: If additional board feet were returned by purchasers, 100 million board feet would be assigned to Region 1, 200 million board feet to Region 5, and 200 million board feet to Region 6. However, any additional volume will have to be carefully coordinated with currently planned new sales, available work force, local market conditions, and the amount of field time available.

Any increased turnback volume must be taken from timber sales that will require more intensive field work in order to make them ready for reoffer. Because the final decision on which timber sales will be returned will not be completed until late this summer, the amount of time to complete the necessary field work will be extremely limited. This means that additional field work to put more volume up for sale will require extra efforts to complete and higher unit costs.

31. Question: What opportunities are there to increase sales volume through the salvage sales program? Please list volumes and costs in 100 million board feet increments by National Forest.

Answer: The timber salvage program has increased from just over 500 million board feet in 1984 to over 750 million board feet in 1986. The amount of funds collected from previously harvested salvage sales is currently the most limiting factor. Currently Region 6 has the only opportunity to increase salvage sales volumes in FY 1986. Region 6 could increase the amount of salvage of Lodgepole Pine killed by the Mountain Pine Beetle, by 200 million board feet. This would require an increased authorization of $4,058,000 of Timber Salvage Sale Funds.

We do not have a breakdown by National Forests where the additional 200 million board feet salvage sale volumes would be added. The Regions will have to negotiate with the various Forests for final determination.

32. Question: What percent of softwood timber comes from the National Forest lands?

Answer: About 16 percent of softwood sawtimber sold in the United States in 1984 came from National Forest System lands.

33. Question: Isn't a 500 million board foot shortfall in 1986 significant enough to have a price escalation effect?

Answer: No. With more than three years of average annual harvest from National Forests currently under contract, purchasers should not be significantly affected by a reduction in National Forest timber sales of 500 million board feet.

34. Question: Has mill capacity decreased substantially from pre-1982 levels? What happens to mill capacity if we begin to restrict the sales level? Are mills working at full capacity now?

Answer: While some mills have closed since 1982, these were generally older, less efficient mills and the slack in capacity has been picked up by new, efficient mills coming on line. Restricting sales levels in FY 1986 will not affect mill capacity to any significant degree. Mills are currently operating at something less than full capacity (85 to 95 percent).

You are assuming a harvest level of 11.2 BBF in 1986.

35. Question: How dependable is that assumption?

Answer: Predicted harvest levels for any given year are based on anticipated markets and general assumptions on the National economic outlook. Harvest levels have increased significantly each year since 1982 when only 6.7 billion board feet were harvested. The harvest level was 9.2 billion board feet in 1983 and 10.5 billion board feet in 1984. With the volume of timber currently under contract and reasonably strong markets, a harvest of up to 11.2 billion board feet in 1986 can be expected.

36. Question: As we understand it, while U.S. timber production is at a high but not record level, isn't the timber market (harvest plus consumption) at an all time high? Where is the volume coming from?

Answer: Preliminary data indicates softwood sawtimber consumption in the United States reached record levels in 1984. The Canadian share of the U.S. market for softwood lumber increased from about 24 percent in 1973 to about 31 percent in 1984. Imports from other countries are minor, only accounting for about 2 percent of the total market.

37. Question: Does the timber sale program provide a positive net return to the Treasury?

Answer: Yes. For the period 1978 to 1983, the cost of the Forest Service Timber program was $2.9 billion while the value of timber harvested was $4.3 billion and value sold for was $8.4 billion.

38. Question: If one of our objectives is to reduce the deficit, doesn't it follow that we should emphasize some of our profitable programs, such as the timber program?

Answer: Within an austere budget, we have tried to emphasize the receipts generating programs, such as timber, as much as possible. One problem, of course, is the current method of sharing receipts with the States. To have a positive effect on the deficit, it is necessary that timber receipts exceed all outlays for the timber program, not just Forest Service production costs. In the 1978-1983 period mentioned in the previous question, over $1.3 billion in all Forest Service receipts including timber, was paid out in receipts sharing. Very few private businesses would remain profitable if 25 percent of their gross income were reduced before considering their production costs.

The overall timber sale program level should be based specifically on National Forest System land management objectives, anticipated industry and market needs, and administrative goals.

39. Question: Please provide for the record the break down of sales preparation versus harvest administration costs and differentiate the sales preparation costs between "green" sales and "turnback" sales.

Answer:

FY 1986 Timber Budget

Item	New Sales	Turn Back Sales	Total
Volume	8,110 MMBF	2,600 MMBF	10,710 MMBF
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Timber Inventory	$12,955	---	$ 12,955
Silvicultural Exams	19,757	---	19,757
Sales Preparation	80,103	11,908	92,011
Harvest Administration	57,890 1/		57,890
Less, Support to Other Programs	-6,557		-6,557
Subtotal	164,148	11,908	176,056

1/ Not additive to new sales only - harvest of previous sales.

FY 1986 Timber Budget

Item	New Sales	Turn Back Sales	Total
Timber Support	56,118	3,507	59,625
Forest Road Construction	151,344	21,920	173,264
Purchaser Election	20,600	2,300	22,900
Purchaser Credit	(171,100)	(19,200)	(190,300)
Brush Disposal	46,144	---	46,144
Salvage Sale Fund	17,853	---	17,853
Tongass	46,820	---	46,820
Total	503,027	39,635	542,662

On page 155, your justification shows a $23 million reduction (-66%) in the timber related road maintenance program. You also state that you have moved these costs out of timber and into the road maintenance program. However, your road maintenance program is shown (p. 147) to have a $2.9 (-5%) million reduction in 1986.

40. Question: Where did you move the road maintenance money or is this a "real" $23 million reduction?

Answer: The road maintenance program is reduced $2.9 million as indicated on p. 147 based on projected needs in order to maintain roads at prescribed standards. The Timber Sales Program and Timber Support Table on p. 155 still assigns part of the road maintenance program as a timber support item. In the future, none of the road maintenance program will be so assigned. Rather, the program will be treated as an overall cost of forest management and not directly linked to specific activities such as timber sales, recreation, or firefighting. It was not possible to make this accounting change in one year, so some road maintenance costs still appear in the FY 1986 column of the timber table.

41. Question: If this is a shift, it should be shown as an adjustment to the base in your calculation of the base (p. 356). Please provide a corrected p. 356 for the record.

Answer: Since this is a change in the way road maintenance support is assigned to various programs, rather than a shift between budget line items, an adjustment to the base is not in order.

REFORESTATION AND STAND IMPROVEMENT

Last year, we asked for a review of the reforestation and TSI program, to be sure that we were not falling behind in these activities to the degree that our allowable cut would suffer in future years. Your report concludes: "The biggest possible change is in Region 6 where increased investments in TSI above those (levels) of the late 1970's and early 1980's will probably not maintain the existing harvest level."

Your report also states: "Nationally a total reforestation program of about 400,000 acres should maintain the present productivity, while a program of 400,000 to 450,000 acres of TSI will be needed to maintain the present allowable sales quantity."

42. Question: As we read these comments, aren't you telling us that if we can't reforest and treat at levels significantly above current levels (1986 Budget proposes 331,000 acres of reforestation and 302,000 acres of stand improvement), we will have to reduce the sales program?

Answer: Yes. Adjustments in timber sale levels will be necessary in the future to reflect actual accomplishments of reforestation and stand improvement, if they differ from the management intensity modeled in Forest Plans or timber management plans for National Forests.

Adjustments can be made during the planning period and do not have to be made in FY 1986.

According to your annual report, you continue to meet your annual reforestation and TSI targets.

43. Question: Is that correct? How do you do so when faced with a ban on the use of herbicides in the 9th circuit?

Answer: We have had flexibility within the total program to switch treatments to areas where herbicides are not required, or where more expensive techniques are successful. We do not anticipate that we will continue to do so. If we are unsuccessful in overcoming the procedural barriers, we will have to reduce our programs.

44. Question: Have you been shifting your program to low cost acres in, for example, Region 8?

Answer: No, targets have not been adjusted among Regions as a result of the Ninth Circuit decision.

45. Question: How much longer can we continue to meet our targets without access to herbicides?

Answer: We foresee the need to reduce targets within a year or so, unless the procedural barriers are overcome.

46. Question: Isn't it time for you to level with us and the public about the relationship between reforestation/TSI levels and the allowable sales levels?

Answer: The Forest plans communicate to the public the relationship between needed reforestation/TSI levels and allowable sales level. Reforestation/TSI levels have a direct effect on the allowable sale quantity in that investments in intensive management help increase the growth rates of trees, thus providing more wood in the future.

47. Question: What do we need to do to ensure that your program stays on scheduled and that we can continue to offer needed timber volumes?

Answer: For reforestation, we should provide adequate funding each year to ensure that the amount of needed work would not exceed an inventory equivalent to the acreage of three years of future accomplishments. The three year inventory of needs is realistic since it takes 2 to 3 years to prepare the sites and grow planting stock. Greater delays will increase planting costs due to competition and reduce growth and yields sufficient to affect growth projections in Forest Plans thereby, reducing the amount of timber to be offered.

For TSI, we should provide sufficient funding in KV and Appropriated funds to maintain a planned inventory of needs of about 3 years (400,000 to 450,000 acres per year). We need to maintain an inventory of about 3 years in order to provide for the proper and timely treatment of those stands established through the reforestation effort. This would allow for a continuous level of work for private contractors. A continuous program level which will maintain a specific amount of work will provide for the sufficient treatment of stands in order to maintain a sustained level of timber sales at least equal to present levels.

MINERALS AREA MANAGEMENT

You are proposing an increase of $1,499,000 (+6%) for the minerals program (p. 113). This is in addition to an increase of about $1 million in 1985 over the 1984 program level. Yet your justification shows that unprocessed cases will increase from 2,805 at the end of 1984 to 5,000 at the end of 1986.

48. Question: Why is this backlog increasing?

Answer: The estimated inventory of unprocessed cases for the end of 1986 is somewhat lower than past levels. Due to greater than expected accomplishments during 1984, the ending inventory of cases for 1984 is unusually low. The estimated 5,000 cases for 1986 include a normal level of work in process and cases that cannot be processed as a result of congressional direction in the Appropriation Acts of 1983, 1984, and 1985. The total also reflects the accounting definition changes that take effect in 1986 and result in higher case counts than in previous years for any given workload.

49. Question: What types of cases are included in the backlog? Are these exploration plans, or operating plans, or appeals? By type of case, please prepare for the record a workload table showing beginning and end of year balances and current year workload for the past five years.

Answer: The total unprocessed cases include all types of work activities. The data structure for accomplishments does not allow separation of the different types of work activities. The following workload table is for the total minerals program.

	ACTUAL				PLANNED	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
Cases, Start of year	7,301	5,201	7,200	4,400	2,805	5,690*
Cases Completed	25,061	29,405	30,335	27,310	19,165	24,881
Cases, End of year	5,201	7,200	4,400	2,805	4,604	5,000

* Accounting definition changes in 1986 result in higher case counts than in the past for any given workload.

50. Question: Are we keeping up with the number of leasable mineral cases? (p. 117).

Answer: Yes. The funding request is sufficient to keep current with the workload in leasable minerals. Overall, the current and anticipated inventory of unprocessed is considered to be a normal level of work in process.

Your geology program is proposed for an increase of $704,000 in 1986 (+40%) (p. 121).

51. Question: Is this a real increase or a shift of some activities and costs from other programs into this program. If it is a shift, please prepare a crosswalk for the record. According to your base calculation on p. 356, these do not show up as base adjustments. Shouldn't they?

Answer: The proposed increase represents a shift of some activities and costs from other programs into the geology program. The shift is occurring as a result of increased understanding of the program and use of a new accounting system that more clearly delineates this program and associated activities.

Traditionally, we have calculated the base by adding increased pay costs and GSA space charges to the prior year's appropriation. In the future, we will examine other changes more carefully to see if they should be treated as adjustments to the base.

52. Question: How much reimbursable work does the Forest Service have the Geological Survey do each year? Could that be increased, or could additional private contracting save money?

Answer: Although the Forest Service utilizes work done by the Geological Survey for land management planning and other purposes, none is done on a reimbursable basis. We are not planning to begin a reimbursable program.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT

You are proposing a reduction of $1,344,000 (-20%) in your land exchange program (p. 122).

53. Question: In view of the Committee's interest in achieving the savings that result from land exchanges ($25.4 million were saved in the past 3 years), why are you proposing a reduction in 1986?

Answer: We estimate the $5,234,000 requested for land exchanges in FY 1986 will result in land line survey cost savings of more than $6,000,000.

Although the savings exceed the cost of the exchange program they may not be realized for years to come. Given the time value of money, this type of investment can be deferred in an effort to reduce overall Federal spending.

You are proposing an increase in the land classification program in 1986 of $796,000 (+59%) p. 126.

54. Question: What types of cases will be processed with this increase?

Answer: This increase will allow for accomplishment of an increased number of land status, title claim, and mineral withdrawal review cases.

The additional 477 land status and title claim cases will allow the maintenance of a total of 3,000 landownership status records. Each individual parcel of land comprising the 191 million acres of the National Forest System must be updated to reflect changes of ownership interest resulting from title reservations and encumbrances. For example, in 1984, 128 new wilderness areas required status changes to over 1 million acres of land. Other changes result from acquisition and exchange of land interests in lands.

A total of 113 title claims cases will be litigated or resolved short of litigation. These involve about 1,750 acres of land valued at $1,750,000. There are about 54,000 known unresolved cases of encroachment involving claims of title to approximately 38,000 acres of National Forest System land. This number is increasing at a rate of 500 new claims per year.

In addition, there are Indian claims (15 million acres of aboriginal title claims in the Southwestern Region alone); Indian allotment claims; lieu selection claims (36,000 acres) from the early 1900 homesteading legislation; and State of Alaska and Native selections (2 million acres in Alaska).

An average title claim case involves about 50 acres, but individual cases can exceed 3,000 acres and be valued at over $1 million. Aboriginal title claims involve hundreds of thousands of acres.

Approximately 50 percent of the title claims cases processed each year are resolved through reconveyance of the land. The remainder are resolved through other authorities, such as exchange and removal of improvements. We expect to resolve a significant number using the Small Tracts Act. In 1984, when this Act was implemented, 60 cases were resolved using this authority.

An additional 1,208 mineral withdrawal cases (sites) will be reviewed in an effort to complete this process by 1991, as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. It is necessary for the Forest Service to complete 20 percent of the 2,165,179 acres annually, through FY 1989, to allow time for the BLM, the President, and the Congress to complete their parts of the review.

Another program administered under this appropriation is that of conveyance under the Townsite Act. Since 1980, we have conveyed 7 townsites and we are currently processing 8 more. The land conveyed amounted to 143 acres valued at $360,350.

This increase, by the way, will represent a 300% increase in this program since 1984 (from $723,000 in 1984 to $2,153,000 in 1986).

55. Question: Is this the fastest growing program in the Forest Service?

Answer: No. This program has declined since 1974, when in constant dollars it was twice as large as it was in 1984. The increase is a more accurate reflection of the work accomplished in this program. Although a major portion of the 1985 and 1986 increases are attributed to the mineral withdrawal review task, the need to process changes in landownership status records has increased with more frequent changes in landownership. In addition, title claims and encroachments are initiated by the public and adjacent private landowners, requiring responses by the Forest Service to protect our interests in National Forest System lands.

56. Question: What benefits are provided?

Answer: Current landownership status is necessary before we can begin resource management activities. The landownership status information is also used to compute the 25 percent payments to the States and the payments in lieu of taxes.

The tracking of reserved landownership interests through updated landownership status records are of a benefit to the Federal Government in the case of reserved mineral interests. The ownership of mineral rights on 1.5 million acres of land were reserved for 50 years when these lands were acquired for National Forest System purposes. These mineral rights are now returning to Government ownership and must be tracked by location and date of expiration of the reservations in order to protect these interests.

The processing and resolution claims by encroaching adjacent landowners can restore over 1 million acres of land valued at more than $800,000,000 to active resource management.

Over 2 million acres of National Forest System land has been withdrawn from mineral entry to protect special purpose areas where mining activity would be incompatible with the primary use. Each case is being reviewed to determine if the withdrawal is unnecessary and should be revoked, and the area reopened to entry for mineral exploration and development. The opening of unnecessarily closed Federal land is an important means of attaining the goal of building the United States strategic minerals stockpile. The completion of the mineral withdrawal reviews by 1991 is required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Sections 204 (g) and (1).

MAINTENANCE OF FACILITIES

Your justification states that employee quarters facilities will be maintained by using funds collected in the new permanent appropriation we established in 1985.

57. Question: How much was expended annually on employee quarters facilities in 1980-1984?

Answer: FY 1980 - $3,853,671
FY 1981 - 4,043,683
FY 1982 - 4,533,182
FY 1983 - 4,940,397
FY 1984 - 5,352,574

58. Question: Has the maintenance program been reduced by this amount to show the offset to the new account? Why shouldn't we reduce this program by $5,700,000 to reflect the new source of funds (p. 292).

Answer: No, the maintenance program has not been reduced since there is no new source of funds or a net increase in funds available for maintenance of quarters.

Prior to FY 1985, these funds were deposited as a reimbursement to the National Forest System appropriation. Since these reimbursements were previously used to supplement the NFS appropriation Maintenance of Facilities item, there is no significant amount of new money available for operation and maintenance of facilities.

Forest Service employee quarters rental deductions are now deposited to a permanent appropriation which is immediately available for operation and maintenance of Forest Service employee quarters within the administrative unit from which they are collected.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

You are proposing a reduction in the forest fire protection program of $17,558,000 (-11%).

59. Question: Will this reduction result in a savings in fire suppression costs and in less resource loss?

Answer: The reduction in Forest Fire Protection will not reduce suppression cost or resource losses. Fire suppression cost and resource losses depend on fire weather severity and forest fire protection activities.

The major program being reduced is the fuels management program. As we understand it, fuels management is an effort to reduce the potential for large, destructive wildfires by reducing the inventory of fuel hazards.

60. Question: What happens to the forest fire protection program in the long term if the fuels management program remains at the 1986 budget level?

Answer: At the 1986 request level, fuel treatment will not occur in the western States where the cost per acre is the highest. In the long term this treatment program level could result in build up of heavy fuels and an increase in the potential for large high intensity wildfires. However, weather remains the crucial factor. A change in investment in fuels management in one year is impossible to accurately correlate with fire severely.

Your justification shows an increase in the acres of forest lands treated for fire protection at the reduced budget level (p. 134; p. 144).

61. Question: How can you increase the acres to be treated by 67% with a budget reduction of 11%?

Answer: The increase in acres to be treated is caused by a previously planned change in what constitutes investment and what constitutes maintenance. Formerly, investment work that was periodic was incorrectly reported as maintenance. The revised definition more properly counts this work as an investment.

Fiscal Year	Investment Acres	Maintenance Acres	Total Acres Treated
1985	123,500	185,000	308,500
1986	206,600	88,000	294,600
Difference	+83,100	-97,000	-13,900
% Difference	+67%	-52%	-5%

Last year, we asked that you begin to track the performance of your fire cost and resource loss prediction model. For 1984, the model predicted that the most efficient program would be FFF costs of $89.7 million; resource value losses of $45.0 million; and a FFP cost of $203.4 million, for a total program cost of $338.1 million. FY 1984's actual program was approximately $35 million in resource value losses; $65 million in FFF costs; and $170 million in FFP costs for a total program cost of about $270 million. The fire model has been in place since 1980.

62. Question: Please provide for the record, and include in future justifications, a table showing actual year costs compared to the prediction for that year for all years since 1980.

Answer: Following is the requested tabulation of analysis estimates and actual occurrence:

Fiscal Year	FFP	FFF	Net Resource Loss	Program Total
		(Dollars in thousands)		
1980				
Estimated cost for most efficient program	$157.9	59.2	29.7	246.8
Actual cost	$156.9	64.7	117.5	339.1
1981				
Estimated cost for most efficient program	$173.2	64.9	32.6	270.7
Actual cost	$163.7	99.0	56.8	319.5
1982				
Estimated cost for most efficient program	$185.3	69.6	34.9	289.8
Actual cost	$171.2*	27.3	10.9	209.4
1983#				
Estimated cost for most efficient program	$180.2	79.5	39.8	299.5
Actual cost	$150.1	35.3	23.9	209.3
1984#				
Estimated cost for most efficient program	$186.4	82.5	41.4	310.3
Actual cost	$154.9	62.2	45.8	262.9

* $31.7 of General Administration (GA) added for comparability purposes--expenditures did not include GA.

# GA excluded in data. The estimated cost and actual cost are comparable.

63. Question: Can we gamble on a big savings every so often in hopes that we can beat the odds in the long run? For example, rainfall has been below normal in the Southeast this year. Perhaps we should not reduce FFP funding this year. However, if rainfall had been high, and was predicted to stay high, shouldn't we cut the FFP program and hope that we can use current weather data to fine-tune your historical base model? If so, should we cut any FFP money in 1986?

Answer: The budget is based on the interplay between the fire model and overall budget priorities. Since there is no way of accurately predicting seasonal weather measurements such as temperature or rainfall over a year in advance, it is not possible to estimate the effect of gambling on high or low fire severities by adding to or cutting from the budget request.

COOPERATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT

You are proposing to eliminate the cooperative law enforcement program in 1986, for savings of $7,336,000 (p. 146). According to your justification, "Local law enforcement is a local responsibility".

64. Question: How much of the $7,336,000 is spent protecting the public and their property on National Forest land?

Answer: All of the funds authorized for 1985 will be spent through reimbursement to State and local enforcement agencies for protection of the public and their property on the National Forests.

65. Question: Can local jurisdictions which have a cooperative law enforcement agreement with the Forest Service use these Federal funds for purely local law enforcement problems or does all of it have to be spent either on Federal lands or protecting visitors visiting National Forests?

Answer: These funds are available to the State and local agencies through reimbursement for their extraordinary costs in protecting the public and their property while they are on the National Forests. These funds are not generally available for expenditure off the National Forests.

Your justification goes on to say that "where there is a strong National interest, such as discouraging the cultivation of marijuana on Federal lands, Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will cooperate with local authorities as appropriate."

66. Question: How much National Forest land is currently considered, in effect, off limits to public visitors and Forest Service employees due to the danger of encountering a marijuana grower? Isn't it between 1 and 2 million acres?

Answer: In 1984, there were 573,000 acres of National Forest System lands on which public use was substantially constrained due to the risks associated with marijuana cultivation.

67. Question: How much luck has the DEA had in reducing that number? How much has DEA spent in the process?

Answer: The 1984 National Strategy establishes that the nature of domestic cannabis cultivation places it primarily in the jurisdiction of State and local law enforcement agencies. The Forest Service and DEA have coordinated the Federal programs to provide assistance to the State and local agencies. In 1984, DEA spent $3,300,000 in support of State and local agencies in domestic cannabis eradication.

Last year, we directed you to include in your budget submission an analysis of law enforcement needs. You say that you have developed and provided a detailed analysis of marijuana cultivation on National Forest land. But you haven't given us any information other than on marijuana; you haven't given us a plan for that, and you propose to terminate the program.

It seems to us that you have adopted a strategy most unlike the Forest Service. In effect, you give control of the land to the marijuana growers. You give the local law enforcement staffs the local law enforcement responsibility and you give the DEA the Federal responsibility.

68. Question: How much does the Forest Service spend on law enforcement directly, rather than cooperatively? How does this compare to prior years?

Answer: In 1985, the Forest Service will spend about $19,500,000 on law enforcement activity. This is an increase of about $1,500,000 over 1984 program of $18,000,000. The 1983 program was $16,000,000.

69. Question: Where does this cost show up in your justification?

Answer: These costs are an integral part of the costs described for each of the appropriate line items. For example, investigations and other law enforcement activities conducted by the Forest Service related to timber theft are paid for from the appropriate timber budget line item. Similarly, cultural resource funds are used to pay the expenses of Forest Service law enforcement activity directed at protecting cultural resources. This situation is described on page 177 of the Forest Service Explanatory Notes. A further explanation of Forest Service law enforcement activity can be found on pages 216 and 217.

70. Question: How many rangers do you have that have been trained to be eligible to carry firearms?

Answer: The Forest Service currently employs 104 Special Agents in the GS/GM 1811 series. These employees are trained to Federal standards at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). Their principal role is to investigate the more complex criminal activity on the National Forests and to coordinate Forest Service law enforcement activity with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. All Special Agents are authorized to serve warrants, make arrests, and carry firearms.

The Forest Service also has 950 employees who have been trained to Federal police standards at the FLETC. Most of these employees complete law enforcement work as a additional duty to several others. When local conditions warrant, line management may request and receive authority for these employees to be armed. For example, when these employees are assisting State and local agencies in eradicating cannabis on the National Forests, they are generally authorized to be armed. At any one time, about 190 of these employees are armed, but only when completing work that management agrees requires the additional personal protection of the firearms.

71. Question: Does this group of agents represent the Forest Service in discussions with DEA or BLM? If not, who does?

Answer: Normally, the Special Agents represent the Forest Service in coordinating activities with BLM and DEA, as well as with other law enforcement agencies.

We don't want to encourage you to develop an independent police force to patrol and guard National Forest lands. However, we believe that every citizen should be able to visit every acre of National Forest land and have a reasonable expectation of personal safety.

72. Question: What do we need to do to provide that assurance of safety?

Answer: As described by our Cannabis Cultivation Report of January 1985, substantial progress has been made in increasing the safety of Forest visitors. We have also just implemented a computer-based system to track and report criminal activity that may represent a risk to visitors and their property. We believe that continuation of the relationships we have established with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies is the best formula to assuring a reasonably safe environment for National Forest visitors.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

Congress added 163 new wilderness areas totaling 6.8 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1984. Over 32 million acres, or 6.8 million out of six NFS acres are now in wilderness, yet your 1986 request is a slight (-$114,000 or -1%) decrease from 1985 levels.

73. Question: How much will it cost to begin management of the 163 new wilderness areas in 1986?

Answer: The estimated cost of $2,500,000 for FY 1986 is included in our budget request.

74. Question: Would you submit a plan for the record of how you intend to begin management, including a statement of what steps need to be taken in each area.

Answer: We have already begun management of the new areas by initiating action to:

1. Prepare legal maps of boundary descriptions.
2. Mark boundaries on the ground in key areas.
3. Close and sign roads and trails where motorized equipment was previously permitted.
4. Educate the public and enforce new regulations.
5. Train new wilderness managers and technicians.
6. Prepare wilderness prescriptions and monitor protection of the wilderness character.

Each of these steps is needed for each new wilderness. Regional Foresters are presently preparing legal maps and boundary descriptions on all new areas. Regional Foresters and Forest Supervisors will do what is immediately necessary to begin management in the other categories. For example, they will mark the boundaries where there is an immediate need because of possible conflict with wilderness protection, and close and sign roads that are presently regularly used. Plans for action are being done on a case-by-case basis.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

75. Question: How many NFS acres have been inventoried or surveyed for cultural resources?

Answer: 15,215,000 acres of survey have been reported as of 1984.

76. Question: How many acres have been identified as having cultural resource potential and need surveying?

Answer: There is no estimate of the number of unsurveyed acres having cultural resource potential. About 175 million acres of NFS lands have not been surveyed yet. The potential for locating cultural resources on these acres varies from extremely high to low.

77. Question: How many illegal actions occurred in 1984 regarding cultural artifacts on NFS lands? How many citations or arrests? How many convictions?

Answer: In 1984, 3,000 violation notices were issued for cultural resource violations, 48 arrests were made, and 28 convictions were obtained. Of the convictions, 16 were from 1984 cases and 12 were from 1983 cases. Action is pending in the remaining 32 cases from 1984.

78. Question: How much does the Forest Service spend on law enforcement for cultural resources? Can you distribute those costs and related FTEs by site or Forest?

Answer: Costs for the protection of cultural resources from vandalism and illegal digging are estimated at $1.4 million in FY 1984. Protection costs by site are not available. Costs are an integral part of the Recreation Management budget and are, therefore, not available on a Forest by Forest basis.

79. Question: Can you spread the total dollar cost by function or by type of activity?

Answer: Costs for law enforcement cannot be spread by type of activity, however, total cultural resource program costs can be distributed by program activity or function. That distribution is as follows:

Activity Type	FY 84 Amount	Percent
State and Private Forestry	$ 9,300	.10
Minerals	397,400	4.24
Lands	573,500	6.12
Fire	121,700	1.30
Timber	6,440,700	68.70
Recreation	306,500	3.27
Cultural Resource Management	876,500	9.35
Wildlife	85,300	.91
Range	269,700	2.88
Watershed	32,700	.35
Engineering	260,700	2.78
Total Appropriation	$ 9,374,000	100.00

80. Question: How many archaeologists does the Forest Service employ? What is their relationship to the National Park Service's consulting archaeologist and to the archaeological data base being developed by the NPS?

Answer: At the last count, there were 160 specialists in cultural resource management. The majority of these are in the GS-193 archaeology series. Perhaps a dozen are in related series such as history or anthropology. It is estimated that 40 of these positions are less than full time in cultural resource management, performing other duties such as land management planning, etc.

Although there is continuing coordination between the Forest Service and NPS's consulting archeaologist, the Forest Service cultural resource program is an independent, internally integrated program. While the Secretary of the Interior provides guidelines and direction to all Federal agencies, there is little other contact between Forest Service archaeologists and NPS's consulting archaeologist. The archaeological data base that NPS is developing will contain information on Federal archaeological projects.

The Forest Service will be furnishing information on its activities to NPS for addition to this data base. Since we already have the data for our projects, there is little need for the Forest Service to access the NPS data. It is possible that some information on lands adjacent to NFS lands might be available from the NPS data base, hence, there is some limited potential for the Forest Service to utilize these data.

81. Question: How many suits has the Forest Service had filed against it in the past three years on cultural resource issues? Please list each and the status or outcome.

Answer: Arizona, San Francisco Peaks - The Forest Service was required to complete the Section 106 process. The court ruled in favor of the Forest Service once National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requirements had been completed.

California, Gasquet-Orleans Road - The Forest Service was enjoined from constructing a road through an area of archaeological and religious sites. Section 106 of NHPA and American Indian Religious Fredom Act (AIRFA) requirements were met. The decision is currently under appeal.

New Mexico, Southwestern Region - The State of New Mexico, Sierra Club, and Save the Jemez sued over the alleged failure of the Forest Service to carry out cultural resource management program in accordance with regulations. The parties are currently negotiating to reach a settlement.

Oregon, Pauline Lake Organization Camp - The Forest Service terminated a special use permit. Although the structures were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Court ruled that the Forest Service had authority to terminate the permit and require the removal of improvements. The plaintiffs were awarded court costs due to their efforts in getting the property listed in the National Register.

WILDLIFE AND FISH HABITAT MANAGEMENT

You are proposing a net decrease of $1,525,000 (-4%) in the wildlife program in 1986. The largest reduction is in the anadromous fish habitat program, which is proposed for a reduction of $1,247,000 (-32%). Your justification (p. 190) does not provide an explanation for the decrease nor a description of the impact.

82. Question: Doesn't the anadromous fish habitat program represent the best return on investment of any of the wildlife programs?

Answer: The anadromous fish program usually provides the highest return on investment. Benefit-cost ratios range from 1.3 to 1, to 7.2 to 1. Current National Forest fish production provides a total value of $123,000,000 annually and more than 10,200 jobs.

83. Question: Please provide for the record a justification for the proposed decrease and an impact statement.

Answer: The President's budget provides a program in anadromous fish habitat mitigation and enhancement needed to meet the anadromous fish outputs targeted for FY 1986.

The budget of $2,678,000 provides for necessary high priority coordination, mitigation, and improvement of habitat that is affected by other resource management activities. Improvement projects which provide the highest return per investment would be initiated.

Examples of lower priority projects that will be delayed are Forest Service support for coordinated projects with the Bonneville Power Administration in the Upper Columbia Basin, habitat improvement projects in the Trinity River Basin in California, instream spawning and rearing habitat improvement projects in the western Regions, and lake fertilization projects in Region 10, Alaska.

84. Question: Your timber program is proposed for a substantial decrease in 1986 (-12%) but the wildlife and fisheries support cost is programmed for a 5% increase (p. 183). Why is that?

Answer: Regional Foresters requested more funds to accomplish their FY 1986 support program in wildlife and fisheries based on the new requirement to look at cumulative effects on fish and wildlife populations affected by timber management. The cumulative effects process requires looking at both current and future roads and sales.

85. Question: How much of the $1,085,000 increase for wildlife and fisheries support is related to the timber program? How much for endangered species? Land management planning? What are the other cost elements for this program?

Answer: Of the $1,085,000 increase, approximately $264,000 is for support to timber management, and $107,000 is for support to land management planning. We do not track how much of these funds are related to endangered species concerns. The remainder of the increase, approximately $714,000, is in wildlife and fishery administration.

Last year, the Committee provided an increase of $300,000 as a challenge grant for the Bureau of Land Management to assist in recovery of the desert bighorn sheep. Our understanding is that the Bureau has been able to match this special initiative and, as a result, we were successful in providing a catalyst for interested persons or groups to participate.

86. Question: How much contributed assistance does the Forest Service receive?

Answer: The wildlife and fisheries program in the Forest Service receives approximately $3,000,000 in contributed funds. About $1,600,000 is provided by the Bonneville Power Administration for anadromous fish habitat improvement on the National Forests in the Pacific Northwest. The remainder is primarily from the States for wildlife and fish habitat improvement with monies generated from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, State income tax checkoffs, State duck stamps, and sportsmans donations.

87. Question: Are there opportunities for the Forest Service to use such a challenge grant proposal for wildlife habitat improvements? Do you know of particular species or areas where non-Federal organizations would be interested enough to match our increases? Would you provide a detailed response for the record? Also, please contact interested groups while developing your response.

Answer: There are opportunities for challenge grant proposals. Variations of this approach have been successful with private companies providing funds to the Forest Service for bald eagle and peregrine falcon management. These companies provided funds based on the public's return of a label which identified the grant project.

The species which could generate public support are normally in the threatened and endangered category. These include the grizzly bear, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, bighorn sheep, black-footed ferret, California condor, and Kirtland's warbler. There are also several species of sensitive designated fish and plants which could be included.

We believe the outright grants from private firms will probably continue to fund special projects in the Forest Service. Challenge grants have been favorably received initially in our discussions with non-Federal organizations. A considerable amount of work would need to be done to develop potential projects. We will continue to pursue this idea.

ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SENSITIVE SPECIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT

88. Question: How many listed endangered species has the Forest Service identified on National Forest System lands? How many of these have had recovery plans developed?

Answer: There are 64 species listed as endangered species and/or threatened by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on National System lands. Recovery plans have been developed for 30 species.

89. Question: How many endangered plants are on National Forest System lands? How many of these have had recovery plans developed?

Answer: There are 23 plants listed as threatened or endangered by the FWS on National Forest System lands. Recovery plans have been developed for three plants.

90. Question: What are your anticipated accomplishments in 1986? For example, how many recovery plans do you plan on completing and for which species?

Answer: Our anticipated accomplishments are measured in activities such as acres of prescribed burning and in structures, such as erecting road closure gates. We plan to accomplish 29,979 acres and 647 structures in FY 1986. All of these activities are done to improve the capability of the habitat to support a given number of species. Recovery plans are a responsibility of the FWS. At times, Forest Service personnel are appointed as members of the team which develops the recovery plan. However, the schedule for plan development and review is under the direction of the FWS.

Your justification shows a proposed reduction of $932,000 (-37%) and of 20 FTE (-34%) but you don't explain what you will do with the remaining money.

91. Question: Can you provide a table for the record showing the 1985 funding distribution by species and the 1986 distribution by species?

Answer: The Forest Service does not allocate or track funding by species. There are two elements in which T&E species are funded: Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Species Habitat Improvement and Wildlife and Fisheries Administration and Support. In some instances, habitat improvement projects such as prescribed burning, seeding and planting, and access control are beneficial to more than one threatened or endangered species. Both bald eagles and grizzly bears may be in the same area and be benefited by access control structures, for instance. It would be difficult to identify which part of the program costs were attributable to which species.

The coordination of species habitat needs with the management of other resource programs and surveys of species and their habitats are funded by the Wildlife and Fisheries Administration and Support activity. A biologist coordinating biological input to a timber sale may find it impossible to segregate how much time and funding was spent incorporating and discussing the great variety of wildlife, fish, and threatened and endangered habitat needs in the development of the project.

In FY 1985, only the grizzly bear program received a specific allocation of funds, which amounted to $867,000 in habitat improvement funds. Other funds were allocated to the Regions for threatened and endangered species habitat management. These species include the greenback cutthroat trout, peregrine falcon, bald eagle, Arizona trout, gila trout, Lahontan trout, Paiute cutthroat trout, California condor, woodland caribou, Puerto Rican parrot, gray bat, red-cockaded woodpecker, and Kirtland's warbler. For FY 1986, we have not planned to allocate the budget to specific threatened and endangered species.

An estimate of the habitat improvement portion of funding for several of the priority T&E species in FY 1985 and FY 1986 follows:

Species	FY 1985	FY 1986
Grizzly Bear	$867,000	$867,000
Woodland Caribou	160,000	100,000
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker	300,000	175,000
Peregrine Falcon	130,000	50,000

92. Question: How much are you spending for the grizzly bear in 1986? How does that compare to 1985?

Answer: In FY 1985, we are spending $1,047,700 for the grizzly bear--$867,000 in Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive Species Habitat Improvement funds and $180,700 in Wildlife and Fisheries Administration and Support funds. In FY 1986, we plan to spend a similar amount. Emphasis will be continued in habitat mapping, conducting the cumulation effects analysis of proposed resource management and programs in law enforcement and public education.

93. Question: What has been the impact of the Section 316 language?

Answer: The 1985 Appropriation Bill, Section 316 language has had the following impact on grizzly bear recovery efforts:

Prior to the Section 316 language, we were preparing an Environmental Analysis (EA) for augmenting the critically low grizzly population on the Kootenai National Forest in Montana. This action is part of the recovery plan and is discussed in the draft Forest plan. Public comment was to be obtained on the project EA, as well as the draft Forest plan.

The effect of Section 316 language was to postpone specific augmentation of grizzly bears until public comment is received on the Forest plans where augmentation may be proposed. Augmentation will not occur until National Forest plans are finalized and specific funding is requested. We are working toward completion of the Forest plans.

The Section 316 language also placed implementation of the grizzly bear guidelines on hold pending public involvement. Public involvement is proceeding in accordance with the Section 316 language and should be complete by fall. In the meantime, Forests are making individual decisions relative to grizzly bears in compliance with current policy and law.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Overall, your range management program is proposed for a $1,230,000 reduction FY 1986 (-4%).

94. Question: Are animal unit months also reduced?

Answer: No. We will permit 9.8 million animal unit months in fiscal year 1986, the same as we permitted in fiscal year 1985.

95. Question: What is the relationship between funding for range forage and structural improvements and overall range condition? Is it accurate to say that all forage and structural improvements will either increase carrying capacity and/or increase range condition?

Answer: Yes. Range structural and nonstructural improvements ultimately either improve livestock forage quality or range condition.

96. Question: Why are you proposing a reduction of $1,242,000 (-52%) in FY 1986?

Answer: The reduction referred to is for range improvements financed from the National Forest System (NFS) appropriation. In addition to those funds, investments for range improvements on National Forests in the 16 western States will be financed from the Range Betterment Fund and improvements on National Grasslands will be financed through the Conservation Practices program. The reduction in NFS funding is necessary to hold down expenditures at a time of national concern regarding the Federal deficit.

NOXIOUS FARM WEED CONTROL

97. Question: How many acres of National Forest and intermingled lands are infested with noxious weeds? Are these acres increasing or decreasing?

Answer: A 1983 survey of noxious weed infestations estimated that noxious weeds occur on 1.6 million acres of National Forest System land in the western States. Approximately 160,000 acres of National Forest System lands have noxious weed canopy exceeding 10 percent. Noxious weeds are estimated to be spreading at a rate of 7 percent annually. Data is lacking on private lands, but most States estimate that the National Forest System infestations represent no more than 5-10 percent of the total land area infested. Serious infestations occur on Bureau of Land Management, State, private, and National Forest System lands in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

98. Question: What is the relationship between the spread of noxious weeds and the ban on herbicides due to the 9th circuit ban?

Answer: As a result of the Ninth Circuit Court decision to suspend use of herbicides for controlling undesirable vegetation, pending completion of "worst case analysis," Forest Service use of herbicides has been curtailed. In the States of Oregon and Washington, we have stopped all uses of herbicides for control of noxious weeds while in other Ninth Circuit Court States restrictions were applied which curtailed treatments. Fewer acres will be treated. Untreated areas are a seeded source for the infection or spread of noxious farm weeds to adjoining land areas. Often these areas are high value agricultural lands.

You are proposing a 38% reduction in noxious weed control (from $1,004,000 in 1985 to $624,000 in 1986).

99. Question: How many acres will not be treated as a result of this reduction? Where are those acres?

Answer: Our fiscal year 1985 control program of $980,000 projects the treatment of 12,375 acres. Our fiscal year 1986 control program of $624,000 projects the treatment of 13,500 acres.

We are able to treat more acres with less money in fiscal year 1986 because a portion of the increased funding in 1985 was used to inventory weeds and to develop weed control plans and agreements with local weed control districts. Also, the Ninth Circuit Court decision to suspend use of herbicides pending completion of "worst case analysis" has curtailed treatment on several sites in fiscal year 1985 - especially in Oregon and Washington. A third contributing factor is that a significant increase in treatment in fiscal year 1986 will occur in Oregon, from biological control efforts on tansy ragwort.

100. Question: What can be done while waiting for a final resolution of the 9th circuit/worst case analysis issue?

Answer: As a result of the Ninth Circuit Court decision, herbicide use on noxious weeds was curtailed. In some areas, like Region One (Montana and Idaho), efforts are underway to complete a "worst case analysis." We are optimistic that with an acceptable analysis we will be able to use herbicides for noxious weed control by late 1985.

The Agricultural Research Service is actively engaged in identification and propagation of "beneficial insects" that will be effective in controlling certain noxious weeds. These efforts are showing encouraging results, particularly on leafy spurge and knapweed. Insect releases are planned in Montana for the summer of 1985. The insects will not kill the plants, but will greatly reduce the rate of spread. The Forest Service is cooperating with Agriculture Research Service as well as Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in this effort.

101. Question: Does the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1980, or other legislation, authorize grants to States or local weed control districts for the control of noxious weeds? Please provide a State by State listing of the established local weed control organization.

Answer: Section 3 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1980 provides Federal assistance to States for a tree improvement program recognizing that implemented silvicultural practices and treatments will often improve soil fertility, water yields, forage production, and other forest resources. Section 5 applies to insect and diseases in trees, forests, and wood product industries. The Act has never been interpreted to authorize a noxious farm weed program.

Amending this law to include noxious farm weed control would accomplish very little because the accepted delivery system for cooperative forestry assistance is through the State Forester. A noxious farm weed control delivery system must be through a State's department of agriculture or a State government department having a similar role. This is necessary for them to develop and implement the necessary field organization, training, and control efforts, especially herbicide application.

The Carlson-Foley Act of 1968, P.L. 90-583 authorizes agencies to permit control of noxious weeds on Federal land by State and local governments on a reimbursement basis in conjunction with similar and acceptable weed control programs being done on adjacent non-Federal land. To date, funds have not been appropriated for weed control under this Act. However, the authority has been used to authorize State and local weed control districts to do control work on National Forest System lands and be reimbursed from appropriated funds.

The States listed below have legislation which provides for establishment of local weed control authorities. These authorities are usually organized under county or other local governments. Their jurisdiction may be county wide or only cover a portion of a county. We do not have a listing of these local organizations. Regional personnel have estimated the portion of a particular State that is included within a local weed control organization's authority. This estimate is shown below:

STATE	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF STATE LAND AREA WITHIN A LOCAL WEED CONTROL ORGANIZATION'S AUTHORITY
Washington	80%
Oregon	85%
Idaho	100%
Montana	100%
North Dakota	100%
South Dakota	100%
Wyoming	100%
Colorado	45%
Utah	100%
Nebraska	100%
Nevada	25%
California	50%
Ohio	50%
Illinois	50%
Indiana	15%
Missouri	50%
Minnesota	100%
Pennsylvania	50%

SOIL, WATER, AND AIR ADMINISTRATION

You are proposing an increase of $1,206,000 (+5%) for soil, water, and air administration (p. 199).

102. Question: Does any of the $23,197,000 budgeted end up in "on the ground" improvements or is all of it for Federal employees and related expenses?

Answer: The $23,197,000 requested for Administration is primarily for the salary and expenses of Soil, Water, and Air personnel. Work funded as Administration affects on-the-ground conditions in several ways. More than half of this funding is used to incorporate soil, water, and air protection and improvement into timber, range, recreation, and wildlife and fisheries.

These funds are also used to plan watershed improvements, maintain existing improvements, and plan the rehabilitation of areas damaged by fire and flood.

About 30 percent is used for legal procedures, monitoring, and cooperation.

103. Question: According to your object class information on the increase, you are going to support an additional 46 FTE with an increase of $523,000, or $11,369 per FTE. However, your base program costs $44,971 per FTE. Are you sure your object class information is correct for your increase? In fact, is your FTE information correct either?

Answer: Both the FTE and object class information are estimates, based on the planned program and historical data.

Approximately 72 percent of the soil, water, and air administration line item in FY 1985 represented salary and benefit costs. In FY 1986, it is estimated that 71 percent of this line item is for salary and benefits. In FY 1986, the President is proposing a 5 percent pay cut.

Given that the salary portion is 72 percent and the pay cut is 5 percent, the following calculations apply:

1986 Base (1985 plus pay cost increases)

$21,991,000 x .72 = $15,834,000 in salary costs
$15,834,000 ÷ 489 FTE's = $32,379 (the average salary)

1986 Estimate

$23,197,000 x .71 = $16,470,000 in salary costs
$16,470,000 ÷ 535 FTE's = $30,785 (the average salary)

The pay cut of .05 x $17,323,000 (the estimated 1986 salary cost before the 5% pay cut) = $866,000

This $866,000 of "savings" plus the $523,000 of actual program increase equals $1,389,000, or an estimated $30,196 per FTE.

Your justification indicates that part of the increase will be used to provide initial funding for an air quality study required by the Virginia Wilderness Act.

104. Question: Please provide details for the record, including a total cost estimate for the study in annual increments and a justification of the Federal role in conducting such a study.

Answer: Section 6.(d) of Public Law 98-586 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to evaluate the effects of industrial development at Covington, Virginia on air quality at four areas designated for wilderness study by the Act.

The Secretary is to provide an interim report October 30, 1985, and a final report October 30, 1986.

The role of the Forest Service is outlined in detail on pages 8 and 9 of the Senate Report 98-612. The Forest Service in cooperation with the State of Virginia and the Environmental Protection Agency shall determine if the proposed emissions will be harmful to established air quality related values representative of the study areas. The Forest Service shall determine the threshold of unacceptable change and shall identify what limitations the study areas will have on future economic growth in the Covington area.

The initial action plan requires a total of $640,000. The annual increments are: FY 1985 - $40,000, FY 1986 - $300,000, FY 1987 - $300,000. The cost estimates were not available when budget plans were made. The southern Region is currently assessing the need to have additional funds reprogrammed in 1985 and 1986.

The soil and water resource improvement program includes the installation of erosion control structures and vegetation and revegetation of denuded lands. In 1984, you were able to treat 6,200 acres for $2.4 million, or $388 per acre. In 1985, you are estimating that it will cost you $617 per acre and, in 1986, $411 per acre.

105. Question: Why this variance? Are the 1984 costs actual obligations? If so, can't we assume that 1985 and 1986 costs will be comparable? If we provide, say, $3,025,000 in FY 1986 at an average acre cost of $400, will you be able to treat 7,500 acres?

Answer: The costs of individual improvement projects range from $200/acre for surface erosion control to over $20,000/acre for bank stabilization. The group of projects selected for an individual year affects the annual unit cost. A review of unit costs from 1982 through the 1985 RPA program indicates a range of $300 to $600 per acre for the annual programs.

Unit cost is not a good indicator of economic efficiency because the benefits vary widely. A spot treatment may clean up several miles of stream and result in many off-site benefits. We are emphasizing the analysis and ranking of projects based on costs and benefits rather than unit cost.

The 1984 costs are based on budget authority. Costs for 1985 and 1986 are not comparable because a different set of projects is involved. If the 1986 improvement program were increased from $1,935,000 to $3,025,000, we would use the Regional budget proposals to increase the program. Information in our budget data base indicates a unit cost of about $400 per acre at the $3,025,000 level of funding, so we could do 7,500 acres.

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION - MOUNT ST. HELENS

106. Question: What is the status of the Mount St. Helens construction work funded in FY 1985? How much is required to complete the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument project? How much of the road money does the Forest Service need to provide and how much is to be provided by State and local units of government.

Answer:

Table I

Status of Construction Work Funded in FY 1985

Mount St. Helens Visitor Center, Campground, and View Points

All projects will be awarded or completed in FY 1985 except Iron Creek Campground for which the award is anticipated in December 1986.

Recreation Construction	$ 4,900,000
Forest Road Construction	780,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency	297,000
Cowlitz County	100,000
Washington State Project #504	130,000

Roads and Bridges

Washington State advises that the Federal Highway Emergency Relief Funds will be obligated. All Forest Service projects will be awarded and completed in FY 1985.

Forest Road Construction	$ 1,572,000
Washington State Project #504	10,000,000

Trails and Trailheads

All projects will be awarded or completed in FY 1985.

Trail Construction	$ 441,000
Total, Forest Service Funds	7,693,000
Total, Other Agency Funds	10,527,000
Grand Total	$18,220,000

Table II

Amounts Needed to Complete the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Project

	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Recreation Sites					
Recreation Construction	$ 561	$ 470	$ 422	$ 5,072	$ 531
Forest Road Construction	217	78	196	1,280	240
Roads and Bridges					
Forest Road Construction	9,915	8,108	1,390	0	0
Trails and Trailheads					
Trail Construction	330	375	360	300	280
FA&O Construction					
FA&O	0	1,570	598	1,716	385
Forest Road Construction	0	25	200	0	0
North-South Highway	2,020	4,555 1/	6,040 2/	0	0
Washington State Project #504	20,000	31,000	23,000	35,000	0
Total Funds	$33,043	$46,181	$ 32,206	$43,368	$1,436

Distribution of road construction funding needs between Forest Service, State, and local governments:

	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5
Forest Service	10,132	8,211	1,786	1,280	240
State and local governments	22,020	35,555	29,040	35,000	0

1/ $900,000 of the $4,555,000 is outside the area included in the draft Mount St. Helens Comprehensive Management Plan.

2/ $4,860,000 of the $6,040,000 is outside the area included in the draft Mount St. Helens Comprehensive Management Plan.

We are hearing complaints that the Forest Service and BLM are dragging their feet on the land exchanges in the Mount St. Helens area between private land owners, the Federal government, and companies such as Burlington Northern and Weyerhaeuser.

107. Question: Could you please provide for the record a status report on all land exchanges and an estimated completion schedule?

Answer: The status of land exchange cases in the Mount St. Helens area are as follows:

1. Weyerhaeuser (Surface) - Completed (acquired 16,777 non-Federal acres; conveyed 4,756 Federal acres).
   (Minerals)- Negotiated values; estimated completion September 1985 (15,333 acres).

2. Burlington Northern (Surface) - Completed (acquired 16,354 non-Federal acres; conveyed 2,630 Federal acres).
   (Minerals)- Negotiating values; estimated completion September 1985 (15,127 acres).

3. Washington Dept. of Natural Resources - Approved; estimated completion September 1985. We will acquire 4,057 non-Federal acres in Monument area and 560 acres in Columbia Gorge. We will convey 880 Federal acres.

4. Longview Fibre (320 acres inside Monument) - Negotiating a package which also includes Longview Fibre land in Columbia Gorge; expected completion late FY 1986.

5. Champion International (120 acres inside Monument) - Negotiating Federal lands for exchange; some differences of opinion on value; expected completion late FY 1986.

6. Chicago Mines (40 acres inside Monument) - Negotiations proceeding slowly, objections being raised by landowners adjacent to Federal lands; non-Federal landowner trying to acquire other private land (inside Monument) to include with Chicago Mines parcel; expected completion late FY 1986.

7. Weyerhaeuser Cleanup (2,000 +/- acres inside Monument) - Negotiations not started; expected completion FY 1987.

8. Spirit Lake Condemnation Settlement - We have acquired a 160-acre tract through condemnation. Three parcels of National Forest land totaling 132.5 acres were conveyed to those former lot owners who did not seek just compensation through court award; completed.

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

108. Question: Please provide a project description for each FA&O facility construction project costing over $100,000. Include for each of the phased projects the cost to date; budget year costs; and the total costs.

Answer: A summary of costs is followed by a detailed project listing:

Summary of Costs

	Cost to Date	FY 1986 Cost	Future Year Costs	Total Cost
	(Dollars in thousands)			
R1				
Potable Water	$1,840	$ 100	$ 0	$ 1,940
Red River Office	0	370	0	370
Camp Crook Crew Quarters	0	105	0	105
Coeur d'Alene Fire Mgmt. Center	206	263	0	469
Dixie Work Center	92	112	0	204
Red River Warehouse	0	213	0	213
R2				
Forest Facilities	0	125	0	125
Creede Utility	269	116	0	385
Jack Creek Utility	275	137	0	412
R3				
Jacob Lake Work Center	448	240	272	960
Glenwood Office	0	521	0	521
Tres-Piedras Office	0	390	0	390
R4				
Potable Water	0	214	0	214
Kendall Bunkhouse	0	147	0	147
Blackrock Bunkhouse	0	245	0	245
Brownlee Guard Station	118	142	211	471
Lowman Admin. Site	0	172	735	907
Heber District Office	0	207	0	207
R5				
Water and Sanitation Rehab.	0	500	0	500
Tujunga Office	0	331	0	331
Regionwide Telecommunications	430	480	475	1,385
Orleans Office	0	590	0	590
Chico Well	0	211	0	211
Redding Emergency Service Center	4,109	1,106	0	5,215

	Cost to Date	FY 1986 Cost	Future Year Costs	Total Cost
	(Dollars in thousands)			
R6				
Alsea Warehouse	$ 0	$ 102	$ 0	$ 102
Oakridge District Admin. Site	9	120	0	129
Newport Office	3	214	0	217
Redmond Fire System	158	185	0	343
Ochoco Office	7	140	0	147
Hillcrest Water System	5	125	0	130
Ranger Housing	6	396	0	402
Ukiah Office	15	155	0	170
R8				
Uwharrie Work Center	30	475	0	505
Shoal Creek Work Center	35	523	0	558
R9				
Rapid River Office	0	558	0	558
Evans Notch Office	0	174	0	174
Munising District Office	0	517	0	517
R10				
Wrangell District Office	0	684	0	684
TOTAL	$8,055	$11,405	$1,693	$21,153

Region 1

Regionwide - Potable Water System Rehabilitation or Development - $100,000

This project includes replacement or rehabilitation of the following water systems to comply with the Safe Drinking Act and other mandated regulations.

MT	Beaverhead Horse Prairie Station	$ 2,500
MT	Beaverhead Wise River Ranger Station	1,000
ID	Clearwater Kelly Center Ranger Station	3,600
ID	Clearwater Canyon Work Center	26,500
SD	Custer Camp Crook Ranger Station	2,400
MT	Flathead Anna Creek Work Center	1,600
MT	Flathead Betty Creek Work Center	3,200
MT	Helena Lincoln Ranger Station	6,000
ID	Panhandle Trail and Magee Work Centers	38,000
MT	Lewis and Clark Forest Lake Guard Station	2,400
MT	Lewis and Clark EAR Mountain Guard Station	3,600
MT	Lewis and Clark Choteau Ranger Station Houses	5,600
ID	Nezperce Meadow Creek Cabin	3,600
		$100,000

Cost to Date: $1,840,000
FY 1986 Cost: 100,000
Future Year Costs: 0
Total Cost: $1,940,000

ID - Nezperce - Red River Office - $370,000

The project is for construction of a new office building for 25 permanent employees and 5 seasonal employees. The work includes extension of sewer, water, and electrical service, site grading, and parking areas.

This is not a phased project.

SD - Custer - Camp Crook Crew Quarters - $105,000

This project includes the construction of a building to house seasonal employees. It provides sleeping, showering, and cooking areas. Utility hookups are part of the project.

This is not a phased project.

ID - Idaho Panhandle - Coeur d'Alene Fire Management Center Phase II - $263,000

This project improves the Coeur d'Alene Air Tanker Base facilities to meet FAA standards and completes the second phase of the improvement project. The work includes enlarging the hard stand area for retardant planes, widening taxiways, paving, and landscaping.

Cost to Date:	$ 206,000
FY 1986 Cost:	263,000
Future Year Costs:	0
Total Cost:	$ 469,000

ID - Nezperce - Dixie Work Center Building Reconstruction - $112,000

The renovation work includes the cookhouse, bunkhouse, a residence, and warehouse. The work includes new foundations, replacement of sill logs, reroofings, interior remodeling, and removal of one old log residence.

Cost to Date:	$ 92,000
FY 1986 Cost:	112,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 204,000

ID - Nezperce - Red River Warehouse - $213,000

This project replaces a log warehouse and woodframe garage built in 1934-35. The existing structures are unheated and structurally unsafe.

This is not a phased project.

Region 2

Regionwide - Forest Facility Master Plans Development - $125,000

Regional Office		$ 20,000
SD	Black Hills	20,000
WY	Medicine Bow	20,000
WY	Shoshone	20,000
CO	Rio Grande	15,000
CO	Routt	10,000
CO	White River	10,000
CO	San Juan	10,000
		$ 125,000

This is not a phased project.

CO - Rio Grande - Creede Utility and Flammable Storage - $116,000

This project provides for completion of a phased project to complete the work center. The work includes construction of an unloading dock, storage building, 26' x 30' extension to existing warehouse, fuel storage tanks, and gas pumps.

Cost to Date:	$ 269,000
FY 1986 Cost:	116,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 385,000

WY - Medicine Bow - Jack Creek Utility and Flammable Storage - $137,000

This project provides for completion of a phased project. The work consists of construction of utility and storage buildings.

Cost to Date:	$ 275,000
FY 1986 Cost:	137,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 412,000

Region 3

AZ - Kaibab - Jacob Lake Work Center--Phase III - $240,000

This project provides for construction of crew quarters and common use building to replace 30-year old temporary bunkhouses and mess hall.

Cost to Date:	$ 448,000
FY 1986 Cost:	240,000
Future Year Cost:	272,000
Total Cost:	$ 960,000

NM - Gila - Glenwood Office and Utilities - $521,000

This project provides for construction of a new office and reconstruction of water, sewer, and gas facilities for the site.

This is not a phased project.

NM - Carson - Tres-Piedras Office - $390,000

This project provides for construction of a new District Office to replace a two-room office and two office trailers.

This is not a phased project.

Region 4

Regionwide - Potable Water System Rehabilitation--Handicapped Access - $214,000

This project rehabilitates or replaces existing potable water systems to meet the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act and other mandatory standards.

WY	Bridger-Teton - Kemmerer Scaler's Cabin	$ 17,500
WY	Bridger-Teton - Sherman Guard Station	17,500
WY	Bridger-Teton - Corral Creek Guard Station	17,500
WY	Bridger-Teton - Dutch Joe Guard Station	17,500
WY	Bridger-Teton - Kendall Guard Station	17,500
UT	Dixie - Cowpuncher Guard Station	30,000
UT	Dixie - Wildcat Guard Station	30,000
ID	Sawtooth - Shake Creek Guard Station	42,500
UT	Dixie - Teasdale Ranger Station Hcp. Access	12,000
ID	Targhee - Ashton Ranger Station Hcp. Access	12,000
		$214,000

This is not a phased project.

WY - Bridger-Teton - Kendall Bunkhouse - $147,000

This project constructs a bunkhouse; including kitchen and shower areas for 15 seasonal employees.

This is not a phased project.

WY - Bridger-Teton - Blackrock Bunkhouse - $245,000

This project constructs a bunkhouse, including kitchen and shower areas for 25-30 employees.

This is not a phased project.

ID - Payette - Brownlee Guard Station - Phase II - $142,000

This project provides for extending and completing the water system; constructing propane storage, an office, and a 4-person bunkhouse; and razing remaining old unneeded structures which consist of a garage, bunkhouse, and dwelling.

Cost to Date:	$ 118,000
FY 1986 Cost:	142,000
Future Year Cost:	211,000
Total Cost:	$ 471,000

ID - Boise - Lowman Administrative Site - Phase I - $172,000

This project is the first phase of a five-phase project to convert the Lowman Administrative Site from a seasonal to a year-round District headquarters.

This phase upgrades the water system, expands the office and parking, and upgrades the office for year-long use.

Cost to Date:	$ 0
FY 1986 Cost:	172,000
Future Year Cost:	735,000
Total Cost:	$ 907,000

UT - Uinta - Heber District Office - $207,000

This project constructs a new District Office in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation whose contribution is $97,000.

This is not a phased project.

Region 5

Regionwide - Water and Sanitation Systems Rehabilitation - $500,000

This project provides for correction of inventoried deficiencies related to the Safe Drinking Water Act and other mandatory regulations. The projects are as follows:

Inyo	White Wing Station WS	$ 50,000
Inyo	Lee Vining SS	39,000
Los Padres	Chuchupate Station SS	42,000
Los Padres	Los Prietos Station SS	36,000
Mendocino	Covelo Station SS	53,000
Modoc	Dry Lake Station SS	13,000
Plumas	Quincy Work Center WS	60,000
San Bernardino	Sky Forest Station WS	62,000
Sierra	Minarets Station WS	24,000
Sierra	Kaiser Work Center SS	35,000
Stanislaus	Baker Station SS	86,000
		$500,000

This is not a phased project.

CA - Angeles - Tujunga Office - $331,000

This project provides for remodeling and expanding an existing building to accommodate the Tujunga District Office

This is not a phased project.

CA - Regionwide - Plumas Telecommunication Facilities - $480,000

The project provides for the construction of towers and buildings to support Microwave and UHF Radio System on the Plumas National Forest. It also provides for design of facilities for Microwave and UHF Radio Systems on the Lassen and Mendocino National Forests.

Cost to Date:	$ 430,000
FY 1986 Cost:	480,000
Future Year Cost:	475,000
Total Cost:	$1,385,000

CA - Six Rivers - Orleans Office Addition - $590,000

This project provides for the expansion of the office to accommodate the colocation of the Ukonom Ranger District on the Klamath National Forest.

This is not a phased project.

CA - Mendocino - Chico Well Pump and Electrical Connection - $211,000

This project installs a turbine pump and underground electrical service at the Chico Tree Improvement Center.

This is not a phased project.

CA - Shasta-Trinity - Redding Emergency Service Center Phases 6 and 8 - $1,106,000

This has been a phased project with the California Department of Forestry as a cooperator. This project completes the construction of the jointly owned Service Center and provides for retardant mixing and storage facilities as well as pilot ready room, passenger waiting areas, offices, signing, fencing, walkways, and landscaping.

Cost to Date:	$4,109,000
FY 1986 Cost:	1,106,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$5,215,000

Region 6

OR - Siuslaw - Alsea Warehouse Remodel - $102,000

This project provides for remodeling an existing bunkhouse into a warehouse and construction of a concrete dock.

This is not a phased project.

OR - Willamette - Oakridge District Administrative Site - $120,000

This project provides for construction of a gas and oil house which will provide storage and dispensing of gas, diesel, slash burning fuel and equipment, paint, grease, oil, herbicides, and pesticides.

Cost to Date:	$ 9,000
FY 1986 Cost:	120,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 129,000

WA - Colville - Newport Office Addition - $214,000

This project provides for a 3,000-square foot addition to the existing office which includes electrical and mechanical systems, minor remodeling of the existing office, modification of site utilities, and parking for the handicapped.

Cost to Date:	$ 3,000
FY 1986 Cost:	214,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 217,000

OR - Deschutes - Redmond Fire Sprinkler and Alarm System - $185,000

This project provides for the design and construction of a fire sprinkler and alarm system to include all buildings at the Redmond Air Center complex.

Cost to Date:	$ 158,000
FY 1986 Cost:	185,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 343,000

OR - Ochoco - Ochoco Office Addition - $140,000

This project provides for a 1,950-square foot addition to the existing office and remodeling restrooms for handicapped access.

Cost to Date:	$ 7,000
FY 1986 Cost:	140,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost	$ 147,000

OR - Siuslaw - Hillcrest Residential Water System - $125,000

This project provides the Forest Service share for construction of an updated collection and treatment plant with the city of Mapleton, Oregon. It also provides for the relocation of a 18,000 gallon redwood tank. This project provides the plant with water, meeting the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Cost to Date:	$ 5,000
FY 1986 Cost:	125,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 130,000

OR - Ochoco - Ranger Housing Units (6) - $396,000

This project provides for construction of a 6-single family dwelling units.

Cost to Date:	$ 6,000
FY 1986 Cost:	396,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 402,000

OR - Umatilla - Ukiah Land Acquisition and Preparation - $155,000

This project provides for demolishment of two existing buildings and construction of a new 2,800-square foot office as well as parking, water, sewer, electrical and telephone system, and landscaping.

Cost to Date:	$ 14,700
FY 1986 Cost:	155,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 169,700

Region 8

NC - Uwharrie - Uwharrie Work Center Replacement - $475,000

This project provides for construction of a new work center including site development, water supply, sewage disposal system, building, flammable storage, fuel island, pesticide storage, seedling storage, cooler slab, utilities, and fence.

Cost to Date:	$ 30,000
FY 1986 Cost:	475,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 505,000

AL - Talladega - Shoal Creek Work Center Replacement - $523,000

This project provides for construction of a new work center including water, sewer, building, flammable storage, fuel island, pesticide storage, seedling, cooler slab, utilities, and a security fence.

Cost to Date:	$ 35,000
FY 1986 Cost:	523,000
Future Year Cost:	0
Total Cost:	$ 558,000

Region 9

MI - Hiawatha - Rapid River Office - $558,000

This project provides for construction of a new District Office including utility connections, road and parking facilities, landscaping, and demolition of an existing building.

This is not a phased project.

ME - White Mountain - Evans Notch Office - $174,000

This project provides a 1,438-square foot addition to the existing office. The project includes modifications for wheelchair access and weatherproofing the existing building.

This is not a phased project.

MI - Hiawatha - Munising District Office - $517,000

This project provides for construction of a new District Office including utility connections, roads, parking facilities, and landscaping.

This is not a phased project.

Region 10

AK - Tongass-Stikine - Wrangell District Office - $684,000

This project involves the construction of a new District Office including site development work, parking lot, and utilities.

This is not a phased project.

FOREST ROAD CONSTRUCTION

You estimate that you will cut the FTEs funded through the forest road construction program from 4,177 in 1985 to 4,000 in 1986. These staff are the essential engineering work force that design and oversee construction of all Forest Service roads, whether funded by annual appropriations, permanent appropriations or road credits. Actually, if the purchaser credit program is down (due to harvest levels below current estimates) or the purchaser election program is down (due to lower levels of elections), then the reduction in staff could be higher.

109. Question: What is the current estimate of staff losses? What is the level that would reflect draft plans in Regions 5 and 6?

Answer: The current estimated Service-wide staff reduction is 340 FTEs. This reflects the status of Draft Forest Plans in Regions 5 and 6.

110. Question: What is the construction cost savings assumed as a result of reoffering 2.6 BBF turnback sales, for which no new roads are required?

Answer: The road construction cost savings assumed as a result of the reoffering of 2.6 BBF turnback sales in FY 1986 are:

FRP - $ 14,617,000
PCP - 23,446,000
PEP - 2,872,000
$ 40,935,000

111. Question: What was the unobligated balance of PCP brought into 1985? What is estimated to be carried into 1986? Is there a way to split the road construction program 1986 in order to use more PCP? Please provide an estimate of savings that can be achieved and the advantages and disadvantages.

Answer: The unobligated balance of Purchaser Credit Program (PCP) funds carried into 1985 was $304 million. Assuming that all of FY 1985 approved limitation ($192 million) is used, the balance carried forward into FY 1986 would still be $304 million. As indicated in the Budget Explanatory Notes (page 260), we believe $200 million of the carryover is not needed. The remaining $104 million provides a buffer to cover lags in obligations and/or improved timber markets.

Optimizing the combination of PCP and FRP funds to minimize the use of appropriated funds is an ongoing process which begins 3 to 4 years in advance of the specific timber sale offering (see Relationship between PCP and FRP, Budget Explanatory Notes, page 254).

Opportunities to use more PCP funds in lieu of Forest Road Program (FRP) funds are extremely limited, if not nonexistent. The FY 1986 PCP fund estimates are linked directly to FY 1986 timber sales. On the other hand, approximately 75 percent of the FRP funds are tied to outyear planning, preconstruction engineering, or construction projects which will support timber sales in outyears 1987 through 1990. The remaining 25 percent covers previous year commitments and current construction administration and inspection of both FRP and PCP construction projects (see Breakdown of 1985 FRP Funds by Benefiting Years, Budget Explanatory Notes, page 256).

112. Question: For PEP, what is the estimate of unappropriated balances at the beginning of 1985? 1986?

Answer: The unobligated balance of Purchaser Elect Program (PEP) funds at the beginning of FY 1985 was $72 million. (See Budget Explanatory Notes, page 297). If our 1985 estimate of $34 million is correct, that same $72 million unobligated balance will be carried forward to FY 1986.

According to our estimates, total road miles constructed by the Forest Service or timber purchasers have declined as follows:

1979 - 10,861 miles
1980 - 10,484 miles
1981 - 10,054 miles
1982 - 8,730 miles
1983 - 8,411 miles
1984 - 7,648 miles
1985 - 7,041 miles

113. Question: How does the Forest Service reconcile this trend with recent complaints that the Forest Service is paving over our National Forests with new roads?

Answer: Much of the concern about "over building" stemmed from the Report of the Forest Service for FY 1983 in which appropriated road construction for FY 1983 was compared with the Resource Planning Act (RPA) goals. An error in labeling caused a comparison of the RPA projection for arterial and collector road construction with all appropriated construction. This resulted in a reported 282 percent RPA goal accomplishment figure, rather than the correct figure for appropriated construction of 102 percent. For that same period, our overall road construction accomplishment (appropriated plus purchaser credit and purchaser elect) was 63 percent of the RPA projection.

This information has been corrected in the Report of the Forest Service for FY 1984. Individuals and organizations who expressed concern have been advised of the correct figures.

You are proposing a $39 million reduction in the appropriated road program (FRP), a reduction of 17% from 1985 levels.

114. Question: If $14.6 million of that is due to reoffering 2.6 BBF of turn-back sales, is the remaining $24.4 million reduction solely due to the difference between financing 924 miles of roads for 8.1 BBF (your 1986 proposal) and 1,375 miles to support the 1985 sales level of 11.2 BBF? If not, what is the basis for the reduction?

Answer: The overall reduction in the Forest Road Program (FRP) consists of:

Reoffer of 2.6 BBF turn-back	$ 14.6 million
Reduction in Timber Sale Volume from 11.2 BBF (FY 1985) to 10.7 BBF (FY 1986)	13.0 million
Recreation and multipurpose road construction and rights-of-way acquisition	11.5 million
TOTAL	$ 39.1 million

Approximately 40 miles of the 924 miles proposed for construction in FY 1986 are related to recreation or multipurpose use.

The overall reduction is in line with our efforts to reduce expenditures.

LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND RPA

According to p. 374, you are spending $27,097,000 in FY 1985 for land management planning and propose to spend $22,549,000 in FY 1986.

115. Question: Do you currently plan on having all 125 forest plans in draft by the end of 1986?

Answer: Yes. For the record, we are working with forest land and resource management plans for 123 administrative units (National Forests) rather than 125. Initially, the Tongass National Forest was going to prepare three separate plans, for the Tongass-Stikine Area, the Tongass-Chatham Area, and the Tongass-Ketchikan Area. They will, instead, produce one plan for the Forest.

We are hearing comments that the draft plans, and the pre-draft work currently under way, will result in substantial reductions in the timber sale program, particularly in Regions 5 and 6.

116. Question: What does the initial planning analysis tell you about the potential harvest levels? What would be the likely sales level proposal at those potential harvest levels? For each plan in draft, please provide a table showing current potential yields and sales levels and draft proposed potential yields and sales levels.

Answer: At this time, 13 final Forest plans have been approved and 49 draft Forest plans have been released for public review. Draft plans are not yet available for the most of the significant timber Forests in Washington, Oregon, and California. Therefore, we believe it is somewhat premature to speculate on the final outcome of the planning process. However, we are monitoring plans in relation to current direction and to the 1980 RPA program targets for the period 1991-2000. If the present trend were to continue, the first decade total timber allowable sale quantity (ASQ) from Forest plans would be in the range of 11.4 to 13.0 billion board feet annually. In timber planning, ASQ and programmed harvest are assumed to be the same.

If the potential harvest level in the final approved Forest plans is reduced from the current level of 15.2 BBF, then the proposed ASQ levels will probably be reduced. In the Forest plan timber sale volume level is expressed as the allowable sale quantity which sets the legal limitation on timber sales for the period specified by the plan, usually one decade. The objective is to achieve the Forest plan allowable sale quantity for the decade. The actual timber sale level is dependent primarily on the budget, market conditions, and will vary from year to year.

The following table displays the FY 1984 programmed harvest (planned timber sale volume), the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) volume projected into the future from the Forest plan current direction alternative, the allowable sale quantity for the Forest plan preferred alternative, the 1980 RPA target for 1991-2000, and the total annual potential yield from existing plans. A direct comparison cannot be made between the ASQ an the potential yield since they are defined differently. These two columns do show how constraints limit the amount of potential yield that can be considered for sale.

	National Forest	Fiscal Year 1984	Annual Allowable Sale Quantity (MMBF) 1/			Ave. Annual
		Programmed Harvest (MMBF)	Current Direction	Preferred Alternative	RPA 2/ Target	Potential Yield 3/
R-1	Beaverhead	25	30	21	36	24
	Bitterroot	30	28	31	40	33
	Clearwater	165	170	150	255	255
	Deerlodge	19	19	19	30	62
	Flathead	105	132	100	120	124
	Gallatin	20	25	21	19	50
	Helena	20	17	15	30	27
	Idaho Panhandle	275	261	250	340	375
	Kootenai	224	247	248	248	278
	Lewis and Clark	13	13	11	30	17
	Lolo	95	111	113	155	180
	Nezperce	100	84	102	147	134
	R-1 Subtotal	1,091	1,137	1,081	1,450	1,559
R-2	*Arapaho-Roosevelt	20	17	34	24	152
	Bighorn	21	14	16	25	61
	*Black Hills	97	146	164	164	155
	*Grand Mesa-Gunnison-Uncompahgre	30	29	35	44	84
	Medicine Bow	44	57	36	55	112
	*Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
	*Pike-San Isabel	31	25	33	16	54
	*Rio Grande	30	35	32	42	79
	*Routt	52	26	51	40	100

	National Forest	Fiscal Year 1984 Programmed Harvest (MMBF)	Annual Allowable Sale Quantity (MMBF) 1/			Ave. Annual Potential Yield 3/
			Current Direction	Preferred Alternative	RPA Target 2/	
	*San Juan	38	23	48	34	133
	*White River	37	16	24	15	90
	R-2 Subtotal	400	388	473	459	1,020
R-3	Carson	54	27	41	33	56
	Cibola	10	8	8	9	12
	Coronado	2	0	0	0	0
	Santa Fe	53	43	46	51	99
	Tonto	8	6	11	10	18
	R-3 Subtotal	127	84	106	103	185
R-4	Targhee	91	85	75 4/	47	124
	*Uinta	14	3	2	5	15
	Caribou	17	13	11	13	31
	Wasatch-Cache	17	12	17	20	33
	R-4 Subtotal	139	113	105	85	203
R-5	Klamath	221	260	300 4/	282	282
	Sierra	120	148	139	153	153
	R-5 Subtotal	341	408	439	435	435
R-6	Deschutes	172	178	212 4/	214	222
	Okanogan	88	83	104	104	92
	R-6 Subtotal	260	261	316	318	314
R-8	Caribbean and Lugillo	0	0	2	0	--
	Chattahoochee-Oconee	59	56	76	90	83
	Cherokee	35	48	46	53	104
	Daniel Boone	36	41	41	55	61
	*Francis Marion	46	42	59	50	71
	George Washington	40	36	75	44	113
	Jefferson	26	33	42	28	52
	Kisatchie	155	145	155	190	147
	Nantahala and Pisgah	68	64	72	82	117
	National Forests in Alabama	83	72	75	95	92
	National Forests in Florida	102	100	113	115	97
	National Forests in Mississsippi	224	234	278	281	269
	Ouachita	185	145	173	225	234
	Ozark - St. Francis	50	48	60	74	81
	Sumter	60	55	77	71	85
	R-8 Subtotal	1,169	1,119	1,344	1,453	1,606
R-9	Allegheny	73	64	83	61	92
	Chequamegon	65	72	70	79	71
	Chippewa	68	61	79	82	86
	Hoosier	15	12	14	14	19
	Huron - Manistee	70	74	80	84	70
	Mark Twain	65	95	96	94	106
	Monongahela	42	46	45	85	141
	Nicolet	75	72	97	71	61
	Superior	77	98	97	127	166
	White Mountain	42	38	37	52	53
	R-9 Subtotal	592	632	698	749	865
R-10	*Chugach	2	3	17	10	69
	Total - All Forests	4,121	4,145	4,579	5,062	6,256

* Denotes final plan approved.
1/ Annual average for first decade.
2/ RPA target for 1991-2000 from Regional Guides.
3/ Total potential yield from TMIS data base.
4/ Departure sale schedule.

117. Question: What impact would a 1 BBF drop in sales level have in Oregon and Washington in terms of dependent communities and employment? What can the Forest Service do to mitigate these impacts?

Answer: A 1 BBF reduction from our FY 1986 request level would drop the Region's budget by about $44,400,000 and reduce full-time equivalency employment by about 981 employees over and above the reduction of 700 employees due to the effects of the Timber Purchaser Contract Relief Bill. This would mean a reduction of 24 percent of the Region's work force in a one-year period.

A reduction of this magnitude in the timber sale program would mean a loss to dependent communities of $116.1 million and a loss of 7,000 jobs in the timber based economy and the related service sector. A 1 BBF reduction would severely impact the lumber industry, and could create artificial shortages and drive up the cost of stumpage, resulting in a situation similar to the 1979-1982 period. This reduction would only be appropriate if there is not sufficient turn-back volume to permit the planned level of sales within the 12.3 BBF cap.

There is very little that can be done to mitigate the effects of a reduction as large as 1 BBF.

118. Question: What impact would a further drop in Region 1 sales have on dependent communities, employment, and future mill capacity? What kind of long-term strategy can the Forest Service attempt to reduce this impact?

Answer: A substantial drop in Region 1 sales would have a very detrimental effect on dependent communities, employment, and future mill capability. Employment in communities heavily dependent on the forest products industry would suffer, since other types of industry would not be immediately available to offset the economic losses.

Region 1's sell program prior to FY 1985 was around 1.1 billion board feet, and in FY 1985 it was reduced to 1.04 billion board feet. During FY 1984 and FY 1985, several reorganizations of the forest products industry occurred, resulting in a greater demand for National Forest System timber.

In addition, timber harvesting is occurring quite heavily on private industrial timber lands, which will be substantially cut over during the next 3 or 4 years. This will result in increased dependency on timber from National Forest System lands. Nationally, the impact of Canadian lumber imports has somewhat decreased the demand for domestic timber. However, if controls are placed on Canadian lumber imports and the Canadian dollar becomes more or less on a par with the U.S. dollar, timber production would substantially increase in the United States. If sell targets and funding for timber sales were substantially decreased over the next few years due to the economic situations, it would be difficult for the Forest Service to recover to past sell levels when future demand increases.

A further consequence of target and budget cuts is the loss of needed expertise such as logging engineers. Such expertise might be difficult to regain once domestic markets improve.

119. Question: Do you agree, in general terms, with the comments we've been hearing that this planning process is resulting in recommendations to decrease harvest levels? If so why? Is there anything in the NFMA that would drive a reduction in sales levels?

Answer: Timber harvest levels overall should not decrease due to the planning process. There will be some individual National Forests that may decrease for a variety of reasons. However, nationwide we should be able to maintain current levels and provide the opportunity for increases in future decades.

Reasons for possible reductions on some National Forests are:

- Wilderness legislation.
- Endangered species protection.
- Clean Water Act and water quality standards established by States.
- Public controversy associated with roadless areas that may delay or preclude building access roads.
- Unavailability of herbicides for site preparation for regeneration or release of conifer seedlings from competing vegetation.
- The interrelationship of various laws with NFMA, such as the Endangered Species Act, is a constraint to reaching full biological potential.

As a general statement, we believe the allowable sale quantity will equal or exceed the annual volume of timber that has been offered for sale in the past several fiscal years. We anticipate that a volume of about 10 to 11 billion board feet will be offered for sale each year.

The total potential yield for the National Forest System from existing plans is 15.2 billion board feet. Some 2.8 billion of this total is in the marginal component and probably would not be programmed. Other factors such as market conditions and wilderness legislation have also contributed to the actual program being less than the potential yield.

The annual allowable sale quantity will probably be less than potential yield for the first decade. Most Forests show a base sale schedule that increases until long-term sustained yield capacity (LTSYC) is reached. Early estimates of LTSYC indicate that a volume of about 19.1 billion board feet would be achieved with average productivity of about 290 board feet/per acre/per year.

The present commercial forest land base is 87.1 million acres which includes the standard, special (restricted management), marginal and unregulated (non-economical forest types) components. The standard and special components, where most timber harvest activities take place, total 59 million acres. It appears likely that the land base suitable for timber production from completed Forest plans will be 60-65 million acres. This will account for recent wilderness legislation and would reflect that much of the land in the marginal and unregulated components will be identified as unsuitable for timber production.

The provision of Section 6(g)(3)(B) of NFMA which requires specifying guidelines that provide for diversity of plant and animal communities has perhaps been the most difficult to interpret and apply in the Forest planning process. Because of this difficulty, the implementing regulations have taken a conservative approach, and we find that application has placed limitations on timber sale scheduling. For example, the distribution of habitat suitable for particular wildlife species throughout the Forest may require modification of silvicultural practices, or that management be done to create suitable habitat.

The retention or creation of old growth stands of trees is an issue in many parts of the country. Timber yields are reduced when longer than normal rotations are prescribed or normal silvicultural practices are modified. Many people are concerned about type conversion or the application of even-aged management, even though silvicultural treatment is often necessary to enhance productivity and maintain diversity.

The dispersion of openings created through even-aged silviculture places timing limitations on the treatment of adjacent stands to the extent that only about 70% of the suitable land base is available for timber sale scheduling in a given 10 year period.

The 1985 RPA program was due on March 31.

120. Question: What is its status?

Answer: The recommended program is currently being reviewed in OMB. We expect that it will be ready for submission to Congress by early summer 1985.

121. Question: What is the relationship (in percentage terms or in absolute terms) between the FY 1986 budget and the goals for timber production in the 1980 RPA?

Answer: The 1980 RPA Program Update contained an average annual programmed sale level of 12.9 billion board feet for 1986-90. Subsequent changes in our land base and analyses of resource capability indicate that the 1980 RPA level for 1986 should be adjusted to 12.2 billion. The 1986 President's Budget provides for 10.7 billion board feet offered; therefore, the 1986 programmed level is 1.5 BBF (12 percent) less than the 1980 RPA level.

122. Question: What is the relationship between the 1980 RPA and the current NFMA plans being prepared? Which planning process is setting the overall objectives and which process is disaggregating those objectives to regional and forest level targets?

Answer: Each of the forest plans has developed an alternative that responds to the 1980 RPA level. This national RPA level was distributed to regional and forest levels so each unit could respond to the 1980 resource outputs. Thus the RPA provides national direction for Forest Service programs. Forest plans assess local capability and specific local needs and situations. Together, these two processes provide the framework for determining the direction Forest Service programs should take in the future.

123. Question: Has the LMP process to date verified the 1980 RPA timber production goals or the draft 1985 RPA goals?

Answer: Each forest plan has one alternative that meets or exceeds the 1980 RPA timber production goals. The draft 1985 RPA program was developed from Forest level data and included a number of alternative levels of timber harvest both above and below the 1980 RPA level. Until the 1985 RPA program update is completed, the overall production goals will not be final. Preliminary plans from Regions 1, 2, and 8 indicate that we will be within 10 percent of the 1980 RPA goals.

124. Question: What are your internal budget estimates for 1987 and 1988 for land management planning?

Answer: We estimate that land management planning will cost about $19,000,000 in 1987 and 1988.

125. Question: Is there any reason for us to be concerned about your internal deadlines to produce all of your NFMA plans by 1986?

Answer: We see no reason for concern as we expect to complete all draft plans by the end of 1985 and a large share of the final plans. The balance of the final plans should be completed in 1986.

126. Question: How much have we spent on the 1985 RPA between 1980 and the present? Is there any way to reduce those costs for the next RPA cycle?

Answer: We estimate that an average of $3.7 million dollars has been spent on RPA each year since 1980. This amount includes a number of analytical processes that have been used for the RPA program and also to support other Forest Service activities. An example is the Timber Assessment Market Model (TAMM) which was developed for RPA but has been utilized extensively for projecting regional and national timber stumpage demand, supply, and price in analyzing a number of current issues. Also analyses support the interaction among RPA, Land Management Planning, and Program Development and Budgeting.

The costs accrued to RPA over the last five years provide support to develop and implement new technology and use of this improved analytical capability at regional and field units nationwide. Since the forest and regional data bases will be in place by 1986, this should help keep the costs of future RPA programs down. Much of the systems development and analysis that has been accomplished at the regional and Washington Office levels will not need to be repeated. Due to these factors, we are optimistic that future programs will be less expensive to prepare.

127. Question: Have you developed any ideas for changes to, and improvements on, the RPA/LMP/Budgeting process that you would like to share with us?

Answer: We have a number of activities underway that will lead to improvements in the RPA/LMP/Budgeting process. An objective of these efforts is to develop more efficient and simpler procedures. One study, nearing completion, will define an information structure that will provide common information in each of these processes. Another study will lead to the development of common computer software for handling the information. An additional study, which will begin this summer, will develop recommendations for procedures for implementing Forest plans and RPA through the budget process. We expect that decisions will be made on these studies within the next year.

We have often felt that we would get a more useful RPA strategic plan if we limited expenditures to, say, $1 to $2 million.

128. Question: How would you respond to that?

Answer: No. We do not believe that dollars should be the controlling factor for providing this important data to Congress, the Department of Agriculture, and interested publics. We plan to thoroughly critique the 1985 RPA program to identify methods to improve the usefulness of the program document. We identified several ways to reduce costs following the 1980 effort and we intend to seek similar opportunities this time.

FOREST RESEARCH

129. Question: How many scientist years have been funded annually from 1975 to 1985? At what average cost?

Answer:

Year	Scientist-years 1/	Research Appropriations and GA Support	Average 2/ Cost
1975	932.4	$ 77,612	$ 83.2
1976	949.4	86,280	90.9
1977	948.8	89,785	94.6
1978	962.1	105,790	110.0
1979	941.9	110,947	117.8
1980	964.1	111,531	115.7
1981	958.3	127,812	133.4
1982	908.9	126,357	139.0
1983	837.7	121,240	144.7
1984	812.6	122,350	150.6
1985	800.4	125,941 3/	157.3

1/ A scientist-year consists of the accumulation of one year's effort of a scientist, or scientists, performing research at the GS-11 level or above.

2/ The average cost of a scientist-year includes all appropriated research funds needed to support that effort, including all salaries, scientific support, administrative and management support, etc.

3/ Does not include $7,840,000 that was appropriated for the Competitive Grants program.

130. Question: How many research locations will be closed this year? Please distribute the 70 FTE reduction by research location.

Answer: No research locations will be closed in FY 1986. The 70 FTE personal reduction will occur across all programs at the 75 locations at which research is conducted. Personal impacts will be divided about equally between scientific research staff and scientific/administrative support staff.

FIRE AND ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES RESEARCH

You are proposing a $781,000 reduction in the fire research program. One of your activities to be cut relates to the use of fire as a substitute for herbicides. Of all the potential reductions, this one seems particularly difficult to justify, on the basis that the Forest Service is desperately in need of some assistance and some tools to use in place of herbicides.

131. Question: How can you reasonably propose to reduce this activity -- isn't it one of the few initiatives that offer some potential?

Answer: Research on the use of prescribed fire in forest management is important especially in light of the continuing restrictions on the use of herbicides and high cost of mechanical treatments. The President's budget identifies $200,000 for this research which includes a $67,000 reduction. The Forest Service is balancing this research with its other prescribed burning research being performed in the Pacific Northwest and finds that because of administrative and organizational cost-savings, the emphasis on this problem can continue in spite of the reduction.

FOREST INSECT AND DISEASE RESEARCH

132. Who developed "Pounce" (p. 27)? Did the Forest Service contribute? How much and under what terms?

Answer: The insecticide "Pounce" was developed by the agriculture chemicals industry primarily for agricultural insect pests. The USDA Forest Service contribution consisted of testing this material in the laboratory and in the field for effectiveness against termites. As a matter of course the Forest Service does not 'develop' chemical control agents but rather tests existing materials against selected pests. These tests are conducted under a variety of conditions to assess safety and efficacy.

In this instance tests were conducted over a period of 7 years with the understanding that registration would be sought by the manufacturer if results warranted. Because the tests were positive, registration was obtained and we now have available another control option for use against termites.

133. Question: Would you provide for the record a comparison of the major pests, their cycles and FS research programs?

Answer:

Pest and Outbreak Cycle	Research	FY 1985 Appropriation	FY 1986 President's Budget
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Gypsy moth--spectacular outbreaks are relatively common, the largest causing defoliation on about 13,000,000 acres in 1981. Outbreaks can collapse after a brief interval or may persist for up to a decade.	Emphasis on developing ways to manage gypsy moth through development of an integrated pest management system. Tactics being studied include use of parasites and predators, virus sprays, sterile males, and silvicultural procedures to make stands less susceptible to damage.	2,788	2,148

Pest and Outbreak Cycle	Research	FY 1985 Appropriation	FY 1986 President's Budget
		(Dollars in	thousands)
Spruce budworms--outbreaks may occur over millions of acres in North America and may last only a few years or persist for more than 30 years.	Emphasis on developing silvicultural systems that favor the success of natural enemies in keeping budworm populations low and thereby reducing frequency and intensity of outbreaks; moth-trapping with pheromones (sex attractants) to monitor populations; methods for predicting impacts on growth and yield and on regeneration of forest stands; and developing direct control with insecticides.	1,512	1,532
Southern pine beetle--outbreaks can develop rapidly and cause widespread tree mortality over a period of several years. Outbreaks occur about every 8-10 years, but the beetle causes significant pine mortality in the South every year.	Emphasis on developing methods to estimate growth of beetle populations and damage, rate stands on hazard or risk of trees being attacked and killed, utilize timber killed by the beetle; and on developing an integrated pest management system utilizing risk rating, silviculture, insecticides, pheromones, and natural resources.	1,641	894
Douglas-fir tussock moth--outbreaks occur about every 8-10 years and generally persist for 3 years before collapsing.	Emphasis on developing an understanding of the dynamics of tussock moth populations to determine what is the cause of outbreaks; improving detection systems; and developing an integrated pest management system which includes silvicultural prescriptions to favor natural enemies of the tussock moth and reduce stand susceptibility.	563	533
Fusiform rust--fusiform rust has no clear outbreak cycles. Significant losses occur every year. However, particularly severe "rust-years" occur periodically depending on weather conditions favorable to disease development.	Emphasis on developing rust resistant pines and using cultural practices which reduce disease impact. Control of the disease in nurseries is obtained by application of fungicides.	1,033	1,406

Pest and Outbreak Cycle	Research	FY 1985 Appropriation	FY 1986 President's Budget
		(Dollars in thousands)	
Dwarf mistletoe--there is very little year-to-year variation in infection by dwarf mistletoe. However, the degree of damage to trees may be influenced by drought or other stress causing factors.	Emphasis on developing technology to quantify losses and integrated pest management strategies for managing stands to reduce damage.	373	345

Your insect and disease research program is proposed for an overall reduction of $2,003,000 or -9%. The major reduction is related to the southern pine beetle IPM program.

134. Question: Could you prepare a brief program history for us (funding, accomplishments, time table, etc.)?

Answer: The Southern Pine Beetle IPM Program was initiated in 1981 to develop integrated pest management strategies for the major bark beetle pests of southern pines and the associated disease complex. It is a 5-year RD&A program which will be completed this fiscal year. It was funded at $1,885,000 in FY 1981, $1,561,000 in FY 1982, $1,506,000 in FY 1983, $1,443,000 in FY 1984, and $1,156,000 in FY 1985.

Principal accomplishments of the program are as follows:

- Methods for measuring and predicting losses and for making control decisions.
- Ways to increase the utilization of beetle-killed timber.
- Procedures for measuring and predicting the susceptibility of southern pine stands to beetle attack on different sites.
- Methods for suppressing or preventing bark beetle outbreaks, including silvicultural guidelines and chemical insecticides.
- Pest management strategies and ways to incorporate them into forest management systems.

The next major cut is in the gypsy moth program (-$691,000, or -24%).

135. Question: Could you spread those reductions by location?

Answer: Research at Morgantown, West Virginia, was reduced by $453,000, and at Broomall, Pennsylvania, by $238,000 (largely extramural studies).

136. Question: What is the specific funding proposal for the mountain pine beetle? Compared to what levels since 1975?

Answer: The funding level for research on the mountain pine beetle proposed in FY 1986 is $817,000. The following table provides a comparison with previous years:

Fiscal Year	Funding at Appropriate Level
1975	$347,000
1976	285,000
1977	472,000
1978	482,000
1979	421,000
1980	438,000
1981	501,000
1982 1/	408,000
1983	582,000
1984	646,000
1985	767,000
1986	817,000 (proposed)

1/ General Assessment (GA) is not included in the FY 1982-86 figures.

ACID DEPOSITION

137. Question: Please prepare an acid deposition research overview table by research line item and location.

Answer:

USDA FOREST SERVICE FY 1985 ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION BUDGET

Research Work Unit; Location	FASR	FIA	FIDR	TMR	WMR	Total
		(Dollars in thousands)				
PNW 1251; Corvallis, OR	$ --	--	--	98	--	98
PNW 1653; Corvallis, OR	--	--	--	--	11	11
PSW 1653; Riverside, CA	--	--	90	--	275	365
RM 2153; Fort Collins, CO	621	--	--	--	294	915
NC 1602; Grand Rapids, MN	--	--	--	--	404	404
NE 1112; Burlington, VT	--	--	--	896	--	896
NE 1152; Warren, PA	--	--	--	11	--	11
NE 1602; Parsons, WV	--	--	--	--	265	265
NE 1651; State College, PA	--	--	--	--	280	280
NE 1652; Durham, NH	--	--	--	--	378	378
NE 2208; Delaware, OH	--	--	292	98	--	390
SE 1103; Res. Triangle, NC	--	--	--	490	--	490
SE 1651; Franklin, NC	--	--	--	--	665	665
Veg. Survey; Res. Triangle, NC	--	2,254	--	--	--	2,254
TOTAL	$ 621	2,254	382	1,593	2,572	7,422

USDA FOREST SERVICE FY 1986 ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION BUDGET

Research Work Unit; Location	FASR	FIA	FIDR	TMR	WMR	Total
		(Dollars in thousands)				
PNW 1251; Corvallis, OR	$ --	--	--	0	--	0
PNW 1653; Corvallis, OR	--	--	--	--	11	11
PSW 1653; Riverside, CA	--	--	90	--	275	365
RM 2153; Fort Collins, CO	373	--	--	--	4	377
NC 1602; Grand Rapids, MN	--	--	--	--	323	323
NE 1112; Burlington, VT	--	--	--	446	--	446
NE 1152; Warren, PA	--	--	--	11	--	11

USDA FOREST SERVICE FY 1986 ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION BUDGET

Research Work Unit; Location	FASR	FIA	FIDR	TMR	WMR	Total
		(Dollars in thousands)				
NE 1602; Parsons, WV	--	--	--	--	265	265
NE 1651; State College, PA	--	--	--	--	280	280
NE 1652; Durham, NH	--	--	--	--	378	378
NE 2208; Delaware, OH	--	--	290	0	--	290
SE 1103; Res. Triangle, NC	--	--	--	90	--	90
SE 1651; Franklin, NC	--	--	--	--	665	665
Veg. Survey; Res. Triangle, NC	--	154	--	--	--	154
TOTAL	$ 373	154	380	547	2,201	3,655

GYPSY MOTH

138. Question: Please prepare a gypsy moth research overview table by research line item and location.

Answer: The gypsy moth research is funded from Forest Insect and Disease Research as follows:

Location	FY 1984 Appropriation	FY 1985 Appropriation	FY 1986 President's Budget	Research Title
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Hamden, CT	1,203	1,203	1,203	Ecology and management of northeastern forest insect pests; pathology and microbiological control of insects defoliating eastern forest trees.
Morgantown, WV	1,678	1,526	886	Silvicultural options for control of the gypsy moth. Also, funding for extra-mural research through the gypsy moth program manager at Broomall, PA.
Corvallis, OR	0	29	29	Susceptibility of western forest trees to gypsy moth feeding damage.
Berkeley, CA	0	30	30	Relative potency of gypsy moth virus strains.
Total	2,881	2,788	2,148	

TIMBER MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

139. Question: Please distribute the tree and timber management research reduction (-$1,954,000 or -97%) by project and location.

Answer:

Project/Location	Impact	1986 Change
NE-1112 Burlington, VT	Reduce research on causes of spruce decline in the northern Appalachians	$-663,000
NE-2208 Delaware, OH	Reduce research on interaction of ozone and acid deposition on eastern tree species	-134,000
SE-1103 Research Triangle Park, NC	Reduce research on acidic deposition and spruce decline in the southern Appalachians of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia	-536,000
SE-1404 Gainesville, FL	Terminate research on naval stores production and reduce research on slash pine tree improvement	-150,000
SO-1105 Sewanee, TN	Terminate research on site classification on the Cumberland Plateau Region	-98,000
NC-1199 Rhinelander, WI	Terminate basic research on physiology of wood formation	-221,000
RM-1254 Flagstaff, AZ	Accelerate research on determining the physiological basis for stress resistance in trees	+50,000
INT-1252 Moscow, ID	Reduce research to develop silvicultural guidelines in the northern Rockies	-67,000
PNW-1251 Corvallis, OR	Reduce research on potential impact of acid deposition on northwest commercial forests	-135,000
	Total	$-1,954,000

LANDSLIDE PROBLEMS

Last year, Committee report language emphasized landslide problems in Western and Northwestern States.

140. Question: What has the Forest Service done in response to our concern? In particular, has the Forest Service developed a comprehensive research proposal for 1986, as directed.

Answer: A research plan is being developed under the leadership of the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest Experiment Stations, with representatives from the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska; the Bureau of Land Management; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Forest Service, and the National Coastal Resources Research and Development Institute. Representatives in Oregon have developed a draft plan; the other States' draft plans will be completed in June 1985, assembled into a regional plan, and made available for review by resource managers a month later.

141. Question: What projects did the Forest Service undertake in 1985? What conclusions did the Forest Service reach based on your 1985 research? Please provide a status report for the Committee.

Answer: PROJECTS: Numerous studies important to coastal resource management were undertaken. Some examples are:

- Use of uncut timber areas to control landslides.
- Effects of logging on sediment movement in streams.
- Influence of roads on subsurface water flow.
- Erosion measurement on sensitive sites.
- Characteristics of rearing and spawning habitat for anadromous fish.
- Evaluation of artificial structures to improve fish habitat.
- Economic comparison of coastal stand management treatments.
- Analysis of quality standard for Douglas-fir seedlings.
- Characterization of old-growth forest vegetation and wildlife communities.
- The role of dead and fallen trees in the maintenance of plant and animal diversity.
- Monitoring effects of air pollution on coastal forest soils.
- Establishment of high-yield plantation for energy.
- The occurrence and treatment of root rots.

STATUS: Most studies established in the last 7 months will show results next year. However, some studies completed, or near completion in 1985, have yielded significant results for coastal resource management:

- We have increased our ability to estimate stream sedimentation resulting from management practices.

- The cumulative effects of several forest management practices have been defined.

- The relationship of mass soil creep to precipitation is better understood.

- Fish preference for summer habitat types is known.

- The role of debris, logs, etc., in providing fish habitat was established.

- Fallen trees and the organisms that exist in them form an important link in the maintenance of plant and animal diversity.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

142. Question: Please provide a list of endangered species research projects and a three year funding history for each.

Answer:

Purpose	1983	1984	1985	FY 1986 President's Budget
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Threatened and Endangered:				
Hawaiian birds	$175.0	50.0	70.0	20.0
Red-cockaded woodpecker	294.0	342.0	316.0	316.0
Puerto Rican parrot	118.0	122.0	88.0	88.0
Bald eagle and endangered trout in the southwest	100.0	60.0	60.0	0.0
Bald eagle in the Pacific northwest	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0
Timber wolf and Kirkland's warbler	150.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Grizzly bear	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Woodland caribou	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
California condor	25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Total	$876.0	685.5	684.5	535.5

FOREST RECREATION RESEARCH

On page 48, you list (as one example of recreation research) the development of a model for the prediction of urban use of forest recreation areas. Please provide the following details for the record:

143. Question: What National Forest was being modeled?

Answer: The model developed to predict urban forest use was based on research conducted on the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Illinois. Cook County is within the Chicago metropolitan area.

144. Question: What was the average daily use in visitor days?

Answer: Approximately 15,000 per day for the entire preserve.

145. Question: What was the cost of doing the modeling?

Answer: The total cost for all work leading to completion of the model developed over a 3-year period was approximately $100,000.

146. Question: What verification has the model been subjected to?

Answer: Verification of the model was based on new data collected on the preserve and on different areas of the preserve.

147. Question: How accurate was the model?

Answer: The model explains 80 to 90 percent of user variation - the larger the area, the more accurate the prediction.

148. Question: Why wasn't actual user data used to modify management prescriptions?

Answer: Prior to the study, user data was unavailable, but now the model is used by the District personnel to modify management practices.

149. Question: Was the model difficult to develop?

Answer: A major difficulty was that this was the first urban forest recreation use prediction model to be developed. Mathematical formulations were developed without the benefit of any other similar studies.

We envision that this model, or a variation of it, will be used in other urban and suburban recreation areas.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

150. Question: Please explain the relationship between General Administration expenses for research and the GA line item in the NFS appropriation. Where does the Deputy Chief Research salary come from? Other Washington costs? Please list all general administration expenses assessed against research activities.

Answer: The General Administration expenses for Research Stations are included in the GA line item in the NFS appropriation.

The salary for the Office of the Deputy Chief for Research and all other Washington Office expenses for Research are paid from the Research appropriation. The reason for this is that they can all be directly related to the benefiting Research activities, and therefore, do not qualify for General Administration funding.

General Administration expenses are not assessed against Research activities. GA is provided from the GA line item in the NFS appropriation to support General Administration activities at the Forest and Range Experiment Stations. The final FY 1985 and tentative 1986 distributions, in millions, are:

Research Stations	1985 Final	1986 Tentative
	(Dollars in millions)	
Intermountain	$ 1.42	$ 1.30
North Central	1.16	1.19
Northeastern	2.17	2.26
Pacific Northwest	.51	.64
Pacific Southwest	1.39	1.45
Rocky Mountain	1.41	1.47
Southeastern	1.50	1.56
Southern	1.48	1.48
Forest Products Laboratory	1.78	1.80
TOTAL	$12.82	$13.15

PUERTO RICAN PARROT

151. Question: What is the next increment of funding, and for which projects, to accelerate the recovery program for the Puerto Rican Parrot?

Answer: The Puerto Rican Parrot program is supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and both Forest Service Research and National Forest Systems. A Memorandum of Understanding outlining the responsibilities and funding of each unit has been developed. Research funding for FY 1985 is $88,000. An additional $120,000 would accelerate the program to:

- Recruit a wildlife biologist.

- Improve research on habitat requirements of Puerto Rican parrot.

- Cooperate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the Puerto Rican Department of Natural Resources (DNR) on a program for releasing and monitoring of aviary-reared parrots in the wild.

- Cooperate with the DNR, FWS, and Forest Service, Region 8, in the study and management of other endangered wildlife of Puerto Rico, as mutually agreed upon.

152. Question: What would be required in 1986 to continue this effort?

Answer: The FY 1986 request includes $88,000 in Research funds for the Puerto Rican parrot recovery program. Additional Research funding of $120,000 in 1986 would be required to continue the effort. However, the relative priority of this recovery program to other endangered species not funded in FY 1986, e.g. bald eagle and endangered trout in the southwest, is lower. Funding by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will continue.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

On page 68, your justification states that "technical assistance for management improvement is included in this (Insect and disease suppression on Federal lands) program."

153. Question: Is this a new shift? Please describe for the record.

Answer: Beginning in FY 1986, management improvement activities (State Forest Resources Planning) will be funded from the benefiting programs of Forest Pest Management, Fire Protection, and Forest Management and Utilization because the Management Improvement program increases the effectiveness and efficiency of all activities within the State and Private Forestry appropriation. No funds will be provided for Organizational Management activities.

154. Question: Please provide a distribution of funding for the various program elements on pages 74 and 75.

Answer: The distribution of $3,200,000 for technical assistance will be:

Information	$1,000,000
Planning and analysis	$1,750,000
Technical transfer	$ 100,000
Technical development	$ 100,000
Shared resources	$ 150,000
Management improvement	$ 100,000

This technical assistance will consist of assisting States in determining efficiency of their fire program, coordinating resources for wildland fire protection, developing and transferring new firefighting technology, acquiring and managing Federal excess personal property, and collecting and disseminating information for use in analysis and wildfire prevention.

155. Question: How does the federal excess personal property program work? Do we loan or sell or give excess property to the States? Please provide details for the record.

Answer: The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program allows the Forest Service to loan government property to State Foresters for rural and wildland fire protection. States and local communities repair and modify this Federal property for use in their fire programs. This program has been in effect since 1957 and has provided the first fire protection to some new and struggling communities. The authorizing legislation (PL 94-519) specifies that the Federal Government must maintain title to the property in this program. The State Foresters return worn out and unusable FEPP to the Forest Service for final disposition.

156. 157. Question: Please provide a separate justification for the S&PF line for costs shown on page 98. Why does it cost us $19,822,000 for FPM, Fire, and FM&U programs when we have no grant money?

Answer: Of the $19,822,000, $11,676,000 is for forest pest management. This program has a dual responsibility for managing and coordinating insect and disease activities both on Federal lands as well as State and private lands. Approximately $11,000,000 of this program provides nationwide support for conducting pest detection surveys and evaluations, as well as reporting pest problems to Federal land managers (including U.S. Department of Agriculture, Interior, and Defense). This program also provides technical advice and transfer technology to Federal land managers. It sponsors training sessions, seminars, symposia, and workshops to ensure that sound pest management strategies are used in achieving forest resource management goals and that pesticides are not misused. Only incidental technical assistance is provided to the States with these funds. Approximately $676,000 is for the purchase of State collected pest conditions data in selected areas.

Fire protection of $3,200,000 maintains Federal technical assistance to the States. The basic Federal role in the fire protection program does not change. We will still be available to assist or encourage States to develop efficient State fire protection programs. There continues to be numerous coordination opportunities among States that will provide considerable national benefit. Examples of fire protection include technology transfer with emphasis on fire analysis training in basic emergency management systems, assistance and coordination between State and Federal agencies in critical fire situations, acquisition and management of Federal excess personal property, and wildfire prevention, such as the Smokey Bear program.

Forest management and utilization of $4,946,000 maintains Federal assistance to the States. Federal Cooperative Forestry programs within the States include two components: (1) financial assistance, and (2) technical assistance. The President's budget eliminates Federal financial assistance, but includes Federal technical assistance for forest resource management, utilization, seedlings, nurseries, and tree improvement.

158. Question: How many FTEs does the $19,822,000 support? Please provide actual obligations and FTEs for 1980-84 for the equivalent question.

Answer: The $19,822,000 supports the following FTEs:

FPM - 219
Fire - 49
FM&U - 94

Total 362

Actual obligations and FTEs for 1980-84 are as follows:

OBLIGATIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
		(Dollars in Thousands)			
FPM	$11,090	$11,549	$11,626	$11,122	$10,864
Fire	2,611	2,862	2,979	3,275	3,353
FM&U	8,165	8,894	9,243	6,809	6,452
Total	$21,866	$23,305	$23,848	$21,206	$20,669

FTEs

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
FPM	246	240	232	222	221
Fire	72	54	32	62	51
FM&U	180	194	237	158	107
Total	498	488	501	442	379

159. Question: Where are the FTEs located (by State)?

Answer: FTEs are normally located in a Regional Office where they provide technical assistance (as needed) to all States served by that Region. In some instances highly specialized Federal technical assistance is provided nationwide to all States by S&PF, located in a Region, the WO, or research facility.

The FTEs are located as follows by Region and State and Private Forestry program activity:

Region	FPM	Fire	FM&U	Facility Locations
Region 1	22	1	4	MT
Region 2	12	1	3	CO
Region 3	13	3	3	NM
Region 4	13	3	5	UT/ID
Region 5	19	1	5	CA
Region 6	19	1	7	OR
Region 8	47	13	21	GA/NC/MS/LA
Region 9	1	0	0	WI
Region 10	5	1	1	AK
Northeastern Area	38	10	18	PA/MN/NH/WV/KY
Washington Office	30	15	27	VA/DC/CA/CO/MN/WI
Total	219	49	94	

160. Question: How much is included for travel?

Answer: Estimated amounts for travel by State and Private Forestry program activity follow:

FPM	Fire	FM&U	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)		
$1,320	$465	$280	$2,065

161. Question: For training?

Answer: Estimated amounts for training by State and Private Forestry program activity follows:

FPM	Fire	FM&U	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)		
$330	$155	$ 19	$ 504

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

The Forest Service has a number of legislative proposals due the Congress, including legislation:

To transfer the Oregon and California Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands from BLM to the Forest Service and to permit the interchange of BLM and FS lands.

To modify grazing fees.

To increase recreation user fees.

To provide for net receipts to be distributed to the States rather than gross receipts.

162. Question: Please provide a status report and fact sheet/briefing statement for each initiative for the record.

Answer:

O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands and
Interchange of BLM/FS Lands

The interchange of certain Federal lands administered by the Forest Service (National Forest System lands) and the Bureau of Land Management (Public lands) was proposed in the President's FY 1986 budget. That proposal contemplated the transfer of 30-35 million acres of Federal lands between the two agencies in order to improve service to the public, increase management efficiency, and improve cost effectiveness. The Oregon and California Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands in Oregon, administered by BLM and totaling about 2.1 million acres, would be transferred to Forest Service jurisdiction. The two agencies began development of the proposal, including calculation of anticipated cost and savings, in early January 1985.

Briefings for Members of Congress, their staff, the press, and organizations and associations were held on January 30, 1985. Maps showing the interchange concept, a fact sheet describing it, and questions and answers were distributed at these briefings. A joint oversight hearing was held by the House Subcommittees on Public Lands, and General Oversight, Northwest Power and Forest Management on February 19. The Director of BLM and Chief of the Forest Service met with BLM State Directors and FS Regional Foresters on February 13-14 to initiate the planning phase of the program.

The field officials, in the period through early May, developed details of the program, including descriptions of how the transfer of the land would take place at the local level, and refinements of earlier costs and savings estimates. These proposals were discussed with local offices of congressional delegations, Governor's offices, and public groups. Field reports and recommendations were made to the Chief and Director in the period of May 15-21. Information thus assembled has led to the development of a more detailed interchange program which includes proposed plans to implement the program and revisions to the original concept maps.

The current version of the interchange program will be the subject of a series of formal public hearings to be held throughout the West during the period June 19-29. A hearing will be held in Washington, D.C., on June 27. An advance mailing of interchange program materials, including a national overview of the proposal, a discussion of the concepts of the legislation which will be needed to implement the program, and appropriate maps showing the Federal lands affected by the program will be sent to a broad spectrum of interested organizations, persons, and agencies about June 7. That date will initiate a 30 day public comment period. A news release has been issued (copy attached) announcing these hearings. Public comments will be analyzed to help shape the final interchange program proposal which will be embodied in the legislation. The legislation that will be prepared is expected to be submitted to Congress in the late summer. Legal research and discussion of the broad framework of the legislation is underway now so that the proposal can be promptly finalized and submitted to Congress.

No action to implement the interchange program will be taken until legislation is passed. There are some ongoing activities, not directly related to interchange, that are part of our efforts to improve efficiency, coordination, and cooperation between the two agencies. These include the sharing of space, facilities, and support personnel, and cooperation on resource management projects.

The material now being assembled for the June 7 mailing will also be provided to the six Committees having jurisdiction over Forest Service and BLM and to all Members and Senators having these Federal lands in their District or State.

FOREST SERVICE AND BLM HOLD HEARINGS ON PROPOSAL TO INTERCHANGE CERTAIN LANDS

WASHINGTON, May 23—National hearings in 25 cities will be held June 19-28 on the proposed interchange of certain lands and minerals responsibilities between the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Written comments will also be accepted for a 30-day period beginning June 7 and ending July 8.

The proposal to interchange about 35 million acres of land between the two agencies and the transfer to the Forest Service of the responsibility for federal minerals within areas of Forest Service jurisdiction, was announced last January. The proposal's goals are to improve public service and administrative efficiency, while reducing agency costs.

Implementation guide summaries on a state-by-state basis and legislative concepts on the proposal will be available June 7, Robert F. Burford, director of the Bureau of Land Management, said today. The summaries include revisions made in the original proposal as the result of recent discussions between field officials and the heads of both agencies.

Forest Service chief R. Max Peterson stressed that the public does not have to attend one of the hearings to comment on the interchange proposal. Written comments will be accepted during the 30-day comment period. All oral and written comments from the public will be analyzed before a legislative proposal to implement the interchange program is presented to Congress, Peterson said. That analysis, along with all the comments, will be forwarded to Congress for consideration.

The implementation guide summaries have been developed by the agencies' field offices working in close consultation with Congressional delegations, Governors, interest groups, and the public in hundreds of meetings, small group sessions, and one-to-one discussions. The suggestions and ideas from these important groups have been used to revise and refine the proposal in preparation for the formal comment period beginning June 7.

Speakers at the hearings may comment on any aspect of the interchange proposal, Burford said, but comments on the guides and concepts will be especially helpful. Time for oral testimony may be limited to five minutes to accommodate all those wishing to speak, but full written comments may be provided for the record, Burford said.

The schedule for public hearings on the interchange is as follows:

State	City	Date	Time	Location
Arizona	Safford	6/19	7 p.m.	Old Armory, Highway 70
	Phoenix	6/20	1 & 7 p.m.	Longview Middle School
	Prescott	6/21	7 p.m.	Prescott Jr. High
California	Sacramento	6/24	9 a.m.	Holiday Inn, Date Avenue
	Redding	6/24	7 p.m.	Redding Civic Auditorium
	Alturas	6/25	1 & 7 p.m.	Modoc High School
Colorado	Grand Jct.	6/26	7 p.m.	Howard Johnson's, I-70
	Denver	6/27	7 p.m.	Clarion Hotel
Idaho	Pocatello	6/24	4 p.m.	Idaho State University College of Ed., Auditorium
	Boise	6/27	1 p.m.	City Hall
Montana	Helena	6/25	7 p.m.	U.S. District Ct._ Rm551 Federal Building
Nevada	Las Vegas	6/24	6 p.m.	Clark County Library
	Reno	6/25	7 p.m.	Reno/Sparks Convention Cntr. South Hall
	Elko	6/26	7 p.m.	Elko Convention Center
New Mexico	Albuquerque	6/24	1 & 7 p.m.	Univ. of New Mexico Conference Center
	Roswell	6/25	1 & 7 p.m.	Roswell Inn
North Dakota	Dickinson	6/26	7 p.m.	Holiday Inn, I-94&Rt22
Oregon	Salem	6/26	7 p.m.	Scottish Rite Temple
	Bend	6/27	1 & 7 p.m.	Deschutes NF Office 1645 East Highway 20
Utah	Richfield	6/19	3 p.m.	Sevier County Courthouse
	Salt Lake City	6/20	2 & 7 p.m.	Salt Palace, Room C-104
Washington	Spokane	6/28	1 p.m.	Spokane Co. Ag. Center
Wyoming	Casper	6/27	and 7 p.m.	Downtowner Motor Inn
Eastern U.S.	Atlanta	6/20	1 p.m.	Federal Trade Commission Hearing Room, 10th Floor 1720 Peachtree Rd., NW
National	Washington, DC	6/27	1 p.m. 0	Interior Dept., Auditorium

BLM, FOREST SERVICE SEEK COMMENTS ON INTERCHANGE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, June 7--Detailed and updated descriptions of the proposal announced earlier this year to interchange land and mineral responsibilities between the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management were released today by the two agencies.

Forest Service Chief R. Max Peterson said the release of state and national summaries of the proposed implementation guides begins a 30-day period during which the public may comment either in writing or in person to help shape the two agencies' proposal to Congress. The summaries, as well as an outline of concepts to be considered in legislation by Congress, are available from the headquarters of the two agencies and from all of their field offices across the country, Peterson said.

The proposal, announced last January and further developed over the last few months in consultation with the public through a series of public meetings, is to interchange about 35 million acres of land between the two agencies and transfer from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service responsibility for management of federal minerals within the Forest Service's area of jurisdiction.

In addition to the summary documents, the public may also review the complete, detailed individual state and regional guides, from which the summaries are drawn, by visiting the appropriate Bureau of Land Management State Office, Forest Service Regional Office, or either agency headquarters during weekday business hours, according to Bureau of Land Management Director Robert F. Burford.

Written comments should be sent to BLM/Forest Service Interchange, P.O. Box 21219, Washington, D.C. 20009-0719 by July 8. Those persons who wish to make their comments in person may do so at any of 28 public hearings being conducted by the two agencies between June 19 and 29. A list of the cities and dates of those hearings is attached. More information on the hearings is available from the agencies' state and regional offices and headquarters offices in Washington, D.C.

All oral comments from the hearings and written comments received during the next 30 days will be analyzed before the two agencies submit their legislative proposal for Congressional action.

INTERCHANGE HEARING SCHEDULE

STATE	CITY	DATE	STATE	CITY	DATE
Arizona	Safford	6/19	New Mexico	Albuquerque	6/24
	Phoenix	6/20		Roswell	6/25
	Prescott	6/21	No. Dakota	Dickinson	6/26
California	Sacramento	6/24	Oregon	Salem	6/26
	Ukiah	6/24		Bend	6/27
	Redding	6/25	Utah	Richfield	6/19
	Alturas	6/25		Salt L.City	6/20
Colorado	Grand Jct.	6/26	Washington	Spokane	6/28
	Denver	6/27	Wyoming	Casper	6/27
Idaho	Pocatello	6/24		Sheridan	6/28
	Boise	6/27		Rock Springs	6/29
Montana	Helena	6/25	East	Atlanta	6/20
			National	Washington,	6/27
Nevada	Las Vegas	6/24			
	Reno	6/25			
	Elko	6/26			

Total Number of Hearings: 28

Grazing Fees

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) prescribed a formula to be used by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior in determining grazing fees for the grazing years of 1979 through 1985. The Act further directed the Secretaries to evaluate the formula and other grazing fee options and to submit a report on the evaluation and to recommend a grazing fee system for 1986 and beyond by December 31, 1985.

The grazing fee study began in 1981 and will be completed in 1985. Major study components include:

- Determination of market value and current formula's relationship to market value.
- Evaluation of current fee formula.
- Development and evaluation of other alternative fee systems.

Six alternative fee systems are being evaluated. All except the PRIA formula are being considered for implementation on both a Westside and a regional fee basis.

A draft report explaining the study, alternatives being considered, and background data was released on March 28, 1985. Public briefings were held during the week of April 1-5 in 10 major western cities. Public comments on the alternative fee systems were accepted through April 29. Nearly 6,000 comments were received. Public input will be analyzed and a final report containing a recommended fee system for 1986 and beyond will be prepared for the Secretaries' transmittal to Congress. The final report to Congress is expected in June or July.

Recreation User Fees

During the past several years, there have been discussions about increasing revenues from National Forest recreation fees to help close the gap between Forest Service costs of providing recreation opportunities to the public and the current amount of fees collected from recreation users. In 1984, the revenues collected from recreation use of the National Forest System totaled about $27 million, while uses of recreation areas and facilities and the costs of providing them have expanded at a greater rate than has the funding available for maintaining, refurbishing, and improving those areas and facilities. Current economic and budgetary realities limit our ability to meet recreation demands.

One of the goals in the Renewable Resource Program of 1980 is to work toward increasing recreation users fees to recover more of the costs and to reduce competition with the private sector.

There are a number of criteria which must be met in order to charge at recreation sites at the present time under Land and Water Conservation Fund Act authority. We are charging at sites which presently meet the criteria, and the rates are comparable with other Federal and private campgrounds where similar services are offered. New legislation is necessary for any significant increase in fee revenue.

Currently, draft legislation is being developed to meet the figures in the President's budget. No decision has yet been made as to the content of a legislative proposals. Last year's Department of Agriculture recreation fee proposal which was sent to Congress would meet the FY 1986 budget figures. This proposal would allow user fees to be charged for additional recreation facilities beyond the current fee sites. We anticipate a similar concept to be incorporated into one bill that covers all of the agencies with recreation user fee legislative initiatives. The content of the bill is currently being coordinated among the various agencies and OMB. We anticipate submission to Congress in the near future.

"Net Receipts" Proposal

The President's FY 1986 budget contained a "net receipts" proposal. As initially conceived, the "net receipts" proposal would be comparable in the private sector with a corporation sharing its profits, not its gross receipts, with its stockholders. The costs associated with the management of the National Forests would be subtracted from the receipts generated and twenty-five percent of the difference, "net receipts," would be shared with the States.

Several alternatives for implementing this proposal, and their potential impacts on the States, are being reviewed within the Administration. Presently, no proposal has been selected, and evaluations are continuing. A proposal could be sent to the Congress by early summer.

O&C LANDS

163. Question: In addition, regarding the O&C lands, what would you point to in support of the claim that this transfer will save money? Please be as specific as you can. Also, please provide a description of other benefits.

Answer: We estimate that about 250 positions in western Oregon will be saved after the interchange is completed. Most of these are associated with O&C lands and are administrative personnel. The total implementation costs for personnel changes is estimated to be about $10 million. The annual savings from personnel changes after the interchange is completed are estimated to be from $8.0 to $8.5 million.

Other operational efficiencies include:

- Consolidation and sharing of office space offers substantial efficiencies. Additionally, there are opportunities to share residential quarters currently underutilized at field locations.

- A joint-agency "clearinghouse" approach to property management will improve efficiency.

- Joint planning and coordination to ensure computer software compatibility offers not only efficiencies to the agencies, but consistency to the public in such products as maps, inventories, and records.

Public Service will be improved by the following:

- After an initial period of changeover, visitors, permittees, cooperators, and others should find it easier and less confusing to work with either agency. Jurisdictional boundaries between the two agencies will be far less confusing to the public because intermixed ownership will be eliminated. "One-stop shopping" will be a reality except for those few activities straddling the interchange boundary.

- Accessibility to the public will be improved. In western Oregon, an administrative unit office will be retained in every town which currently has either a Forest Supervisor's Office or a District Manager's office. Yet, the net reduction of administrative units will make it easier for the public to identify "who is in charge" of a particular geographic area. These new subunits are designed to provide better on-the-ground management and public service than the current mixture of agency lands with jurisdiction often located in different towns.

164. Question: Please compare the O&C payments to counties with the Forest Service 25% fund payments. Does the proposal intend to hold O&C counties harmless in terms of lost receipts? If so, how will you do that? If not, please provide an example of payments based on 1984 revenues.

Answer: The sharing of receipts with O&C counties would be on the same formula as in the past. The Forest Service would also manage the O&C lands under the same legislative mandate as in the past. Therefore, we would not expect a change in the O&C payments to counties because of the interchange. Any change in receipts sharing would be effected by a change in legislation from a gross receipts to a net receipts basis.

The BLM and Forest Service would probably would have different costs administering the O&C lands.

165. Question: How would you estimate and how would you explain those differences?

Answer: Initial budget requests would be based on BLM's current operating budget for the O&C lands. We would expect Forest Service activities and costs to be similar to those of BLM. Efficiencies which result from the Interchange would provide some budget savings after the interchange is completed.

166. Question: If the Forest Service were to develop a NFMA land management plan for the O&C lands, would there be significant changes to the way in which the lands would be managed? What?

Answer: The legislative mandate for the management of O&C lands will continue to be the Acts of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 847; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j) and May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753). We would manage the lands consistent with the 1937 and 1939 Acts, unless directed by Congress to do otherwise. The laws applicable to the National Forests, such as the National Forest Management Act and the Sustained Yield Multiple-Use Act will be applied to the extent they are consistent with the 1937 and 1939 Acts. Where conflicts arise, the 1937 and 1939 Acts will take precedence. This point will be reaffirmed in the legislation we will submit to Congress. Management direction, as well as formulas for revenue sharing with the counties from interchanged O&C lands, will remain the same.

167. Question: Please compare your funding estimate of $49,785,000 for O&C levels with the 1985 appropriated level of $54,289,000 and explain the differences.

Answer: The 1985 Bureau of Land Management budget contained $54,289,000 for Oregon and California grant lands. The 1986 President's budget is $49,785,000. This $4.5 million difference consists of the following:

A program decrease in road maintenance of $756,000. This reduction is expected to be offset by increased revenues contributed by industry users due to the increased level of timber harvest, from 1,132 million board feet in 1985 to 1,160 million board feet in the 1986 President's budget. Funding for this activity was not included in the Department of Interior's request to OMB and is not in the 1986 President's budget.

A decrease in timber management of $2,674,000 and a decrease of reforestation and stand improvement of $1,425,000. This decrease from 1985 is primarily due to a 1985 Congressional add-on of $5.4 million. This add-on was to implement timber management plans for the O&C lands to do additional forest development practices.

Program increases in timber protection and other forest resources ($287,000), and in planning and data management ($130,000). These increases will maintain these activities at their 1985 levels and provide for increased plan maintenance and additional coordination with State and local governments.

In addition to these programs reductions, savings will be generated through the 5% pay cut and other administrative savings.

BLM/FS INTERCHANGE

168. Question: Is the Forest Service and the Administration prepared to go slowly to implement this initiative even if it takes 2 years, or even 2 Congresses, to do so?

Answer: Yes. We will not take any actions to implement the interchange prior to the passage of appropriate legislation.

169. Question: Does the Forest Service still intend to have a joint FS/BLM detailed plan ready in June for public and Congressional review?

Answer: Yes. We will seek comments, in writing and through formal public hearings, on the proposal in June. The proposal will also be available for Congressional review at that time.

170. Question: What does the Forest Service intend to do before legislation is enacted? Please provide as detailed a response as possible, including a detailed breakdown for the $14,400,000 included in your 1986 estimate for those costs.

Answer: Prior to legislation, the FS and BLM will continue some ongoing actions which are a part of our regular activities and are not directly tied to the interchange. These activities have been part of our efforts, over the past few years, to improve coordination and cooperation between our two agencies. We intend to continue these efforts since we have found them to be mutually beneficial. They are designed to increase our efficiency and effectiveness in resource management and our ability to better serve the public. These activities include:

- Sharing, where opportunities arise, facilities and space in towns where both agencies are presently located.
- Selecting employees from one agency through the merit promotion program or through voluntary lateral reassignments to fill vacancies in the other agency.
- Sharing of support personnel based on work loads and need, such as receptionists, public contract specialists, procurement, and contracting personnel within local areas to take advantage of specialized skills and opportunities for increased efficiency.
- Sharing of resource management specialists on projects such as environmental analyses, fires, timber sales, land use planning, etc.
- Continuing cooperative management and related efforts in areas such as wild horse and burro management, the grazing fee study, timber relief programs, rights-of-way management, wild and scenic river management, wilderness and wilderness study activities, mineral leasing and mining related responsibilities.

Since these activities are a part of our normal work, no additional funds would be required.

The President's budget assumes that legislation to implement the interchange will be passed during FY 1986. The major costs are associated with post-legislation action and include such items as office lease and rental adjustments, transfer of personnel, employee retirement and severance costs, and miscellaneous administrative costs. Estimated costs of these activities are:

$ 5,900,000	- Office lease and rental adjustments
7,000,000	- Transfer of personnel
500,000	- Employee retirement and severance costs
1,000,000	- Miscellaneous costs, including adjustment to computer and data networks, new signs for offices and lands, and similar one-time administrative costs
$14,400,000	- Total 1986 estimate

The Committee recently requested a review of the language for the NFS appropriation, with regard to the O&C and interchange provisions.

171. Question: Has that language been revised?

Answer: Yes, the language was reviewed and updated. The revised language for the NFS appropriation was submitted to the Committee on April 3, 1985. The following is a copy of the proposed revision.

Proposed change in language:

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for forest fire protection and emergency rehabilitation, including administrative expenses associated with the management of funds provided under the heads "Forest Research", "State and Private Forestry", "National Forest System", "Construction", and "Land Acquisition", [and not less than $3,300,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by Youth Conservation Corps as if authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970, as amended by Public Law 93-408, $1,067,020,000] $1,039,157,000 of which [$151,095,000] $160,135,000 for reforestation and timber stand improvement[, cooperative law enforcement,] and maintenance of forest development roads and trails shall remain available for obligation until September 30, [1986.] 1987: and in addition, $64,185,000 shall remain available until expended for expenses necessary for administration, including construction, of Oregon and California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands previously administered by the Bureau of Land Management and for administrative actions authorized under current legislation and to prepare for restructuring of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management jurisdictional boundaries: Provided further, that 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury in accordance with provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of Title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

(The last proviso was deleted from the BLM O&C appropriation language (See I-M3 of the 1986 Budget Appendix) but was inadvertently not added to the Forest Service NFS appropriation language.)

ROAD CLOSURES

According to p. 377 of your justifications, about 3,500 miles (or 1 percent) are closed each year to all vehicles.

172. Question: Would those closures be made if funds were available to keep the roads open? Or is it a policy issue, that "the system is available for public use to the extent that public use is actually intended as a resource management objective" (page 377).

Answer: As described in the Explanatory Notes (page 376), at the end of 1984, 5 percent (approximately 17,000 miles) of the transportation system is closed due to budgetary constraints. Fourteen percent (approximately 47,000 miles) is closed due to management decisions relating to resource protection.

The annual closure rate trend of 1 percent is based on a combination of budget constraints and management decisions. Additional funds for road maintenance would probably reduce the current 1 percent trend. However, until all Forest Plans are completed, a specific answer is not possible.

RECREATION RESIDENCE FEES

173. Question: What is the status of negotiations between the Forest Service and permit holders on future permit fees?

Answer: Recent discussions with permittees at Salt Lake City and San Diego resulted in much progress toward resolution of the fee issue. General agreements were reached and discussions are continuing on a plan to resolve the remaining issues. The Chief's April 22 letter (copy submitted to the Committee on April 24, 1985) to Mr. Robert Ervin, Chairman of the National Forest Recreation Association Homeowners Board, details the plan.

174. Question: Do you hope to have an agreement in place before the beginning of FY 1986?

Answer: Robert Ervin of the National Forest Recreation Association Homeowners Board advises that permittee representatives recently reviewed the plan and agreed to a revised proposal which they will be submitting prior to the end of June. The specific plan and agreements reached with the National Forest Recreation Association and the National Inholders Association will be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations and published in a Federal Register notice prior to the end of FY 1985. All recreation residence permittees will be furnished a copy of the published notice.

175. Question: What would the Forest Service do if we were to drop our bill language concerning fees?

Answer: The plan, referred to above, anticipates that the bill language will be dropped. Under the plan, the Forest Service will continue current discussions with permittee representatives and identify problem areas to be dealt with on an individual basis to ensure 1978-1982 fee levels are equitably determined. Those areas include permits at Priest Lake, on the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, and on the Eldorado National Forest.

The 1978-1982 fees, indexed through use of CPI index, will be used as the basis for the 1986 and 1987 fees. Between now and 1988, the Forest Service will, in consultation with permittees, further develop and test the National Forest Recreation Association site classification concept on a regional or area basis. By 1988, we anticipate that base fees (on a 20-year cycle with indexing) would be established through one of three methods:

a. For those permittees who so elect, the 1978-82 values as determined in the original appraisals.

b. Where it is proven most equitable, a fee schedule based on the Site Classification System with the value of individual points based on the total values in respective Regions and areas.

c. For those areas identified as problem areas, there may be a unique methodology which responds to the special circumstances in the individual areas.

176. Question: What assurances can you provide permittees as to what you will do if we drop our language?

Answer: The Chief's letter to Mr. Robert Ervin, Chairman of the National Forest Recreation Association Homeowners Board, details the plan now being reviewed by permittee representatives.

We can assure the permittees that the Forest Service will not attempt to capture any "lost receipts" that have occurred as a result of the Appropriation Bill language. In addition, remaining credits due individual permittees under the provision will be applied against future recreation residence fees (1986 and beyond) owed by those permittees.

We have heard that there are a relatively few number of difficult permit appraisals and that the bulk of the permits are not controversial.

177. Question: Is that right? Does the Forest Service propose to develop a variety of administrative structures and approaches to accommodate regional and localized differences? Please explain.

Answer: The bulk of the 15,800 recreation residence permit fees are not controversial. As indicated earlier, we are currently working with permittee representatives on identification of problem areas. The areas identified to date consist of Priest Lake (126 permits), Eldorado National Forest (927 permits), Sawtooth National Recreation Area (NRA) (131 permits), and Modoc National Forest (5 permits). In total, we do not expect such cases will exceed about 15 percent of the permits. Valuations in the problem areas will be reviewed with the permittees before 1986, to ensure the 1978-1982 fees are equitably determined. Errors or discrepancies will be corrected.

We do not anticipate a need to develop a variety of administrative structures and approaches to accommodate regional and localized differences. Those differences should be adequately accommodated in individual valuations and/or in application of the Site Classification System. There may be exceptions, however, as in the problem on the Sawtooth NRA. Here, the establishment of the NRA and the Government's acquisition of development rights on most of the subdividable land in the area led to large increases in land values. These increases were reflected in fees proposed for the NRA's summer home permits. In this particular circumstance, there may be a need to develop additional procedures that would equitably resolve this unusual situation. The situation will be thoroughly reviewed with the permittees.

FOREST RESEARCH - OREP & FIR

178. Question: Please provide a summary of the OREP and FIR programs, including a cumulative program from 1980-1983 and an annual program summary for 1983-1986.

Answer:

OREGON RANGE EVALUATION PROGRAM (OREP)
(Summary - May 1985)

The Problem:

- The Oregon Range Evaluation Program (OREP) was implemented in 1973 to increase program effectiveness, provide needed technology, facilitate cooperation, and substantiate findings of the 1974 USDA Range Opportunities Study and Report.

The OREP Program:

- The 10-year Oregon Range Evaluation Program (OREP) was initially funded in FY 1976 to test and evaluate a number of assumptions concerning multiple-use of forest associated rangelands in central Oregon.

- The phases of the program are: first 3 years - a pretreatment monitoring phase; 4th and 5th years - management strategy implementation phase; 6th through 10th years - quantitative and qualitative data collection phase.

- The OREP was planned as a complete Forest Service program including the National Forest System, Research, and State and Private Forestry. It also included cooperation with several other Federal and State Agencies and private landowners.

- The OREP will evaluate six base level outputs including:

  1. Herbage and browse
  2. Water quantity
  3. Water quality
  4. Storm runoff
  5. Economic cost-accounting
  6. Economic impacts

Accomplishments:

- Pretreatment (baseline) data collection is complete.
- Implementation of management strategies is complete.
- Range improvements costing approximately $1,800,000 have been made on 338,000 acres of NFS and private lands.
- The OREP has produced 22 coordinated resource ranch plans.
- The OREP has produced 21 long-term agreements with ranchers.
- Collection of qualitative and quantitative data sets are complete.
- Collection of data on the six base level outputs was completed during the first quarter of FY 1985.
- The OREP has produced more than 60 research publications.

Planned Accomplishments:

- Data analysis and interpretation will continue and will be emphasized during FY 1985 and 1986. Lessons learned from OREP will be made available to similar rangeland owners and managers in the West.

Funding:

	Cumulative 1976 - 1983	Actual 1984	1985	FY 1986 President's Budget
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Forest Service	5,409	644	739	358

FORESTRY INTENSIFIED RESEARCH (FIR) PROGRAM
Enhancing Forest Productivity in Southwestern Oregon
(Summary - May 1985)

The Problem:

- Diverse conditions in southwest Oregon cause difficulties in applying silvicultural practices, road building, and logging.
- One million acres of productive forest land in southwest Oregon is classified as difficult to harvest and regenerate with today's technology.
- Because of these difficulties, over 200,000 acres of Federal lands have been removed from the timber base.

The FIR Program:

- The two integrated phases of a 10-year program are:
  - o Adaptive Phase: ($200,000/yr) in FY 1979 dollars) to adapt and transfer existing technology in reforestation; brushfield reclamation; growth and yield; and road location, construction, and maintenance.
  - o Fundamental Phase: ($3,000,000/yr in FY 1979 dollars) to develop new technology in reforestation, site classification, intensive stand culture, genetic improvement of forest trees, and economic management guidelines.

o The FIR Program is conducted primarily by scientists at the PNW and Oregon State University with participation by BLM, State of Oregon, and private industry.

The Benefits:

- Technology to harvest and reforest the Federal lands removed from the timber base could produce direct annual benefits from timber sales of over $50 million.
- Conversion of the 429,000 acres of brushfields and nonstocked areas on forest industry lands to a timber producing condition could add 55 million cubic feet of softwood per year, worth an estimated annual stumpage value of $72.6 million.
- Application of intensive cultural practices to new forests throughout southwest Oregon could increase stand growth by one-third or more.

Funding-Fundamental Phase Research Funding: [1]

	Cumulative 1980-1983	Actual		1986 President's 1986
		1984	1985	
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Forest Service (Research)	3,350	1,020	1,050	2,070 [2]
BLM	3,120	960	1,274	N/A
Total	6,470	1,980	2,324	2,070

[1] Research funds are not involved in the Adaptive Phase of FIR. The Adaptive Phase is coordinated by Oregon State University with cooperation of Federal, State, and local government agencies and industry.

[2] Includes $1,170,000 that would have been provided by BLM prior to land interchange.

ENDANGERED SPECIES IN SELKIRK MOUNTAIN

You recently released an environmental assessment on your plans for augmentation of the Selkirk Mountain caribou herd which raises some questions.

179. Question: How many animals will ultimately be required before everyone is satisfied that we once again have a "viable" required herd?

Answer: The Caribou Recovery Plan was signed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on April 12, 1985. That plan recognizes a viable population to be 100 animals. It is proposed that 3 transplants of 6 to 12 animals each be initiated to facilitate achievement of the population objective.

It is our understanding that the habitat study for the Selkirks was released in draft form. However, a final was never issued.

180. Question: Why not? How can you continue with your augmentation plan when final decisions have not yet been made with regard to the suitability and availability of the habitat?

Answer: The Selkirks Caribou Habitat Relationships Study is a 3-year effort. The field work will be complete early this summer. A progress report has been published for field work through June 1984. A draft "summary of conclusions" is expected this fall or winter. The final report is expected this fall or winter.

Augmentation is not occurring. The final decision on herd augmentation will await completion of analysis of public comment and review of caribou study.

181. Question: What is the relationship between grizzly bear and caribou recovery plans?

Answer: Forest planning has adopted and integrated the goals of the caribou and grizzly bear recovery plans. The Forest planning analysis efforts indicate that adequate habitat exists to manage simultaneously for grizzly bear and caribou recovery, when the adjacent Canadian habitats are considered.

It is also our understanding that some new information about the habitat indicates that the area may not be as good as was expected.

182. Question: Are you aware of that information and if so, why hasn't it been discussed in your draft plan?

Answer: We are aware of the new information. It suggests that caribou may use the habitat components in a somewhat different manner than previously understood, but that the components are still necessary. As indicated in response No. 180, the final decision on augmentation will consider the most current available habitat use data.

According to the EA, there will be no impact, either short term or long term (other than minor sale rescheduling or temporary sale closures), on the timber sale program in the area.

183. Question: What, exactly, do you mean by "minor"?

Answer: Examples of the "minor" changes that we referred to are adjustments in the distribution of cutting areas and the operating schedule of individual sale cutting units to reduce disturbance to caribou. Depending on the seasonal movements and habitat use of the animals, some units which may otherwise have cutting schedules throughout the spring, summer, and fall may now be restricted to the spring or a specific time period, such as May - September.

184. Question: If funding for such an augmentation program is approved, what assurances can you provide that the timber sale program will not be disrupted?

Answer: Future management of the National Forests involved with caribou recovery (Colville and Idaho Panhandle National Forests) will be directed by their integrated Forest plans. Those plans will provide for management to achieve a population of 100 caribou while providing sustained timber production. Consideration of the effects of managing for a recovered population of caribou on timber production will be determined and accounted for in the plan and EIS, as required by Endangered Species Act and NFMA. The Forest will be managed to achieve these simultaneous goals irrespective of augmentation.

It appears that very few of the existing herd venture across the international boundary.

185. Question: If the habitat exists, why have the herd not utilized it naturally? What makes you think that once the herd is "augmented" that the Idaho and Washington habitat will suddenly become more attractive?

Answer: Habitat south of the boundary has declined due to wildfires and past logging practices. This has caused a decline in use of the area by the caribou. In addition, the animals themselves have been reduced due to overharvest (legal hunting), poaching, and road kills. Although recent management is reversing the habitat trend, the population has been reduced to such low numbers that use of the southern area is still limited.

The Idaho and Washington habitat will not necessarily be more attractive to the currently existing caribou. The objective of augmentation is to speed up the increase in caribou populations which will utilize the Idaho and Washington habitats to a greater extent.

MILL DECK SCALING FOR EVERGREEN FOREST PRODUCTS

The Forest Service has issued a policy to phase out all mill deck scaling and to go to sample scaling as a result of a study in Region 5 where log accountability was a problem.

There are only a handful of mills left on the old system, among them, Evergreen Forest Products at New Meadows. Evergreen currently pays the Forest Service $5,000 per month for scaling. Under the new system, the Forest Service would experience a net cost increase of $15-20,000 per year with an accuracy of about 1-2% less.

In Evergreen's case, Forest Service personnel are pleased with the current operation and are only phasing it out because of the policy issued from the Washington office.

186. Question: Why is it necessary to change something that works well and replace it with something that is not as efficient nor probably as accurate?

Answer: The propriety of the Forest Service acceptance of mill deck scaling has come under the scrutiny of several audits during the past 15 years. The USDA office of the Inspector General conducted an audit in April 1970 which specifically addressed the practice of deferred mill deck scaling in response to the request of the Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation.

The results in this report indicated that:

- Mill deck scaling did not adequately protect the interests of the Government;
- The Forest Service could not maintain reliable records of inventories of volume or value at purchaser's millyards;
- Increased costs were incurred by the Government due to more stringent accountability requirements;
- Government logs were damaged due to increased handling prior to scaling and errors in application of defect occurred resulting in less revenues to the Treasury;
- A significant loss to the Government occurred due to the purchaser's ability to present logs for scaling during periods of lesser value than at the time of actual cutting; and
- The Forest Service was alone in the use of deferred scaling, as other public and private timber sellers did not allow such procedures.

As a result of this audit, we instituted a policy to begin the phase out of mill deck agreements throughout the West. During the ensuing years there have been a number of directives from the Congress that we continue efforts to abolish this practice totally, while the few remaining mills which had such facilities requested that we permit them to continue without change.

In 1982, a subsequent GAO audit of the Plumas National Forest in California found that the remaining mill deck facilities were continuing to be operated at the disadvantage of the Government. This report concluded that the Forest Service should discontinue all mill deck agreements because:

- They offered preferential treatment to a few purchasers;
- The net scale under such arrangements were running 3 to 6 percent lower than other scaling methods;
- Logs were being scaled twice, once by the purchaser for his inventory purposes and once again for FS payment purposes;
- The FS is the only major seller of timber to use such a method; and
- The associated accountability problems were greatly taxing the available resources of the FS.

We believe the continuation of mill deck scaling creates additional problems in the accountability and administration of our timber sale program, does not adequately protect the interest of the Government, and results in financial loss to the Treasury. We are working closely with industry to find alternatives for the few remaining mill deck locations. Our policy is to phase out existing locations and to approve no new facilities.

187. Question: Is there room for reconsideration of the Evergreen Forest Products mill deck scaling?

Answer: In July 1983, we conducted a Timber Sale Administration Activity Review of the Intermountain Region. One of the areas that was covered was the Evergreen Forest Products facility at Tamarack, Idaho. The result of the action plan for this report was to continue to assess the various alternatives to mill deck scaling at this location. The Region and the Forest will permit the continued use of the mill deck until such point that an agreeable alternative arrangement can be reached with the company.

Timber Salvage Sale Fund

Question: What was the unobligated balances in the Timber Salvage Sale Fund at the end of FY 1984? What is the anticipated unobligated balance at the end of FY 1985?

Answer: The unobligated balance in the Timber Salvage Sale Fund at the end of fiscal year 1984 was $21,941,627. The estimated unobligated balance at the end of fiscal year 1985 is $21,900,000.

Reforestation/Timber Stand Improvement

Question: Why have unit costs for reforestation and stand improvement not increased more than they have due to the restrictions on the use of herbicides?

Answer: Unit costs have not increased more because high unemployment in Region 6 has resulted in more competition for the contracts--lowering costs--and work on the higher cost acres has been deferred. This is a short-term phenomenon. It should be noted that ground applications are still being used in all Regions except Regions 5 and 6.

Question: How have we met this problem and how long can we continue to meet our reforestation/TSI targets without the use of herbicides?

Answer: While reforestation targets will continue to be met, we can expect more plantation failures and reduced growth on those sites where competition cannot be effectively controlled. In addition, some sites will convert to brush fields, and harvesting timber on certain sites may have to be deferred. TSI targets will probably have to be reduced resulting from less growth.

Question: Please provide the inventory of reforestation and actual accomplishments by Region for 1982, 1983, and 1984.

Answer: Reforestation history including current maintenance and backlog acres is shown in the enclosed tables for fiscal years 1976 through 1984.

Question: Are we doing more outside of the 9th Circuit to compensate for shortfalls within the 9th Circuit?

Answer: Targets have not been adjusted among Regions to compensate for the 9th Circuit decision.

Question: What additional nursery costs have we incurred due to the restrictions on the use of herbicides?

Answer: Extra nursery costs amounted to $128,000 and $246,000 in Regions 5 and 6 respectively for a total of $374,000. Costs are expected to increase considerably this year as the effects of fumigation disappear. Other Regions have not been impacted by the 9th Circuit Court decision as yet.

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region All

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	494,851	608,135	743,558	756,618	774,970	803,523	797,516	789,968	708,729
2.	Reforestation Treatment	54,007	249,637	255,095	331,242	338,931	346,020	342,410	350,013	353,379	2,620,734
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	396,320	281,377	252,813	340,865	271,772	272,414	227,451	303,401	326,772	2,673,185
	b. Fire	10,009	20,812	24,974	8,799	12,494	7,521	3,955	3,207	4,584	96,355
	c. Insect or disease	6,087	4,313	3,244	2,926	5,453	4,954	2,922	7,369	3,799	41,067
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	75,715	36,155	66,967	76,495	74,677	52,790	75,612	51,948	49,238	559,597
	e. Stocking changes	--	--	- 77,541	- 33,340	- 10,772	29,175	- 45,397	- 27,031	- 30,758	- 195,664
	f. Land class	--	--	--	- 10,165	14,276	- 3,223	79,530	1,313	- 29,770	51,961
	g. Multiple-use needs	--	--	--	- 6,647	- 5,644	- 2,879	- 4,563	58	- 1,339	- 21,014
	h. Other	60,727	20,264	120,061	- 34,631	- 4,973	13,821	- 3,107	2,200	- 50,386	123,976
	Total	548,858	362,921	390,518	-344,302	357,283	374,573	336,403	342,465	272,140	3,329,463
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	494,851	608,135	743,558	756,618	774,970	803,523	797,516	789,968	708,729	708,729

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 1

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	77,207	43,444	146,528	120,496	139,504	183,342	238,123	232,937	129,574
2.	Reforestation Treatment	0	58,101	12,795	23,886	42,436	35,924	39,713	42,553	39,571	294,979
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	46,220	19,610	25,386	32,364	16,707	17,417	14,394	27,219	20,320	219,637
	b. Fire	1,775	3,561	107	338	300	15	7	431	1,305	7,839
	c. Insect or disease	3,301	0	0	0	435	0	0	4,883	0	8,619
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	25,325	1,167	1,923	3,653	7,474	14	18	7,300	4,260	51,134
	e. Stocking changes	--	--	--	-21,653	12,601	62,316	- 4,115	- 4,500	- 19,271	25,378
	f. Land class	--	--	--	-10,131	12,565	0	83,225	0	- 25,678	59,981
	g. Multiple-use needs	--	--	--	- 6,374	550	0	- 178	373	- 102	- 5,731
	h. Other	586	0	88,463	- 343	10,812	0	1,143	1,661	- 44,626	57,696
	Total	77,207	24,338	115,879	- 2,146	61,444	79,762	94,494	37,367	- 63,792	424,553
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	77,207	43,444	146,528	120,496	139,504	183,342	238,123	232,937	129,574	129,574

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 2

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	1,000	2,427	13,992	14,185	17,399	36,017	38,653	34,459	31,046
2.	Reforestation Treatment	0	1,010	6,068	6,143	2,679	3,616	6,810	8,837	9,276	44,439
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	0	0	10,442	7,998	2,494	5,716	5,870	2,375	4,201	39,096
	b. Fire	600	854	2,360	230	3,394	1,101	440	343	5	9,327
	c. Insect or disease	0	1,173	2,274	460	0	400	400	205	860	5,772
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	400	410	1,837	2,202	1,021	2,591	3,294	2,762	3,676	18,193
	e. Stocking changes	--	--	--	-4,554	- 1,191	- 5,051	- 384	- 715	- 83	- 11,977
	f. Land class	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	- 1,833	- 1,833
	g. Multiple-use needs	--	--	--	0	0	- 200	47	- 7	- 963	- 1,123
	h. Other	0	0	720	0	174	17,677	- 221	- 320	0	18,030
	Total	1,000	2,437	17,633	6,336	5,893	22,234	9,446	4,643	5,863	75,485
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	1,000	2,427	13,992	14,185	17,399	36,017	38,653	34,459	31,046	31,046

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 3

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	3,030	25,963	19,826	21,287	32,427	32,476	33,172	28,069	26,530
2.	Reforestation Treatment	130	444	2,868	10,033	3,541	7,180	4,292	9,635	11,072	49,195
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	288	15,874	5,738	4,894	6,040	4,149	3,930	4,065	3,732	48,710
	b. Fire	2,238	6,609	808	674	1,339	26	0	13	411	12,118
	c. Insect or disease	0	200	0	89	0	112	83	80	600	1,164
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	634	579	3,459	5,617	6,992	1,432	6,889	2,392	6,765	34,759
	e. Stocking changes	--	--	-13,274	0	0	1,162	-2,652	- 3,714	- 2,426	-20,904
	f. Land class	--	--	0	0	0	0	-1,469	395	- 1,433	- 2,507
	g. Multiple-use needs	--	--	0	0	0	0	-1,221	- 55	0	- 1,276
	h. Other	--	115	0	220	310	348	- 572	1,356	1,884	3,661
	Total	3,160	23,377	- 3,269	11,494	14,681	7,229	4,908	4,532	9,533	75,725
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	3,030	25,963	19,826	21,287	32,427	32,476	33,172	28,069	26,530	26,530

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 4

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	9,303	17,674	29,647	29,110	31,115	33,090	31,864	30,533	34,171
2.	Reforestation Treatment	4,993	9,154	7,586	16,425	15,355	14,449	19,300	22,561	16,323	126,146
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	13,481	13,231	16,325	14,665	14,580	16,593	11,855	16,739	14,423	131,892
	b. Fire	2	340	191	1,470	324	825	107	478	1,096	4,833
	c. Insect or disease	30	400	0	45	52	102	108	209	293	1,239
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	783	2,318	3,563	2,800	2,317	2,111	3,952	3,027	3,631	24,502
	e. Stocking changes	--	--	- 734	- 1,029	- 987	125	667	585	317	- 1,056
	f. Land class	--	--	0	- 170	0	- 2,287	0	0	0	- 2,457
	g. Multiple-use needs	--	--	0	- 429	- 186	0	0	0	0	- 615
	h. Other	--	1,236	214	- 1,464	1,260	- 1,045	1,385	192	201	1,979
	Total	14,296	17,525	19,559	15,888	17,360	16,424	18,074	21,230	19,961	160,317
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	9,303	17,674	29,647	29,110	31,115	33,090	31,864	30,533	34,171	34,171

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 5

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	31,414	54,890	85,739	95,519	94,487	89,087	63,531	75,392	80,190
2.	Reforestation Treatment	2,502	15,838	17,439	23,681	25,791	23,821	23,824	24,163	24,073	181,132
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	12,347	16,867	14,421	16,416	10,307	10,183	10,162	27,070	23,696	141,469
	b. Fire	1,885	3,806	16,040	1,328	975	3,080	640	122	889	28,765
	c. Insect or disease	--	40	270	120	168	10	25	95	115	843
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	6,707	11,899	6,502	7,163	6,648	6,152	5,809	3,555	2,095	56,530
	e. Stocking changes	--	--	- 1,672	8,537	3,694	437	-15,261	4,586	2,793	3,114
	f. Land class	--	--	0	0	0	30	- 2,396	521	0	- 1,845
	g. Multiple-use needs	--	--	0	- 103	104	- 1,471	- 1,426	300	- 100	- 2,696
	h. Other	12,977	6,702	12,727	0	2,863	0	715	- 225	- 617	35,142
	Total	33,916	39,314	48,288	33,461	24,759	18,421	- 1,732	36,024	28,871	261,322
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	31,414	54,890	85,739	95,519	94,487	89,087	63,531	75,392	80,190	80,190

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 6

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	163,073	163,765	185,473	248,409	235,655	196,846	171,191	160,891	173,087
2.	Reforestation Treatment	17,607	52,476	76,937	97,820	107,986	106,764	92,027	81,921	82,595	716,133
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	105,168	49,138	58,008	117,968	89,777	77,052	56,208	81,590	97,804	732,713
	b. Fire	1,537	1,163	3,820	3,404	4,271	262	689	615	444	16,205
	c. Insect or disease	820	0	0	462	0	1,020	460	521	420	3,703
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	30,419	2,854	26,703	36,861	28,203	17,532	32,552	13,615	6,223	194,962
	e. Stocking changes	0	0	0	- 6,559	- 14,969	- 14,560	-18,396	-20,173	- 6,843	- 81,500
	f. Land class	0	0	0	- 148	- 940	- 1,087	- 1,307	- 103	- 774	- 4,359
	g. Multiple-use needs	0	0	0	- 615	- 3,490	- 1,386	- 1,755	48	- 71	- 7,269
	h. Other	42,736	13	10,114	9,383	- 7,620	- 10,878	- 2,079	- 4,492	- 2,412	34,765
	Total	180,680	53,168	98,645	160,756	95,232	67,955	66,372	71,621	94,791	889,220
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	163,073	163,765	185,473	248,409	235,655	196,846	171,191	160,891	173,087	173,087

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 8

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	125,212	203,427	167,902	136,726	130,446	138,753	129,044	141,502	142,552
2.	Reforestation Treatment	28,748	61,032	75,737	102,111	95,802	103,148	99,383	104,869	113,074	783,904
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	141,404	113,428	72,116	79,171	74,308	83,305	68,254	79,668	95,241	806,895
	b. Fire	927	2,511	1,628	1,329	1,008	1,777	1,713	564	349	11,806
	c. Insect or disease	1,674	2,500	500	1,475	4,548	3,099	923	1,233	1,369	17,321
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	6,833	13,042	22,401	12,329	20,443	20,380	21,569	17,559	19,101	153,657
	e. Stocking changes	0	0	- 61,861	- 3,582	- 674	- 792	2,594	8,714	1,337	- 54,264
	f. Land class	0	0	0	284	- 1,221	157	1,343	500	506	1,569
	g. Multiple-use needs	0	0	0	874	- 1,613	0	- 30	0	- 8	- 777
	h. Other	3,122	7,766	5,428	- 20,945	- 7,277	- 3,529	- 6,692	9,089	- 3,771	- 9,751
	Total	153,960	139,247	40,212	70,935	89,522	111,455	89,674	117,327	114,124	926,456
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	125,212	203,427	167,902	136,726	130,446	138,753	129,044	141,502	142,552	142,552

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 9

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	64,586	58,929	56,242	50,282	53,509	56,459	58,671	63,351	68,360
2.	Reforestation Treatment	0	45,316	44,799	50,835	45,156	48,997	55,119	53,601	55,535	399,358
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	58,918	29,955	38,918	44,109	49,234	49,811	51,833	60,842	62,149	445,769
	b. Fire	1,045	1,968	20	26	883	435	359	641	85	5,462
	c. Insect or disease	262	0	200	275	250	211	923	143	142	2,406
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	3,626	3,304	579	5,870	1,579	2,347	1,263	1,648	3,188	23,404
	e. Stocking changes	0	0	0	9,958	- 939	- 1,609	1,226	669	- 1,099	8,206
	f. Land class	0	0	0	0	3,872	- 36	134	0	13	3,983
	g. Multiple-use needs	0	0	0	0	- 1,009	178	0	- 601	15	- 1,417
	h. Other	735	4,432	2,395	- 15,363	- 5,487	610	1,593	- 5,061	- 3,949	- 20,095
	Total	64,586	39,659	42,112	44,875	48,383	51,947	57,331	58,281	60,544	467,718
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	64,586	58,929	56,242	50,282	53,509	56,459	58,671	63,351	68,360	68,360

"Current Maintenance" Reforestation History

Region 10

Item #	Item	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	Status or total changes thru 10/1/84
1.	Current needs reported at start of fiscal year ---	0	20,026	37,616	38,209	40,604	40,428	37,453	33,267	22,834	23,219
2.	Reforestation Treatment	27	6,266	10,866	308	185	2,121	1,942	1,873	1,860	25,448
3.	Changes due to:										
	a. Regen. harvest	18,494	23,274	11,459	23,280	8,325	8,188	4,945	3,833	5,206	107,004
	b. Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	c. Insect or disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	d. Unsuccessful refor.	988	582	0	0	0	231	266	90	299	2,456
	e. Stocking changes	--	--	0	- 14,458	- 8,308	- 12,853	- 9,076	-12,483	- 5,483	- 62,661
	f. Land class	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 571	- 571
	g. Multiple-use needs	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 110	- 110
	h. Other	571	0	0	- 6,119	- 8	3,580	1,621	0	+ 2,904	2,549
	Total	20,053	23,856	11,459	2,703	9	- 854	- 2,244	- 8,560	2,245	48,667
4.	Current reforestation needs ---	20,026	37,616	38,209	40,604	40,428	37,453	33,267	22,834	23,219	23,219

Competitive Grants Program

Question: What is the status of the competitive grants?

Answer: As of this date April 17, the guidelines for this program have been prepared for publication in the Federal Register and are presently awaiting approval by the Office of the General Council. Following this, approval is required from the Office of Management and Budget. We expect to have both of these approvals by April 26, and can then provide you with a copy of the "Invitation for Application," which contains program details.

Tentative Schedule of Activities:

May 3:	Publication in Federal Register; this constitutes a request for proposals from scientists.
June 14:	Deadline for submission of Proposals.
July 1:	Proposals mailed to peer reviewers.
Aug. 14-16:	Peer panel meets to evaluate and rate proposals.
August 23:	Competitive Grants Office provides list of successful awardees to Budget Officer.
By September 30:	Grants awarded.

Allegheny National Forest Wilderness

Question: What is the status of obligations (L&WCF) in the Pennsylvania Wilderness Act?

Answer: Of the $1,962,000 appropriated in FY 1985, $1,107,810 has been obligated for the purchase of 7,376.43 acres of mineral rights within the Hickory Creek Wilderness Area, Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania. A balance of $854,190 remains unobligated in this account.

State and Private Forestry

Question: Please provide a breakdown of the $5,746,000 planned for FY 1985 State and Private Forestry Administration for Forest Management and Utilization (pg. 97 of the Explanatory Notes).

Answer: For Forest Management and Utilization activities, this amount represents the Federal Funding for program development and specialized technical assistance provided by professionals. These Federal costs include compensation and benefits, travel, direct program expenses, and other incidental costs (i.e., contracts, purchases, printing and data processing). Distribution of these funds in fiscal year 1985 is as follows:

Unit	FTE	Program Management and Technical Assistance	Other Costs	Total
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Region 1	4.4	$ 133	$ 23	$ 156
Region 2	3.9	235	42	277
Region 3	3.5	121	0	121
Region 4	5.3	153	49	202
Region 5	5.4	246	43	289
Region 6	7.6	354	48	402
Region 8	23.1	1,088	211	1,299
Region 10	1.7	86	12	98
NA	20.4	976	186	1,162
WO*	29.7	1,428	312	1,740
Total	105.0	$ 4,820	$ 926	$ 5,746

*Includes $263,000 for National Harvesting Group (2 FTE's) (Missoula) and National Sawmilling Group (4.8 FTE's) (Madison) which are administratively assigned to WO and provide technical assistance nationally.

*S&PF Administration does not include funding for items included in General Administration, but rather items directly supporting program implementation.

Question: Please provide a breakout of the $17,817,000 planned for State and Private Forestry Administration in Forest Pest Management (pg. 97 of the Explanatory Notes).

Answer: The amount of $17,817,000 shown as S&PF Administration specifically ties into page 64 of the FY 1986 Budget Explanatory Notes and is the summation of Federal Survey and Technical Assistance ($10,957,000) and Cooperative Insect and Disease Suppression ($6,860,000) shown in the column titled "1985 Appropriation Enacted to Date."

Since it was impossible at budget estimate time to forecast where cooperative suppression would take place by State and what amount would be needed, the $6,860,000 for cooperative suppression was shown as a part of S&PF Administration and not included in the State Geographical Breakdown.

Breakdown of the $17,817,000 by Regions and Area is as follows for FY 1985:

Unit	Federal Survey & TA	Cooperative Suppression
Region 1	$ 891,000	$ -0-
Region 2	624,000	497,000
Region 3	567,000	-0-
Region 4	625,000	-0-
Region 5	980,000	239,000
Region 6	1,019,000	290,000
Region 8	2,209,000	346,000
Region 10	483,000	-0-
Northeastern Area	1,746,000	3,070,000
Washington Office	1,813,000	-0-
Subtotal	$ 10,957,000	$ 4,442,000
Reprogrammed to Federal Suppression		2,174,000 [1/]
Reserve funds for Emergency Suppression		244,000
Total	$ 10,957,000	$ 6,860,000

1/ Update based on more recent information than previously provided in our letter to Senator Hatfield on February 22, 1985.

Outputs and FTE's associated with the $10,957,000 for Federal Survey and Technical Assistance are as shown on page 64 of the FY 1986 Budget Explanatory Notes. Estimate of acres to be surveyed is 151,000,000 acres and FTE's are 219.

Timber Shelf Volume

Question: Please provide a three year display of timber shelf volume (1983-1985).

Answer:

Status of Timber Shelf Volume

Region	1983	1984	1985
1	120.1	121	(160) [1/]
2	60.1	47 [2/]	67
3	40.0	40	60
4	40.1	40	60
5	120.0	120	120
6	280.0	468 [3/]	300
8	130.0	130	210
9	60.0	60	100
10	---	---	---
Total	850.3	1,026	917

1/ Not available because of lawsuits and pending Idaho Wilderness legislation.

2/ Reduced because of passage of wilderness legislation.

3/ Increased by 188 million board feet because of lawsuits and Washington-Oregon wilderness legislation, not available in FY 1985.

Reforestation Trust Fund

Question: Are there any efforts that we know of to reauthorize the Reforestation Trust Fund?

Answer: We know of no current efforts to reauthorize the Reforestation Trust Fund.

Timber Receipts, Sold and Harvested

Question: What is the first 6 months timber receipts, timber sold and timber harvest for fiscal year 1985?

Answer: We do no have the final figures on the cut and sold for the first six months of FY 1985. We do have the first quarter and the projections for cut and sold at mid year. A copy of the first quarter actual is attached. The final cut and sold volumes and values for the first half of FY 1985 will be completed by May 15.

The estimated cut for the first half of FY 1985 is 3,654.0 million board feet and the sold volume is 3,904.0 million board feet. This compares to a figure of 4,647.9 million board feet of cut volume and 4,736.4 million board feet for sold volume for the same period for FY 1984.

TIMBER SOLD AND HARVESTED ON NATIONAL FOREST
UNDER SALES AND LAND EXCHANGES BY REGION

FIRST QUARTER AND FY 1985 1/

	TIMBER SOLD			TIMBER HARVESTED		
	October - December 1984			October 1983 - September 1984		
Regions	Volume-MBF	Value $	Ave.$ PER/MBF	Volume-MBF	Value $	Ave.$ PER/MBF
1	97,094	$ 2,225,584	$ 22.92	258,093	$ 9,637,819	$ 37.34
2	77,749	730,897	9.40	163,367	2,244,118	13.74
3	90,007	2,012,355	22.36	134,574	3,719,489	27.64
4	49,862	486,490	9.76	175,323	2,716,493	15.49
5	236,536	9,880,362	41.77	318,174	21,649,060	68.04
6	901,773	58,566,496	64.95	1,320,072	115,038,945	87.15
8	360,651	25,459,359	70.59	346,553	26,405,528	76.19
9	150,487	4,218,429	28.03	185,419	4,910,302	26.48
10	8,963	85,928	9.59	58,380	-190,352	-3.26
Total	1,973,122	$ 103,665,900	$ 52.54	2,959,955	$186,131,402	62.88
F.Y. 1984	1,926,285	150,959,702	78.35	2,932,934	187,752,075	64.02
F.Y. 1983	2,028,993	122,436,203	60.34	1,921,177	77,415,358	40.30

1/ Sawtimber and other roundwood products.

2/ Prelimanary data.

3/ Statistical high bid value includes K.V. and salvage sale fund, does not, however, include purchasers credit, brush disposal and CWFS-other.

Timber Sale Program

Question: Please provide a display of 1984 funding for the Timber Sales Program (President's Budget through actual appropriation and actual obligations).

Answer: A display of the 1984 Timber Sales Program follows:

Timber Sales Program 1984

	1984 President's Budget	1984 Cong. Action	1984 Actual (Appn)	1984 Actual (Obligations)
		(Million dollars)		
NFS				
Timber Management	135	140	141	138
Harvest	52	45	46	49
Less Support	--	-8	-8	-11 1/
Subtotal	187	177	179	176
Support				
Minerals	1.0	.9	.9	.8
LLL	22.4	22.1	22.1	19.3
Fire	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
Rd	33.4	31.9	31.9	28.2
Rec	8.0	8.3	8.3	7.7
W&F	8.6	8.4	8.4	7.4
Rge	.9	.9	.9	.8
S/W	8.7	8.5	8.5	7.2
Subtotal	87	85	85	75.2 2/
TOTAL NFS	274	262	264	251.2
Rd Const	211	211	211	211
PC	(291)	(240)	(240)	(111)
PE	50	50	50	10
Subtotal	261	261	261	221 3/
TOTAL	535	523	525	472.2

1/ Timber sale costs are within 3 million dollars of total allocated. The difference is due mainly to the amount of Workman's Compensation and other costs that had to be made during the fiscal year to make up difference between estimates and actual.

2/ Timber support costs were about 10 million dollars below the estimate. Land lines were down because of trespass cases that needed to be resolved and for the resolution of some critical landownership problems. Road maintenance costs were in the timber program to handle the maintenance needed for public traffic on timber haul roads. This is not a true cost of the timber program and is being identified and moved to other programs. Other support costs are below that estimated due to the emphasis on obtaining the timber supply from previously roaded rather than new areas.

3/ Forest timber road construction/reconstruction was right on target. The Purchaser Credit Program was $129 million below that estimated due to sales not purchased, delayed sales, and sales modifications. The unneeded carryover of this limitation account was identified in our 1986 budget justification (p. 260). The Purchaser Election Program was very low because timber purchasers did not elect for the Forest Service to construct their required roads to the extent they did in previous years.

Forest Road Construction

Question: How much would need to be appropriated in Forest Road Construction to get caught up with our cooperators.

Answer: Approprimately $7,000,000 would need to be appropriated in Forest Road Construction to get the Forest Service caught up with cooperators.

Questions Submitted by Senator Mark O. Hatfield

BULL RUN WATERSHED - MANAGEMENT

188. Question: Please outline all anticipated FY 1986 costs, including implementation and monitoring, associated with the newly established water quality standards for the Bull Run Watershed in the Mount Hood National Forest.

Answer: The tentative agreement of May 1 with the City of Portland will require the following FY 1986 costs:

	City	USGS	USDA, FS
Monitoring and Testing for Compliance with Standards			
1. Five key stations.	$ 98,000	$ 30,000	$131,500
2. Source search (including baseline stations).	6,500	3,000	56,000
3. Project monitoring.	32,000	2,000	82,000
4. Improvement of key stations to correct recognized weaknesses in sampling storm response.	108,000	108,000	108,000
TOTAL	$244,500	$143,000	$378,000

The President's Budget includes $150,000. The remaining $228,000 will require reprogramming.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON FISH HABITAT - RESEARCH

In FY 1985, this Committee identified $400,000 to be used for high priority research, primarily to study the impact of forestry management practices on the interactive zone between coastal and upstream waters (S. Rpt. 98-578, pp. 78).

189. Question: What work has been initiated and/or completed pursuant to this language?

Answer: While the Conference Committee did not actually provide the $400,000 indicated in the Senate Report, it did direct "... the Forest Service to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and other interested groups to develop a comprehensive research proposal for timber management practices in the interactive zone between coastal and upstream waters for California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, and to devote appropriate research attention in 1985 to address resource conflicts in high-yield forest areas threatened by landslides and other problems."

In response to this direction, the Forest Service--in cooperation with representatives of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska; the Bureau of Land Management; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and the National Coastal Resources Research and Development Institute--is developing a research plan. Representatives in Oregon have developed a draft plan; the other States' draft plans will be completed in June

1985, assembled into a regional plan, and available for review by resource managers a month later.

Numerous studies important to coastal resource management with existing funds were undertaken. Some examples are:

- Use of uncut timber areas to control landslides.
- Effects of logging on sediment movement in streams.
- Influence of roads on subsurface water flow.
- Erosion measurement on sensitive sites.
- Characteristics of rearing and spawning habitat for anadromous fish.
- Evaluation of artificial structures to improve fish habitat.
- Economic comparison of coastal stand management treatments.
- Analysis of quality standard for Douglas-fir seedlings.
- Characterization of old-growth forest vegetation and wildlife communities.
- The role of dead and fallen trees in the maintenance of plant and animal diversity.
- Monitoring effects of air pollution on coastal forest soils.
- Establishment of high-yield plantations for energy.
- The occurrence and treatment of root rots.

190. Question: What have been the agency's findings with regard to such management impacts on coastal fish habitat?

Answer: Over the past several years Forest Service research has made several contributions to coastal anadromous fish habitat enhancement. Some examples of research contributions are:

- Determination of spawning habitat requirements of several anadromous salmonoids.

- Development of a preliminary stream classification system and sediment effects model.

- Evaluation of the impacts of mass soil wasting on coastal streams.

- Characterization of Alaskan streams for fish productivity.

- Identification of fish preference for summer habitat.

- The role of organic debris, logs, etc., in providing fish habitat.

- The role of beaver ponds as rearing sites for coho salmon.

- Development of a compendium of existing information of the effects of forest and rangeland management on anadromous fish habitat.

191. Question: Please provide a summary of the amount of such funds which have been used thus far and for what specific purpose.

Answer: The research cited in response to question 189 has been conducted as part of current ongoing research activities at a number of research units in the Pacific Northwest. As discussed in our earlier response, the Conference Committee did not provide additional research funds, but directed the Forest Service to work with others to develop a comprehensive research proposal. This plan is now being developed.

ANADROMOUS FISH - MANAGEMENT

192. Question: Please identify those unfunded coastal stream fish mitigation and enhancement projects in Region 6 affecting anadromous fish species. Please identify by location, type of species, type of project, and estimated project cost.

Answer: There is an inventory of such projects which are of an investment nature. As individual projects are undertaken, new ones are added to the list. The number of projects actually funded each year is dependent on overall budget priorities. The Administration budget is a responsible effort to balance many competing needs for available funding and there is no justification for increasing spending to fund additional projects at this time.

The following table provides the specific information requested:

COASTAL STREAM FISH MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

Region 6 National Forests

Project Opportunity Type

			Number of Projects				
River Basin	Benefiting Species	Spawning 1/	Rearing	Barrier Removal	Veg. Planting	Road Stabilization	Estimated Project Cost (Dollars in Thousands)
Location: Siskiyou National Forest							
Elk Sixes	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	43	43	17	1	20	$ 194
Coquille	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	83	10	0	0	145
Lobster	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	6	6	1	0	15
Upper Rouge	ChF,StW,CO,CtS, StS	0	92	0	0	30	110
Lower Rouge	ChF,StW,CO,CtS, StS	9	34	6	1	0	157
Indigo	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	0	0	1	0	1
Silver	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galice/Slate	ChF,StW,CO,CtS, StS	0	102	5	0	0	97
Lower Ill.	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	0	0	2	0	1
Upper Ill.	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	9	103	2	0	0	113
Briggs	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	16	2	4	0	43
Pistol	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	9	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Chetco	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	4	39	6	2	16	88
Upper Chetco	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	0	2	0	0	7
Rough/Jose	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	0	0	3	0	1
Winchuck	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	2	307	6	0	6	295
Smith	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	0	0	2	20	11
E. Fk. Ill.	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	0	25	2	0	0	34
Sucker	ChF,StW,CO,CtS	3	27	7	3	0	73
Project planning, design, and preparation of NEPA documents							30
Subtotal		79	877	71	20	92	$1,415
Location: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest							
Nooksack R.	Sh, Sal	0	1	0	0	0	$ 103
Skagit R.	Sh, Sal	1	1	0	0	0	31
Stillaquamish	Sh, Sal	0	1	0	0	0	100
Snohomish	Sh, Sal	0	1	0	0	0	45
Cedar	Sh, Sal	1	1	0	0	0	5
Puyallup-Wh.	Sh, Sal	0	1	0	0	0	67
Project planning, design, and preparation of NEPA documents							30
Subtotal		2	6	0	0	0	$ 381

Project Opportunity Type

River Basin	Benefiting Species	Spawning 1/	Number of Projects Rearing	Barrier Removal	Veg. Planting	Road Stabilization	Estimated Project Cost (Dollars in Thousands)
Location: Olympic National Forest							
Dung.	Sal, Sh, Ct	1	0	0	0	0	$ 60
Dose.	Sal, Sh, Ct	1	1	0	0	0	20
Duck.	Sal, Sh, Ct	1	1	0	0	0	30
Skoko.	Sal, Sh, Ct	0	1	0	0	0	30
Wynoo.	Sal, Sh, Ct	0	1	0	0	0	10
Hump.	Sal, Sh, Ct	1	0	0	0	0	30
Quin.	Sal, Sh, Ct	1	0	0	0	0	20
Oueets	Sal, Sh, Ct	0	1	0	0	0	20
Calawan	Sal, Sh, Ct	0	1	0	0	0	25
Soleduck	Sal, Sh, Ct	0	1	0	0	0	30
Project planning, design, and preparation of NEPA documents							30
Subtotal		5	7	0	0	0	$ 305
Location: Siuslaw National Forest							
Nestucca	Sal, Sh, Ct	20	70	10	0	0	$ 130
Siletz R.	Sal, Sh, Ct	0	0	0	0	0	10
Alsea R.	Sal, Sh, Ct	20	70	10	0	0	300
Siuslaw	Sal, Sh, Ct	20	70	10	0	0	500
Umpqua	Sal, Sh, Ct	40	50	10	0	0	350
Project planning, design, and preparation of NEPA documents							30
Subtotal		-- 1/	260	40	0	0	$1,320
Location: Umpqua National Forest							
S. Umpqua	Sh, Ch	10	90	0	0	0	$ 170
N. Umpqua	Sh, Ch	10	90	0	0	0	220
Project planning, design, and preparation of NEPA documents							30
Subtotal		-- 1/	180	0	0	0	$ 420
Grand Total		-- 1/	1,330	111	20	92	$3,841

Fish Species Abbreviations
LEGEND

ChF - Fall Chinook
StW - Winter Steelhead
StS - Summer Steelhead
CO - Coho Salmon
CtS - Sea-run Cutthroat Trout
Sal - Salmon
Sh - Steelhead Trout
Ct - Coastal Cutthroat Trout

1/ Figures represented in these fields differ among forests. The Siskiyou National Forest has presented numbers of structures in each project opportunity type. The Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie and Olympic National Forests have presented one project in each basin that benefits habitat as indicated. The Siuslaw and Umpqua National Forests have presented one project in each basin that benefits habitat in the percentages indicated. Figures are different because of varying program development procedures among the forests.

TIMBER CONTRACT MODIFICATION ACT - MANAGEMENT

For the next several years, the Federal Timber Payment Contract Modification Act mandates a lower than normal timber sale program in Region 6 if the net merchantable sawtimber under contract at the end of each fiscal year is greater than 12.3 MMBF. Therefore, as the legislative history of that Act clearly indicates, the volume and timing of the buy-out of Forest Service Region 6 sales is critical to the size of the sale program in Region 6 for the next fiscal year.

As such, I would like to ask the Forest Service the following questions:

193. Question: Can the Forest Service tell us what is the last date that buy-out applications under the Act are to be submitted?

Answer: The Secretary of Agriculture's rules in 36 CFR 223 for the Federal Timber Payment Contract Modification Act have been published in the Federal Register on June 27, 1985. These regulations provide for a 90 day period for the timber purchasers to submit their buy-out applications as specified in Section 2(a)(6)(b) of the Act. The last day of the 90 day period will be September 25, 1985.

194. Question: Does the Forest Service have any present estimates of the amount of Region 6 timber that will be included in those applications?

Answer: We estimate that purchasers in Region 6 will return about 7.4 billion board feet of timber. The volume that may be returned will depend upon the market conditions at the time the timber purchaser has to submit his application. Some purchasers may modify multisale extension plans rather than turn in their sales, if the market is on the upturn. The Northside Lumber Company lawsuit v. John Block, et al. (Civil Suit No. 83-440-Bu) may have some influence on the volume of timber returned.

195. Question: Does the Forest Service have any ideas as to how to assure that a substantial volume of Region 6 Forest Service timber is included in those applications as opposed to the applications containing substantial volumes of BLM timber and/or timber from other regions?

Answer: The Act establishes the same opportunities for purchasers to return Bureau of Land Management timber as they have for return of National Forest System timber. The two agencies have worked together in the development of implementing rules to ensure that the buy-out procedures for the two agencies are as similar as possible. The rules being developed by the Secretary of Agriculture will apply to all Forest Service Regions. These procedures in themselves will not assure that Region 6 National Forest timber will be given buy-out preference over BLM timber or timber from other Regions.

We believe that purchasers will consider economics and their future timber supply needs when they choose the sales for buy-out.

196. Question: Prior to this subcommittee's marking up the bill relating to the Forest Service's appropriation for the next fiscal year, I would appreciate the Forest Service providing the subcommittee with a detailed report as to the amount of Region 6 timber contained in buy-out applications actually received by the agency and whether or not based on that figure the volume under contract in Region 6 on September 30, 1985 will be more or less than 12.3 MMBF.

Answer: We will keep the subcommittee informed about our progress in implementing the Acts.

COLUMBIA GORGE ACQUISITIONS

197. Question: Please list those lands in Region 6 which have been identified by the Columbia Gorge Composite plan, but which have not yet

been acquired. Please list by name, location, size, estimated value and whether such acquisitions are authorized and whether they can be accomplished through an exchange.

Answer: The following is a listing of tracts identified for acquisition by purchase or exchange, by the Columbia Gorge Composite plan. Tracts are listed by State. All listed properties are authorized for acquisition under the Weeks Law, Act of March 1, 1911, except the two tracts in Oregon identified as being outside the National Forest boundary. Those two tracts are authorized for acquisition by the Act of August 3, 1956.

COLUMBIA GORGE - OREGON
Mt. Hood National Forest

NAME	LOCATION	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	OUTSIDE NF BDRY	EXCHANGE POTENTIAL
La Forge	33-3N-8E	49.03	142,000 3/	yes	None
Bucher	3-1N-6E	16.00	275,000 3/		None
Union Pacific	23-2N-7E	23.25	72,000		None
Crown Zellerbach	31-2N-7E	22.76	49,000		Slight
Johnson	1-2N-8E	50.24	102,500		None
Lenske	18-1N-6E	20.00	42,000		None
Kuenzie	3-2N-9E	120.00	150,000		Active
Royce	3-1N-6E	97.71	261,900		None
Berry	15-1N-6E	10.00	33,000		None
Hidden	14-1N-6E	5.00	20,000		None
Vanport Mfg.	8-2N-8E	34.95	145,250		Slight
Kirby	1-2N-8E	28.15	79,800		None
Yaeger (Koester)	6-2N-9E	20.00	24,000		None
State of Oregon	28-2N-7E	200.00	326,400	yes	Active
Hankin	35-2N-6E	2.06	33,000		None
Covert	35-2N-6E	9.84	226,000		None
Various (11 lots)	36-2N-6E	7.04	200,150 1/		None
Elwood/Stoffer	35-2N-6E	4.93	65,000 2/		None
Adams	35-2N-6E	2.48	40,000 2/		None
Fox	2-2N-8E	23.69	114,000		None
Various (6 lots)	35-2N-6E	4.26	118,000 1/		None
Cascade Locks-Port	4-2N-8E	20.00	44,000		Slight
Bucher	2-1N-6E	80.00	153,000		None
Trails Club of OR	8-1N-6E	40.00	125,000 2/		None
Jolley/Stacey	14-1N-6E	40.00	111,000		None
Zeman	12-1N-6E	160.00	320,000		Probable

1/ Unimproved riverfront lots in Dodson-Warrendale area.
2/ Probable conservation easement estates.
3/ Acquisition in process.

COLUMBIA GORGE - WASHINGTON
Gifford Pinchot National Forest

NAME	LOCATION	ACRES	ESTIMATED VALUE	OUTSIDE NF BDRY	EXCHANGE POTENTIAL
S.D.S. Lmbr Co.	32-3N-9E	622.00	866,000 1/		None
Trust for Pub. Land	35-3N-9E	7.60	29,000 2/		None
Montanaz	35-3N-9E	37.40	149,600		None
Brougton Lmbr. Co.	27-3N-9E	300.00	570,000		Probable
Trust for Pub. Land	28-3N-9E	60.00	48,000 1/		None
Simpson	31-3N-9E	27.40	95,000		None
Burgess	31-3N-9E	22.55	79,000		None
Longview Fibre	30-3N-9E	120.00	156,900		Active
Columbia Counsel	30-3N-9E	197.36	275,000		None
Birkenfield Trust	30-3N-9E	120.00	96,000		None
Jessup	27-3N-9E	35.00	133,000 3/		None
Johnson	27-3N-9E	25.00	100,000 3/		None
Camp	27-3N-9E	52.50	183,500 3/		None
Washington DNR	21-3N-9E	160.00	102,500		Active
Longview Fibre	24-3N-8E	289.00	450,400		Active
Washington DNR	13-3N-8E	320.00	608,000 1/		Active
SP & S (BN)	32-3N-9E	37.90	47,500		Slight

1/ Acquisition in process.
2/ Optioned.
3/ Potential for conservation easement estates.

LAND EXCHANGE - MANAGEMENT

198. Question: Please describe the status and/or timetable for proposed legislation to exchange title of certain BLM and FS lands in Region 6. Please describe the purpose and extent to which the FS in Region 6 will, through administrative order, manage BLM lands absent specific transfer legislation. Please identify any "cost savings" associated with such administrative consolidation.

Answer: We expect to submit a legislative proposal to Congress during August 1985 for the interchange of certain FS and BLM lands, including those in Region 6. We will not take any action to implement the proposal prior to the passage of appropriate legislation. The FS will not manage BLM lands until after legislation is passed. The cost savings are comprised of operational efficiencies such as personnel changes, consolidation and sharing of office space, and joint use of information resources.

LAND EXCHANGE/O&C COUNTIES

199. Question: Please provide the Committee the "Forest Service Response to Congressional Requests concerning the Association of O&C County Reports (March 4 and March 25, 1985)."

Answer: The following response was sent to all Senators and Representatives from Oregon, to Dave Cox of the consulting firm of Mason Bruce & Girard, Inc. in Portland, Oregon, and to John Ramig of the law firm of Stoel, Rives, Boley, Fraser & Wyse in Washington, D.C.

FOREST SERVICE RESPONSE TO CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS CONCERNING THE ASSOCIATION OF O & C COUNTIES REPORTS

March 4 and March 25, 1985

The O & C lands are a key element in the interchange between the Forest Service (FS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Savings from the interchange are being analyzed as part of developing the State implementation guide and our estimates will be available in June. The concerns raised by the O & C Counties are addressed here by categories.

Why Change-Now?

In light of the Federal budget deficit and the field overlap caused by intermingled BLM/FS lands, this interchange makes sound economic sense. Reduced costs and improved public services are key products of the interchange. In times of budget difficulties, it makes sense to cut out duplication in organizational overhead and staffing, rather than further reduce on-the-ground management activites.

Land Management Implications

It is intended that the legislative mandate for the management of O & C lands will continue to be the Acts of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j) and May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753). The laws applicable to the National Forests, such as the National Forest Management Act and the Sustained Yield Multiple-Use Act will be applied to the extent they are consistent with the 1937 and 1939 Acts. Where conflicts arise, the 1937 and 1939 Acts take precedence. This point will be reaffirmed in the legislation we will submit to Congress. Management direction, as well as formulas for revenue sharing with the counties from interchanged O & C lands, will remain the same.

Timber Management Policies

Administrative differences do exist between the BLM and FS in numerous areas. Policies regarding the way road costs are recovered and lump sum versus scale sales, and other issues will be analyzed with regard to cost efficiency. Any changes will remain consistent to the 1937 and 1939 Acts. Subsequent decisions to change any of these administrative procedures will evolve from opportunities for cost savings, ease of management and improvement of public services — consistent with the O & C Acts. Such changes will be made only after public notice and consultation with those affected.

Much discussion has been raised regarding harvest level and subsequent revenue differences between the BLM districts involved in the interchange compared to neighboring National Forests. Such comparisons have little value when taken in a timber/economic efficiency context. The missions or activities of the two Agencies are not identical due to Congressional direction. The FS manages public lands for multiple-use under The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act and National Forest Management Act legislation. BLM manages public lands for multiple-use under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. It manages the O & C lands under the terms of the 1937 and 1939 Acts. Due to these legislative directions, Forest Service allowable sale quantities are more restricted than BLM resulting in less acreage in the timber base. Because of this, it is clear that BLM harvests are higher, as are subsequent revenues per acre of commercial forest land. After the interchange, the Forest Service intends to continue management of the O & C lands under the direction of existing BLM resource management plans. Harvest levels and revenues (per acre) will remain essentially the same under Forest Service management, consistent with current land management plans. Future plans for the O & C lands would be developed with the 1937/1939 Acts as the governing statutes, as they are now, so allowable harvest levels should remain largely unchanged.

Interagency Competition

Efficient delivery of public goods and services, in addition to sound stewardship of our country's natural resources, is better achieved through a spirit of cooperation—not competition. The interchange will foster coordination and reduce the duplication of resource management activities that increases cost and subjects the public to different policies, procedures, and permit requirements. The O & C lands must be a part of this interchange if these benefits are to be achieved. In fact, considerable cost savings will be made in western Oregon.

Timber Productivity

A large part of the difference in timber sales between the BLM and the National Forests in Western Oregon is due to the natural productivity of the lands. According to each Agency's land management plans, the five BLM Districts average 782 bf/ac/yr in potential natural productivity. The six National Forests average 586 bf/ac/yr. This is a difference of about one-third. More detailed data are shown in the attached table.

Receipt Formulas

Formulas for determining the receipts returned to the counties also vary. Forest Service receipts are calculated including purchaser road credits and K-V funds. BLM road construction and reforestation costs are a part of the appraisal process, and their distribution of receipts are based on the bid price. The interchange proposal will not alter the receipts distribution from O & C lands.

Personnel Changes

Disruptions of normal work patterns, irrespective of duration, are never trouble free. However, the BLM and Forest Service are committed to making the transition as easy as possible, particularly with respect to our field personnel. One step already taken is an interagency vacancy announcement system that makes it easier for affected personnel to apply for open positions in each Agency.

The Forest Service and BLM are currently analyzing the personnel changes and potential cost savings resulting from the proposal. Most cost savings stem from personnel reductions. However, preliminary study indicates the bulk of the reductions would likely occur in administrative personnel through consolidation of offices. The intent of the interchange is to save money through the reduction of administrative overhead rather than on-the-ground personnel. It is anticipated that this reduction can be absorbed over a one or two year period through attrition. Personnel levels would be tailored to implement the resource management plans assumed by the Forest Service. We recognize that local communities will be affected somewhat by these personnel reductions, in the interest of increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of the Federal Government.

Budgets

Studies such as the recent GAO report indicated substantial economic efficiencies resulting from the proposed action. We feel, however, we can provide more accurate estimates of the savings after we complete our own field study in June. It is inappropriate, however, to compare the budgets of BLM O & C Districts with those of neighboring National Forests. National Forest budgets reflect more emphasis on multiple-use activities, other than timber management, while BLM O & C Districts, in the spirit of the 1937 and 1939 Acts, reflect timber harvest as a dominant, but not the only, emphasis. Comparisons of budget dollars would be more appropriate on the basis of all outputs, rather than just MBF of timber. The point is the Forest Service could be as "efficient" in managing the O & C lands under existing and future plans as BLM, as long as the same emphasis on the 1937/1939 Acts remains.

A final note needs to be made regarding a related issue concerning comparisons of BLM/FS employee-numbers per unit of timber sold. A more meaningful comparison may be made by looking at employment versus all outputs.

In summary, we recognize that there are many unanswered questions and valid concerns that are surfacing as the FS/BLM interchange proceeds and is reviewed. However, the Counties should not suffer losses of O & C revenue after the interchange of lands. We intend to manage the lands consistent with the 1937 and 1939 Acts, unless directed by Congress to do otherwise. We believe that the land management job can be done at less cost, through this action, without adversely affecting the O & C Counties.

TIMBER PRODUCTION COMPARISON: BLM - FOREST SERVICE

BLM District	Current Total CFL (acres) 1/		Potential Natural Productivity (bf/ac/yr) 2/	Current Allowable Sale Quantity for CFL (bf/ac/yr) 3/	Current Allowable Sale Quantity for Suitable Lands (bf/ac/yr) 4/
Salem	372,948		894	660	865
Eugene	286,000		842	780	841
Roseburg	401,900		719	614	745 5/
Coos Bay	306,000		1503	830	1044
Medford	719,006		430	296	443 5/
Total:	2,088,748	Average:	782	566	736
National Forest					
Mt. Hood	750,874		569	511	574 5/
Siuslaw	554,355		801	787	813 5/
Willamette	1,120,797		584	759	798 5/
Umpqua	788,696		553	529	548
Rogue R.	482,546		564	453	484
Siskiyou	802,744		501	209	214
Total:	4,500,012	Average:	586	550	581

1/ Commercial forest land (CFL) based on current plans.
2/ Productivity of fully stocked natural stands (based on site classes from forest inventory).
3/ The average annual quantity of regulated timber that may currently be sold under existing plans, averaged over total CFL.
4/ The average annual quantity of regulated timber that may be currently sold under existing plans, averaged over the suitable land base used to calculate the allowable sale quantity.
5/ Exceeds potential natural productivity primarily due to:

(1) higher productivity of suitable lands when compared to all CFL lands; and (2) increased yields from intensive management practices when compared to natural stands.

200. Question: Include details regarding the number of potential administrative personnel and "on the ground" personnel who will be impacted by the exchange. Please identify the short- and long-term cost savings associated with such personnel changes.

Answer: We estimate that about 250 positions in western Oregon will be saved after the interchange is completed. Most of these are associated with O&C lands and are administrative personnel. The total implementation costs for personnel changes is estimated to be about $10 million. The annual savings from personnel changes after the interchange is completed are estimated to be from $8.0 to $8.5 million.

201. Question: Please compare these and other "cost savings" with potential losses in federal revenue as a result of lower timber production.

Answer: We do not expect federal revenues to decrease as a result of the interchange. Management of the O&C lands by the Forest Service after the interchange would continue to be governed by the Acts of 1937 and 1939. Timber production and subsequent revenue would not necessarily decrease as a result of the interchange unless external factors change, such as reduced market demands for timber products.

202. & 203. Question: Please provide the Committee a comparison of the respective BLM and FS budget dollars attributed to the multiple use management outputs of those agencies. Also provide a comparison of the respective BLM and FS employee-levels per dollar per management output.

Answer: The following table displays Oregon and California Grant Lands funding and FTE levels for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for 1984-86. In interpreting these figures, it is important to recall the differences between the missions of the two agencies in their management of these lands.

The Forest Service currently manages certain O&C lands for multiple-use under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act and National Forest Management Act. (Under the BLM/FS interchange proposal, however, the Forest Service would manage the remaining O&C lands in accordance with BLM legislative authorities). The Bureau of Land Management manages O&C lands for multiple-use under the Acts of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a-1181j) and May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753). Because of these different legislative directions:

- The BLM has a primary management objective of timber production while the Forest Service manages O&C lands through a broader interpretation of "multiple-use," including other resources as well as timber. This difference in objectives results in Forest Service budgets reflecting more emphasis on multiple-use activities, other than timber management, while BLM budgets reflect timber harvest as the dominant emphasis.
- O&C lands administered by the Forest Service are subject to consideration for wilderness designation, Wild and Scenic River designation, and other reviews. This is not the case with those lands administered by BLM.
- The Forest Service's allowable sale quantities are more restricted than BLM's. This results in the BLM having more acreage in the timber base, and therefore, higher harvest and revenue levels.
- The natural productivity level for lands administered by BLM is greater than those administered by the Forest Service. This is due to the generally higher elevation of Forest Service lands relative to those administered by BLM.

Because of the multiple-use concept of management, neither agency assigns personnel to specific production activities such as timber or reforestation. Therefore, a comparison of the respective BLM and FS employee-levels per dollar per management output is not possible.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
3-year Funding and FTE Display
(Dollars in thousands)

	Forest Service					
					Without O&C Transfer	
	1984		1985		1986	
	$	FTE 1/	$	FTE 1/	$	FTE 1/
Construction & Acq.	500	9	600	10	722	14
Operations & Maint.	631	14	1,344	29	665	15
Renewable Resources	7,444	212	6,758	189	6,608	195
Timber Prep. (MMBF)	(200)		(200)		(200)	
Ref/TSI (acres)	(2,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	
Planning & Data Mgmt.	455	9	537	11	360	8
TOTAL	9,030	244	9,239	239	8,355	232

	BLM					
					O&C Transfer	
	1984		1985		1986	
	$	FTE	$	FTE	$	FTE
Construction & Acq.	1,011	12	514	13	516	13
Operations & Maint.	4,203	63	4,005	71	3,254	71
Renewable Resources	46,011	938	49,510	908	45,625	908
Timber Prep. (MMBF)	(1,087)		(1,132)		(1,160)	
Ref/TSI (acres)	(17,000)		(22,000)		(25,900)	
Planning & Data Mgmt.	311	8	260	6	390	6
TOTAL	51,536	1,021	54,289	998	49,785	998

1/ FTE data are estimated.

REGION 6 LAND EXCHANGE - RESEARCH

204. Question: What effect, if any, will the Region 6 FS/BLM land exchange have on joint research activities such as the Forest Intensified Research (FIR) program? Assume funds are provided in FY 1986.

Answer: The proposed FS/BLM interchange will have no effect on the funding of joint research activities. Funds that are provided will continue to be made available for these joint activities.

COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANTS

205. Question: Please identify the total amount of money obligated this fiscal year for the Competitive Research Grants Program; as well as the total number of grants; the recipients of such grants and a general description of the type of research.

Answer: The Office of Competitive Grants in USDA has been given the authority to administer $7,840,000 in FY 1985 for forest and rangeland renewable resources grants. We anticipate that approximately $7,500,000 will be awarded to successful applicants. The balance will be used to administer the program and to contribute to the support of the Small Business Innovation Research grants program.

Funding for the 1985 program will be divided between fundamental research in: (1) improved utilization of wood and wood fiber and (2) forest biology, including biotechnology.

More detail on areas of emphasis is available in the attached, "Solicitation for Application," which appeared in the Federal Register on April 26. Proposals must be submitted to the Office of Competitive Grants by June 7. The total number of grants and recipients of those grants will not be known until peer panels of scientists review and rank proposals. The awards will be made before the end of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Competitive Research Grants Program for Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources for Fiscal Year 1985; Solicitation of Applications

Competitive Research Grants Program for Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority contained in Section 5 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1644), Competitive Research Grants (CRG) of the Office of Grants and Program Systems (OGPS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), anticipates awarding standard project grants for basic research in the areas of harvesting, wood utilization and forest biology. The total amount expected to be available for this program during Fiscal Year 1985 is approximately $7,500,000. Long-term projects, up to a limitation of five years, are encouraged. Grants will be awarded by CRG to the extent that funds are available.

Pursuant to the Secretary's Memorandum number 1030–12 dated April 12, 1985, the authority to administer the $7,840,000 made available by section 101(c) of the Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1985 for a competitive research grants program for forest research authorized by Section 5 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 has been transferred along with the funding to the Office of Grants and Program Systems. Under this authority the Office of Grants and Program Systems may award grants to Federal, State, and other governmental agencies, public or private agencies, institutions, universities, and organizations, and businesses and individuals in the United States. Proposals received from scientists at non-United States organizations or institutions will not be considered for support.

For purposes of this program in Fiscal Year 1985, CRG is adopting the Administrative Provisions governing the Competitive Research Grants Program, 7 CFR Part 3200 (excluding Sections 3200.1, 3200.3(a), 3200.4(c), modifying the second sentence of 3200.6(c)(3) by deleting the words "food and agricultural sciences" and inserting in lieu thereof "protection, management and utilization of forest and rangeland renewable resources," and deleting the parenthetical phrase in the last sentence of 3200.7(c)), found at 49 FR 5570, February 13, 1984, as amended by 50 FR 5499, February 8, 1985. These provisions set forth procedures to be followed when submitting grant proposals, rules governing the evaluation of proposals and awarding of grants, and regulations relating to the post-award administration of grant projects. Copies of these provisions and of the Research Grant Application Kit may be obtained by writing to the address listed below or by calling (202) 475–5049. For reasons set forth in the Final rule related notice related to 7 CFR Part 3015, Subpart V (48 F.R. 29115, June 24, 1983), this program is excluded from the scope of Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials.

An original and 15 copies of each proposal submitted under this program are requested. This number of copies is necessary to permit thorough, objective peer evaluation of all proposals received before funding decisions are made. In addition to other required forms and certifications included in the Research Grant Application Kit, it is requested that an original and 15 copies of Form S&E–661, "Grant Application," also be submitted. Proposers should note that one copy of this form must contain pen-and-ink signatures of the principal investigator(s) and the authorized organizational representative.

All copies of each proposal should be mailed in one package if at all possible. Due to the volume of proposals received, applications submitted in several packages are very difficult to identify. If copies of a proposal must be mailed in more than one package, however, the number of pages should be clearly marked on the outside of each. It is important that *all packages be mailed at the same time.* Also, please see that each copy of each proposal is *stapled securely* in the upper left-hand corner. DO NOT BIND. Information should be typed on one side of the page only.

Every effort should be made to ensure that the proposal contains all pertinent information when submitted. Prior to mailing, compare your proposal with the Application Requirements checklist contained in the Research Grant Application Kit and instructions found in 7 CFR Part 3200.

Each research grant application must be submitted by the time limit set below to: Proposal Services Unit, Grants Administrative Management, Office of Grants and Program Systems, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 010, Justin Smith Morrill Building, 15th and Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20251.

To be considered for funding during Fiscal Year 1985, proposals must be received in Grants Administrative Management by the close of business on June 7, 1985.

One copy of each proposal not selected for funding will be retained for a period of one year. The remaining copies will be destroyed.

Introduction to Program Description

Standard research grants will be awarded to support basic research in selected areas of (1) harvesting, processing, and utilization of timber resources, with special emphasis on the chemical, mechanical, and engineering properties of wood and wood materials and (2) forest biology, including biotechnology, that are considered by a number of scientific groups to possess exceptional opportunity for fundamental scientific discovery and for contributing, in the long run, to applied research and development vitally needed on important wood utilization and forestry problems. This grants program recognizes that new, innovative approaches and enhanced levels of funding are essential as we seek ways to improve the economic and environmental value of our forest resources.

Consideration will be given to research proposals that address fundamental questions in the areas noted below and that are consistent with the long-range missions of USDA. Basic guidelines are provided to assist members of the scientific community in assessing their interest in the program areas and to delineate certain important areas where new information is vitally needed. However, these guidelines are also meant to be flexible and should not detract from the creativity of potential investigators. The Competitive Research Grants office encourages the submission of innovative projects in the so-called "high-risk" category, as well as those that may have greater probability of success.

Workshops or symposia that bring together scientists to identify research needs, update information, or advance an area of research are recognized as an integral part of research efforts. Support for a limited number of such meetings covering subject matter encompassed by this Competitive Research Grants Program for Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources will be considered for partial or, if modest, complete support.

This program is divided into the two program areas outlined below, and funding will be divided equally between them. Proposals submitted in response to this solicitation must be identified as to the program area under which they are to be considered for funding (e.g., 1.1).

First, the Department will fund proposals concerning the improved utilization of wood and wood fiber. Public and private forests in the United States contain one of our most important renewable natural resources, providing a continuing supply of wood for industrial materials, chemicals, and energy, as well as other resources and benefits. National requirements for wood, wood fiber, and chemical products, however, increasingly demand the development of innovative and economical conversion processes that effectively utilize total available wood resources. Thus, as the diverse demands placed upon forest resources grow, the Department of Agriculture is encouraging the development of more efficient harvesting, utilization, and management practices.

Second, the Department will fund proposals concerning forest biology (including biotechnology). Forest systems generally are dominated by long-lived trees in either planted or naturally regenerated stands that may vary in composition from one species to complex mixtures of many. These primarily undomesticated populations of forest trees, while dominant, are but one component of larger communities of diverse numbers and combinations of associated organisms. Productivity of the forest ecosystem is thus dependent upon the many complex processes and interactions among trees, other organisms and the physical factors of the environment. While many of these processes and interactions have been identified, studied and described, very little is known of the basic biological mechanisms that underlie and determine their directions and rates.

The following guidelines are provided as a base from which proposals may be developed.

Specific Areas of Research To Be Supported in Fiscal Year 1985

1.0 Improved Utilization of Wood and Wood Fiber

Improved wood utilization practices depend upon a continually advancing scientific foundation of basic research in wood properties and fundamental components of wood science. This program area encourages research that addresses critical barriers to improved wood utilization, and that will provide the scientific base from which new research and development can proceed. Grants will be awarded to support basic research in the following three categories of wood science:

1.1 *Wood Chemistry and Biochemistry* represents an important area where new basic information is vitally needed and where breakthroughs have a virtually unlimited potential for expanding wood utilization. Basic questions that need to be addressed include the nature of underlying principles governing enzymatic, microbial, and other chemical reactions. Examples of research subjects of interest include bioconversion and deterioration mechanisms, lignin and cellulose polymer modification, surface chemisry, bonding chemistry, and thermal reactions.

1.2 *Physical/Mechanical Properties of Wood and Basic Processing Techology* constitutes an area of investigation in which an improved base of scientific knowledge can ensure future development of new products and processes. Research is encouraged that furthers our understanding of basic mechanisms that impinge upon the structure, physical properties, and basic processing characteristics of wood and reconstituted wood materials. Examples of such research include, but are not limited to, anatomical, viscoelasticity and quality investigations, cutting processes, heat and mass transfer phenomena, lignocellulose modification, particle/fiber consolidation, non-destructive property evaluation, and materials science principles.

1.3 *Structural Wood Engineering* has developed empirically over time and has typically involved incremental improvements upon conventional concepts. Significant improvements depend upon developing an expanded scientific base of knowledge about the use and performance of wood as a structural material. The goal of basic research in this field is to support and encourage innovative approaches to the structural use of wood. Examples of research in this category include reliability-based design, systems modeling and validation, wood/non-wood composites, fasteners, and basic failure mechanisms.

To be considered for support, grant proposals should demonstrate applicability to one of the described areas of research emphasis and must offer a reasonable probability of contributing significantly to the present body of scientific knowledge. The Department encourages proposals that emphasize innovative approaches to solving fundamental problems in the field of wood science and technology. Although this program area will emphasize research in the above categories, other new or unusual approaches will not be excluded.

If necessary, further information may

be obtained from the Associate Program Manager at (202) 475–5022.

2.0 Forest Biology (Including Biotechnology)

The primary goals of the Forest Biology program area are to promote and fund research that will further the basic knowledge of mechanisms of biological processes in forest organisms and systems, and that will contribute to overcoming barriers to optimize the health and productivity of the forest resource. Emphasis will be placed on research proposals that deal with the woody plant component of the forest system. Also, grants will be awarded to support basic studies in the following two categories of forest biology research, each of which has been judged to offer exceptional opportunities for scientific advancement. Thus, proposals in this area of fundamental research are encouraged, but the program will not exclude other new or unusual research approaches.

2.1 *Genetic Structure and Function* is an area of research in which new basic knowledge and technology development are critically needed to support future efforts in more intensive forest management. Forest organisms, by virtue of their wide distribution and occurrence in both natural and manipulated ecosystems, offer unique opportunities to analyze, identify and utilize a broad spectrum of variations and adaptations that still persist in the gene pools of existing populations.

Research should address the genetic limits to the health and productivity of woody species, including: Development of techniques for genetic engineering, including those for DNA transfer systems and for determining molecular mechanisms of gene expression; elucidation of mechanisms of morphogenesis at the cellular and organismal levels, including those controlling the development of productive plants from tissue or cell culture; identification and characterization of valuable genes and simply-inherited traits; and determinations of the organization, structure, and function of genomes.

2.2 *Mechanisms of Interactions in Forest Systems* is an area of research which requires a significant increase in basic knowledge to support subsequent studies of a more applied nature. Forest productivity is determined by complex climatic, geochemical and physical forces interacting with the living component of the ecosystem, the diverse mixtures of woody species of varying genotype, size and age that exist in various stages of equilibria with each other and with a host of other forest organisms. Understanding basic mechanisms that underlie the dynamic changes that occur as a forest regenerates and matures is essential to determining constraints and opportunities to improve the health and productivity of the forest resource.

Areas in which basic research is needed to understand mechanisms involved in some of those processes include, but are not limited to: Determining the mechanisms driving the co-evolved synergistic processes of forest organisms such as mycorrhizal symbioses and nitrogen fixation; elucidating mechanisms involved in antagonistic relationships between forest organisms (interspecific interference) such as allelopathy and host-parasite interactions.

To be considered for support, grant proposals should demonstrate applicability to one of the described areas of research emphasis and must offer a reasonable probability of contributing significantly to the present body of scientific knowledge. It is especially important that proposals emphasize innovative approaches to solving fundamental problems in forest biology.

If necessary, further information may be obtained from the Associate Program Manager at (202) 447–7417.

Supplementary Information

It has been determined that, because of the need to implement this program so that the research can be initiated in the late spring or early summer of 1986, compliance with the notice and public procedure provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553, made applicable to this solicition by Departmental Policy, 36 FR 13804 as (1971), is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Further, this action has been reviewed under Executive Order 12291 and it has been determined that it is not a major rule. Although this Notice establishes the procedures and criteria under which the recipients of

these grants in Fiscal Year 1985 will be selected, and the terms and conditions under which such grants will be administered, it does not involve a substantial or major impact on the Nation's economy or on large numbers of individuals or businesses.

There will be no major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions.

Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3504 (h)), the collection of information requirements contained in this rule have been approved under OMB Document No. 0525-0001. In addition, this regulation will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities as defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Pub. L. 96-354 (5 U.S.C. 601). No regulatory analysis is required.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 23rd day of April 1985.

Edgar L. Kendrick,
Administrator, Office of Grants and Program Systems.

[FR Doc. 85-10175 Filed 4-25-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-MT-M

CENTERS FOR WOOD UTILIZATION

Three universities currently receive $1 million each through the CSRS budget for specialized research in wood utilization. Such research complements these projects undertaken within the Competitive Research Grants Program in the U.S. Forest Service.

206. Question: What would be the programmatic impact on those three universities if such wood utilization research was transferred from CSRS to the USFS?

Answer: We cannot speak for the three forestry schools regarding the programmatic impacts of transferring wood utilization research from CSRS to the FS. We believe, however, such a transfer would be unwise.

The Forest Service would be viewed by the three universities, and by 8-10 other universities with strong utilization programs as well, as lacking objectivity and detachment because we have in-house programs that compete for the same funds.

At least twice in the past, the Department of Agriculture has attempted to place Federal in-house programs and State formula and special grant programs in the same agency; both times they were later separated. Thus, we believe it would be better to administer these three programs under the special grants authority in P.L. 89-106.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR SLADE GORTON

A number of chambers of commerce and local governments in the State of Washington have written to me about the need to improve visitor services at Heather Meadows in the Mt. Baker National Forest. They are concerned because the 1986 Worlds Fair in Vancouver, B.C. will attract a large number of people to this scenic area who will put a severe strain on the present facilities.

207. Question: Please submit for the record a report on the status of the Heather Meadows facilities and determine if these facilities can adequately serve this increase in public use.

Answer: At present, the Heather Meadows area is served by a gravel access road and parking lot; there are a few delapidated picnic tables an obsolete sanitary facility. At one time, interpretive displays were provided that have been removed because of general deterioration. Any substantial increase in visitation would be difficult to accommodate.

Heather Meadows has been identified as a priority in the long term Forest Service recreation capital investment improvement program for the State of Washington. However, no improvements are currently planned for FY 1986.

In 1983, the Congress created the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument. This Act called for the Secretary working through the Forest Service to "provide recreational and interpretive facilities (including trails and campgrounds) for the use of the public which are compatible with the Act...." In the fiscal year 1985 appropriation the Congress provided funds for the Visitors Center and additional recreational facilities. It is important to provide recreational facilities and opportunities befitting this world class geological attraction.

208. Question: Please provide the recreation, trail, and road funding need which would be compatible with any alternative selected from the draft Monument Management Plan.

Answer:

Table II

Multiyear Capital Investment Program
Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument

	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Recreation Sites					
Recreation Construction	$ 561	$ 470	$ 422	$ 5,072	$ 531
Forest Road Construction	217	78	196	1,280	240
Roads and Bridges					
Forest Road Construction	9,915	8,108	1,390	0	0
Trails and Trailheads					
Trail Construction	330	375	360	300	280
FA&O Construction					
FA&O	0	1,570	598	1,716	385
Forest Road Construction	0	25	200	0	0
North-South Highway	2,020	4,555 1/	6,040 2/	0	0
Washington State Project #504	20,000	31,000	23,000	35,000	0
Total Funds	$33,043	$46,181	$ 32,206	$43,368	$1,436
Forest Service Construction					
FA&O Construction	0	1,570	598	1,716	385
Recreation Construction	561	470	422	5,072	531
Forest Road Construction	10,132	8,211	1,786	1,280	240
Forest Trail Construction	330	375	360	300	280
Total Forest Service Funds	$11,023	$10,626	$ 3,166	$ 8,368	$1,436
State and local road construction funds	$22,020	$35,555	$ 29,040	$35,000	$ 0

1/ $900,000 of the $4,555,000 is outside the area included in the draft Mount St. Helens Comprehensive Management Plan.

2/ $4,860,000 of the $6,040,000 is outside the area included in the draft Mount St. Helens Comprehensive Management Plan.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DENNIS DECONCINI

CONSTRUCTION

I note the Forest Service budget for construction in FY 1986 is being reduced $53.7 million from the FY 1985 level.

209. Question: How will this proposed reduction affect ongoing construction projects on our nation's forests?

Answer: Ongoing construction projects have been fully funded by prior appropriations and are presently under contract. They will not be affected by the reduction in expenditures.

210. Question: If funds were available, what major construction projects could move forward in addition to those budgeted in FY 1986? Please provide comments on proposed projects that are necessary on Arizona forests.

Answer: The highest priority projects are already in the President's budget. Additional projects could be undertaken, but are of lower priority and can be deferred into future years. An additional $41.2 million in lower priority construction projects could be initiated in FY 1986. This would consist of:

Fire, administrative, and other facilities (39 projects)	$12.5 million
Recreation facility rehabilitation (143 projects)	13.7 million
Trail construction and reconstruction (310 miles)	3.0 million
Road construction and reconstruction (224 miles)	12.0 million
Total	$41.2 million

(The $12,000,000 in road construction is consistent with a harvest level of 10.7 BBF).

The following additional projects could be accomplished in Arizona and are part of the summary shown above:

Recreation Construction

Forest	Name	Recreation Construction	Forest Road
Tonto	Granite Reef Entry Station and Traffic Control--This project provides for the construction of an entry station for administration of Salt River recreation and control of off road vehicles.	$ 70,000	$ 50,000
Tonto	Windy Hill Parking and Access Road--This project provides for the construction of parking and an access road for Salt River recreation users.	0	199,000
Tonto	Burnt Corral Reconstruction, Sanitation, and Water Rehab.--This project provides for campground rehabilitation work on the water and sewer system and a new campground road.	271,000	401,000
Tonto	Christopher Creek Slurry Seal--This project provides for a slurry seal on existing campground roads.	0	34,000

Forest	Name	Recreation Construction	Forest Road
Tonto	Ponderosa Campground Seal--This project provides for a slurry seal on existing campground roads.	0	35,000
Prescott	Lynx Lake Water System--This project provides for rehabilitation of the existing campground water system and paving the campgrounds roads.	28,000	10,000
Coconino	Ashurst Lake Campground Sanitation Facilities and Paving--This project provides for new toilets, site rehabilitation, and chip seal of campground roads.	140,000	140,000
Coronado	Coronado Water Systems Rehabilitation--This project provides for Forestwide rehabilitation of existing recreation water systems.	40,000	0
Apache-Sitgreaves	Rio Camps Sanitation--This project provides for the construction of comfort stations at the campground.	94,000	0
		$ 643,000	$ 869,000

FA&O Construction

Forest	Name	FA&O
Coronado	Coronado Communication Structures--This project provides for the construction of towers for the Forest microwave system.	$ 64,000
Tonto	Tonto Potable Water Systems--This project provides for the rehabilitation of the Forest's administrative site water system.	59,000
		$123,000

Road Construction

Forest	Name	FRP
Tonto	Windy Hill Road and Parking Lot--This project provides for reconstruction of 1 mile of access road and a new parking lot.	$282,000
Coconino	Oak Creek Patch and Seal--This provides for the repair and chip seal surface of the campground roads.	96,000
Apache-Sitgreaves	River Camp Rec. Parking--This project provides for new parking facilities at the campground.	85,000

Forest	Name	FRP
Apache-Sitgreaves	FDR #504, Morman Crossing--This project provides for the reconstruction of a single lane road to a double lane road with aggregate surfacing.	135,000
		$598,000

Funding Summary:

Construction for FA&O	$ 123,000
Recreation Use Areas Construction	643,000
Forest Road Construction	1,467,000
TOTAL	$2,233,000

211. Question: Will any new construction projects be undertaken in FY 1986? If so, please explain proposed construction projects for Arizona forests.

Answer: Yes, the following projects are in the FY 1986 President's Budget:

Road Projects

Forest	Name	FRP
Apache-Sitgreaves	Greer Lakes Road--This project provides for the resurfacing of 1.7 miles of road with a double penetration oil treatment.	$145,000
Apache-Sitgreaves	Big Lake Paving--This project provides for the reconstruction and paving of 2.6 miles of double lane road.	200,000
Apache-Sitgreaves	Three Forks, FDR #249--This project provides for the reconstruction of 0.75 mile of single lane road to double lane and aggregate surfacing.	75,000
Coronado	Carr Canyon-Phase 1--This project provides for reconstruction to double lane and aggregate surfacing 3.4 miles of road.	260,000
Kaibab	Reconstruction FDR #7--This project provides for grading, drainage, and cinder surfacing of 5.8 miles of road.	44,000
		$724,000

Recreation Construction

Forest	Name	Rec. Const.	FRP
Tonto	Water Users Facilities--This project provides a comfort station and trails for river access on the Salt River.	$ 54,000	$ 0
Coronado	Reef Complex Survey/Design--This project provides for the survey and design of a complete campground including roads.	16,000	8,000
Kaibab	Jacob Lake Campground Rehabilitation--This project provides for rehabilitation of the existing water and sewer system.	113,000	81,000
		$ 183,000	$ 89,000

FA&O Construction

Forest	Name	FA&O
Kaibab	Jacob Lake Work Center-Phase III--This project provides for construction of crew quarters and a common use building to replace 30-year-old temporary bunkhouses and mess hall.	$ 240,000
		$ 240,000

Funding Summary:

Construction for FA&O	$ 240,000
Recreation Use Areas Construction	183,000
Forest Road Construction	813,000
	$1,236,000

212. Question: How much has been requested for road construction projects in our nation's forests? Please compare this level to the FY 1985 level? Also, please provide a listing of road construction projects to be undertaken in FY 1986.

Answer: Of the $190,645,000 in Forest Road Program (FRP) funds requested in FY 1986, $72,289,000 is for roads and bridges to be constructed by the Forest Service. This compares with $105,136,000 allocated for that purpose in FY 1985. A complete breakdown of the FRP funds and comparisons with FY 1984 and 1985 is located on page 253 of the 1986 Budget Explanatory Notes.

We do not maintain individual project listings at the national level, however, the miles of construction and reconstruction proposed for each Forest Service Region are:

	Miles
R-1 (Northern Region)	222
R-2 (Rocky Mountain)	59
R-3 (Southwestern)	42
R-4 (Intermountain)	48
R-5 (Pacific Southwest)	13
R-6 (Pacific Northwest)	154
R-8 (Southern)	212
R-9 (Eastern)	174
R-10 (Alaska)	0
	924

213. Question: How much will be allocated to the Southwest Region? Please compare this figure to the FY 1985 level.

Answer: The FY 1986 proposed allocation of FRP funds to the Southwestern Region is $10.7 million. The FY 1985 allocation was $13.2 million.

214. Question: Have funds been requested for reconstruction activities on the Snow Bowl Road within the Coconino National Forest? If so, how much? What activities will be undertaken on this project in FY 1986? Can the road reconstruction work be completed in FY 1986? If not, why not? How much is required to complete the Snow Bowl road project?

Answer: Design of the Snow Bowl Road project will be completed in FY 1985. The estimated cost of construction is $5 million. Funding constraints and other priority projects did not enable the inclusion of the Snow Bowl project in our FY 1986 budget proposal. Should the project be funded in the future, it would take 2 years to complete due to the relatively short construction season. Skier traffic would not be affected.

BLM/FOREST SERVICE PROPOSED INTERCHANGE

215. Question: Prior to the proposal to transfer certain Forest Service lands in the West to the BLM, did the Forest Service undertake an analysis of possible Forest Service office consolidations? Please explain.

Answer: Yes, the Forest Service looked at opportunities and identified towns where the Forest Service and the BLM had offices. The unit managers were asked to figure out or identify transfer opportunities associated with those locations. Also as part of the Federal Field Structure Review, unit managers were directed to study and initiate where feasible cross servicing opportunities with other Federal land management agencies. That effort is still continuing on a service-wide basis.

216. Question: Has any estimate been formulated on what the projected cost savings would be if the Prescott National Forest were to be transferred to the BLM? What is the estimate?

Answer: The original interchange proposal was for the BLM to manage a portion of the Prescott National Forest. The estimated one-time cost for this change is $1,200,000. The estimated annual savings after completing the transfer is $750,000. The detailed field analysis and implementation guide prepared by FS and BLM considered this and other alternatives and recommended that the Prescott National Forest remain under Forest Service management. Their recommendation was accepted and will be the tentative decision presented at the field hearings in June.

217. Question: Has a Forest Service consolidation analysis been conducted for Forest Service offices in northern Arizona? If so, what were the conclusions? If not, do you believe it is wise to undertake such a review prior to administrative actions to transfer lands to the BLM?

Answer: Prior to the current proposal, there were three studies during the past ten years in which we participated. In 1975, an analysis was made for possible Forest consolidations involving the Coconino, Kaibab, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests. There were eight alternatives presented but upon further analysis no changes were made.

A second analysis was made during 1979 on the Prescott National Forest at which time a decision was made to consolidate five Ranger Districts into three. The old Walnut Creek and Chino Valley Districts were consolidated into the Chino District and the old Thumb Butte District was consolidated with the Crown King District under the new name of the

Bradshaw District located at Prescott. This decision took effect in February 1980.

There was also some analysis made by the interchange coordinators established by both Agencies in 1980. However, no in-depth analysis of Forest offices in northern Arizona was conducted at that time and no conclusions were reached.

The detailed analysis and implementation plans developed by FS and BLM staffs in Arizona this spring contain recommendations for interchanging lands in northern Arizona. Formal public hearings will be held on these plans in June. We will also be asking for formal public input on possible legislative concepts that might be included in the legislation we intend to submit to Congress this summer. We will not, however, take any actions designed to implement the proposal prior to the passage of appropriate legislation.

218. Question: What type of public input has the Forest Service been soliciting on the proposed merger of BLM and Forest Service lands? For Arizona specifically, what public meetings are planned to discuss the various proposals?

Answer: Public input of several types has been solicited by the Forest Service (FS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on the proposed BLM/FS interchange, ranging from informal individual and group consultations to open houses and public meetings.

This summer, three public hearings will be held in Arizona along with a 30-day public comment period. Hearings are planned for Safford on June 19, Phoenix on June 20, and Prescott on June 21.

Meetings have been held in Arizona, as follows:

Safford Town Meeting -- February 9

Springerville Town Meeting -- February 16

Yavapai County Board Meeting -- February 21
(Prescott, Arizona)

Williams Open City Council Meeting -- March 14

General Public Meeting -- April 17
(Phoenix, Arizona)

I have heard repeatedly from some of my constituents in Arizona that the Administration is moving too fast on the proposed interchange without encouraging active participation by the individuals who will be most affected by the interchange.

219. Question: Do you feel the public involvement process has been adequate? Why not hold more public meetings to dispel the fear that the Federal government does not want public input because it will be negative? How does the public involvement process undertaken in Arizona on this issue relate to that in other States?

Answer: Yes, obtaining broad-based public participation on the interchange proposal has been an integral part of our plans since the proposal was announced on January 30.

Our initial efforts were to provide information for the purpose of gaining understanding of the proposal and to receive information for use in the development of the implementation guides.

We agree that public hearings would be helpful. Therefore, we plan 27 public hearings throughout the West and will also provide for a 30-day public comment period to seek comments on both the implementation guides and the best way to craft the legislative proposal for Congressional consideration. On April 23, plans for the summer State-wide public hearings and 30-day public comment period were announced. On May 23, we announced the date, time, and location of the various hearings.

The public involvement process in Arizona is similar to other States. It is a joint Bureau of Land Management-Forest Service effort that has involved consultation with individuals and organization and public meetings.

PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCERS

In order to reduce the Federal deficit, the Administration has proposed that changes be made in the distribution of payments to the States under the Forest Service receipts program.

220. Question: How much money will be gained for the Forest Service with the proposed changes under this program for the next several fiscal years?

Answer: The President's FY 1986 budget for Forest Service National Forest Fund and National Grasslands had an estimated savings of:

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
		(In Millions of Dollars)				
Existing Payments to States	238	364	337	360	370	382
Proposed Payments	238	31	20	35	38	42
Savings	0	333	317	325	332	340

221. Question: How will a reduction in payments under this program affect services provided by local governments? How does the Forest Service expect local governments will be able to compensate for this loss in funds?

Answer: It is impossible to determine how a reduction in payments under a "net receipts" proposal will affect local governments as a proposal has not yet been selected by the Administration. It should be noted, however, that payments to local governments under the Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes Act (PILT) for entitlement lands located within their jurisdictions will not be affected.

222. Question: Could you provide for the record a listing of funds allocated to Arizona municipalities in FY 1985 under the present system of distribution compared to the proposed changes under the program?

Answer: The "net receipts" proposal will require congressional passage before it can be implemented. It would not be implemented until FY 1986. It is not possible to provide a listing of funds that will be made available to Arizona municipalities in FY 1986 as these funds are based upon receipts that will be collected in FY 1985 and distributed by the State.

At the present time, we estimate that the State of Arizona will receive approximately $4.3 million (See attached estimate of receipts by county) in receipt-sharing payments which the State will then distribute to local units of governments. Until the proposed legislation is finalized, we cannot predict Arizona's share.

QTR: 1

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS TO STATES TO BE PAID IN FISCAL YEAR 1986
BASED ON FISCAL YEAR 1985 ESTIMATED NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS
OCT 1,1984 THRU SEP 30,1985
---------COUNTY SUMMARY--------

ASR-10-3

STATE: ARIZONA

COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	NATIONAL FOREST	FY-84 ACRES	PAYMENT ACT OF 5/23/08	PAYMENT ACT OF 6/22/48	TOTAL PAYMENT	PAYMENT PER ACRE
APACHE		APACHE	440,096	232,746.50		232,746.50	.53
		SITGREAVES	45,694	33,180.14		33,180.14	.73
		COUNTY TOTAL:	485,790*	265,926.64*		265,926.64*	.55*
COCHISE		CORONADO	489,248	43,168.37		43,168.37	.09
		COUNTY TOTAL:	489,248*	43,168.37*		43,168.37*	.09*
COCONINO		COCONINO	1,406,002	1,177,656.99		1,177,656.99	.84
		KAIBAB	1,525,845	1,016,130.70		1,016,130.70	.67
		PRESCOTT	43,695	2,656.62		2,656.62	.06
		SITGREAVES	284,125	206,313.90		206,313.90	.73
		COUNTY TOTAL:	3,259,667*	2,402,758.21*		2,402,758.21*	.74*
GILA		COCONINO	3,305	2,768.24		2,768.24	.84
		TONTO	1,701,626	164,634.56		164,634.56	.10
		COUNTY TOTAL:	1,704,931*	167,402.80*		167,402.80*	.10*
GRAHAM		CORONADO	396,174	34,956.07		34,956.07	.09
		COUNTY TOTAL:	396,174*	34,956.07*		34,956.07*	.09*
GREENLEE		APACHE	747,589	395,365.37		395,365.37	.53
		COUNTY TOTAL:	747,589*	395,365.37*		395,365.37*	.53*
MARICOPA		TONTO	658,346	63,695.85		63,695.85	.10
		COUNTY TOTAL:	658,346*	63,695.85*		63,695.85*	.10*
MOHAVE		KAIBAB	5,468	3,641.39		3,641.39	.67
		COUNTY TOTAL:	5,468*	3,641.39*		3,641.39*	.67*

QTR: 1

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS TO STATES TO BE PAID IN FISCAL YEAR 1986
BASED ON FISCAL YEAR 1985 ESTIMATED NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS
OCT 1,1984 THRU SEP 30,1985
---------COUNTY SUMMARY--------

ASR-10-3

STATE: ARIZONA

COUNTY	TOWNSHIP	NATIONAL FOREST	FY-84 ACRES	PAYMENT ACT OF 5/23/08	PAYMENT ACT OF 6/22/48	TOTAL PAYMENT	PAYMENT PER ACRE
NAVAJO		SITGREAVES	487,519	354,005.97		354,005.97	.73
		COUNTY TOTAL:	487,519*	354,005.97*		354,005.97*	.73*
PIMA		CORONADO	382,044	33,709.33		33,709.33	.09
		COUNTY TOTAL:	382,044*	33,709.33*		33,709.33*	.09*
PINAL		CORONADO	23,411	2,065.65		2,065.65	.09
		TONTO	196,870	19,047.43		19,047.43	.10
		COUNTY TOTAL:	220,281*	21,113.08*		21,113.08*	.10*
SANTA CRUZ		CORONADO	419,484	37,012.81		37,012.81	.09
		COUNTY TOTAL:	419,484*	37,012.81*		37,012.81*	.09*
YAVAPAI		COCONINO	426,460	357,199.77		357,199.77	.84
		KAIBAB	25,119	16,727.91		16,727.91	.67
		PRESCOTT	1,193,366	72,555.63		72,555.63	.06
		TONTO	316,917	30,662.14		30,662.14	.10
		COUNTY TOTAL:	1,961,862*	477,145.45*		477,145.45*	.24*
		STATE TOTAL:	11,218,403**	4,299,901.34**		4,299,901.34**	.38**

I note that the Forest Service proposes to increase recreation user charges for national forests to increase Federal revenues.

223. Question: Does the Forest Service have any idea at this time how those increases will be applied? Please explain.

Answer: In 1984, the Secretary of Agriculture submitted draft legislation to Congress that would have removed certain existing restrictions on charging for recreation sites and facilities. As a minimum, we anticipate similar draft legislation will again be submitted this year. This would allow us to charge for boat ramps, picnic sites, trailheads, additional campsites, swimming sites, and other facilities if it is cost-effective to do so.

224. Question: How much revenue does the Forest Service expect to receive from this change?

Answer: The specifics of the legislative proposal are still being formulated. The President's budget estimates an additional $25,000,000 will be collected.

225. Question: Would the funds received revert to the Forests from which they came?

Answer: It is our intention to retain similar language that was in the 1984 proposal which would allow the receipts to be used by the collecting unit.

226. Question: For what purposes would this money be used?

Answer: The funds would be used for authorized outdoor recreation functions to support recreation opportunities in the National Forests.

The FY 1986 budget for the Forest Service assumes an increase of approximately $6 million for the National Forest Fund based on grazing fee increases.

227. Question: How was this figure arrived at?

Answer: The grazing receipt estimate for fiscal year 1986 was based on achieving over time a market value grazing fee as determined by the "Appraisal Report Estimating Fair Market Value on Public Lands." A 3 year phase-in period was used. We estimated a westwide average fee for 1986 of $2.46/head month, a 45 percent increase above the current year fee of $1.35.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

You have proposed a reduction of approximately $4 million for recreation management and utilization under the FY 1985 level.

228. Question: What impact will this reduction have on Forest Service recreation facilities nationwide?

Answer: Some recreation facilities will be closed and others will be open for use for shortened periods of time. For FY 1986 it is projected that 20% of the facilities that remain open will be maintained to Forest Service standards compared with 34% anticipated for FY 1985. The remaining facilities will be maintained at reduced standards permitting us to keep as many facilities open as possible while deferring maintenance to some degree.

LAND ACQUISITION

I am concerned that the Forest Service's budget proposal contains only $2 million for land acquisition for the National Forest System.

229. Question: Could you provide for the record a listing of areas within Arizona National Forests that have yet to be acquired? Please include estimated costs for these areas.

Answer: Land acquisition was reduced in the 1986 budget as a postponable expense given the need to reduce programs Government-wide for deficit reduction purposes. Additional land purchases are generally non-critical in the West where the Government already owns large amounts of land. For example, the Federal Government already owns 44 percent of the land area of Arizona. The listing that follows should, therefore, not be construed as a request for additional appropriations for land acquisition.

A summary of lands identified for potential future acquisition within recreation composites, wilderness inholdings, other congressionally designated areas, threatened and endangered species recovery areas or critical areas, or essential wildlife habitat follows:

1. Recreation Composites, Arizona:

Forest	Composite	Remaining Acres Approved For Acquisition	Estimated Land Cost (thousand dollars)
Apache	Greer	401.00	$ 4,154
Coconino	Oak Creek Canyon	524.00	15,066
	Red Rock	250.00	3,729
Coronado	Madera Canyon	140.01	6,216
	Santa Catalina	65.27	2,897
Kaibab	Jacob Lake	19.42	370
Prescott	Upper Verde	1,455.19	6,660
Sitgreaves	Fool Hollow	396.25	2,385
	Scott Reservoir	1,233.00	2,713
Tonto	Upper Salt River	342.55	829
	Zane Gray	399.74	2,634
	TOTAL	5,226.43	$47,653

2. Wilderness Inholdings, Arizona:

Forest	Wilderness	No. of Tracts	Acres	Est. Cost (thousand dollars)
Coconino	Sycamore	1	5	$ 10
Tonto	Mazatzal	4	104	165
	Superstition	1	23	65
	TOTAL	6	132	$ 240

3. Congressionally Designated Areas - Arizona:

Forest	Area	No. of Tracts	Acres	Est. Cost (thousand dollars)
Prescott	Verde W.&S.River	1	40	360

4. Wildlife Management Lands, Arizona:

Forest	Justification	No. of Tracts	Acres	Est. Cost (thousand dollars)
Apache	T & E Habitat	9	846.28	2,181
	Essential Wild. Habit.	12	1,619.90	7,957
Coconino	Essential Wild. Habit.	1	90.00	700
Kaibab	Essential Wild. Habit.	1	160.00	480
Prescott	Essential Wild. Habit.	1	48.00	960
Sitgreaves	Essential Wild. Habit.	6	971.87	3,672
Tonto	T & E Habitat	2	160.00	740
	TOTAL	32	3,896.05	16,690

5. Summary of the classes of lands within Arizona, that qualify for acquisition with L&WCF:

Area	No. of Tracts	Acreage	Est. Cost (thousand dollars)
Wilderness Inholdings	6	132.00	240
Wild & Scenic Rivers	1	40.00	360
Recreation Composites	200+	5,226.43	47,653
Wildlife Inholdings	32	3,896.05	16,690
TOTAL	239+	9,294.48	64,943

Interest has been expressed by residents of Sedona on the Coconino National Forest to protect an area known as Cathedral Rock, which is presently in private ownership.

230. Question: Could you provide information for the record explaining what discussions have taken place to date on a possible Forest Service acquisition of this area and whether or not the present owner is willing to sell? Please provide an estimate of the cost to acquire Cathedral Rock.

Answer: The Cathedral Rock formation is located entirely on National Forest System land, on the Coconino National Forest, Yavapai County, Arizona. The only part of the formation that was ever in private ownership was a portion of the northwest flank that was purchased with L&WCF funds several years ago.

The property in question is an approximately 50-acre portion of a much larger block of private land, located about one mile southwest of the Cathedral Rock formation. The landowner has requested approval to develop the private land from the county planning and zoning board. A third party has objected, proposing that the land be acquired to protect the scenic values. The private property does not include any of the rock formation. Current and previous Forest Service plans do not consider the property as desirable for acquisition. If acquired, its value in public ownership would be primarily for undeveloped open space.

The property has not been appraised, but has an estimated value of $1,250,000, based on an adjoining 50 to 60-acre tract, which recently sold for about $26,000 per acre, to be subdivided. It is not known whether the owner wishes to sell, or develop his property.

COOPERATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT

I note that no funds have been requested to continue the Cooperative Law Enforcement program for the protection of resources on our national forests.

231. Question: Why were funds not included in the budget request to continue this program?

Answer: Enforcement of State and local laws on National Forests is a State and local responsibility. Elimination of this program will require that these small departments be partially financed from other sources of revenue, and/or that their presence on the National Forests to deter and investigate crimes will be reduced in accordance with local priorities.

232. Question: How will the services presently provided by county law enforcement officials be performed?

Answer: Some local law enforcement agencies will probably use their own funds or other Federal resources such as Payments-in-Lieu-of-Taxes to maintain the same level of enforcement activity. In most cases there probably will be some diminution. However, most local governments give a high priority to law enforcement and there are numerous local agencies that do not receive cooperative law enforcement funds yet have adequately enforced their laws on the National Forests.

233. Question: How much would be necessary to continue this program at a level comparable to that in FY 1985?

Answer: It would require approximately $7,336,000 to continue the program at the FY 1985 level.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

234. Question: Have sufficient funds been included in the budget request for the implementation of wilderness for those areas that were added to the system during the previous Congress?

Answer: Yes. Funds are available to do the immediate job of preparing the legal descriptions and maps and posting the wilderness boundary at the major access points.

235. Question: Are there sufficient funds to undertake boundary marking, etc. during FY 1986?

Answer: Yes. There are funds in the FY 1986 request to mark the critical boundary lines at major access points.

236. Question: Please provide an update on the status of activities undertaken by the Forest Service to date on new wilderness areas within Arizona.

Answer:

1. Legal maps and boundary descriptions are in process on all wilderness areas. The job is estimated to be five percent complete.
2. The marking of boundaries in key areas on the ground is about five percent complete.
3. The closing and signing of roads and trails previously used by motorized equipment is about five percent complete.
4. The following actions have been taken to educate the public and begin enforcement of new regulations:

a. An interagency fact sheet has been printed for all wilderness areas in Arizona and New Mexico.

b. A new State-wide map has been printed showing all wilderness areas in Arizona.

c. Small scale handout maps of individual wilderness areas are being prepared.

d. A video tape has been printed for public showing of the Arizona wilderness dedication ceremony.

e. The volunteer wilderness information specialist program has been extended to two new wilderness areas.

5. Fifty percent of the new managers and technicians attended a special wilderness management workshop in November, 1984.

   The regular regional wilderness management workshop is scheduled for September, 1985. Other training through written material and regional field service trips will reach the remaining managers and technicians.

6. Preliminary broad wilderness management prescriptions are now being written and should be incorporated with Forest plans by the end of 1985. Monitoring for protection of wilderness character and value is just underway.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

237. Question: Does the Forest Service presently have a predictive modeling system to determine the location of archeological resources? If not, do you think such a system could be useful to the Service, particularly in the Southwest?

Answer: The Forest Service is currently working on locational modeling techniques in a number of different regions, but does not have a working system. We think that there is a great deal of potential for such models, particularly in the area of land management planning.

238. Question: How much would it cost to implement such a system in FY 1986?

Answer: The time involved in developing and testing any specific locational model makes it difficult to implement in less than two or three years regardless of amount of funding available. At the same time the accumulation of information, analysis of locational variables, and preliminary testing of models can be slowed or accelerated by the amount of funding provided. While there is no critical need for a locational model given the other demands on the budget, about $100,000 per year for several years could accelerate the development of useful models.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR MARK ANDREWS

URBAN FORESTRY

Although the Urban Forestry Program has achieved a good measure of success, it is my understanding that funding is still necessary to help cities improve and increase their tree population.

239. Question: Why are you eliminating all funding for this program?

Answer: One of the across-the-board budget policies this year was to concentrate on meeting national needs and to cut back on Federal support for local and State programs, when these were not considered of high priority for economic survival of localities. The urban forestry program was deleted in accordance with that policy. We expect that urban forestry programs will be funded by localities and States consistent with local resource needs and priorities.

The research and educational effect of Urban Forestry has greatly assisted many cities across the country.

240. Question: What are your plans for assistance to cities in such states as North Dakota where trees are relatively sparse and research is needed to develop tree species which would replace the American Elm, for example?

Answer: While Forest Service financial assistance has been eliminated, the State Forester of North Dakota may continue urban forestry assistance activities to cities in North Dakota with State funds. Forest Service specialists can provide technical assistance and recommendations on improved tree species for planting.

Tree selection research has been underway for over 25 years at our Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Lincoln, Nebraska. This research is aimed at identifying tree species suitable for the climatic conditions of the northern Great Plains. In the last 6 years, special seed collections of Siberian elm have been made in the USSR. These collections have been from trees that appear to be resistant to Dutch elm disease and are hardy in cold weather. They are now being tested in several urban locations in the northern Great Plains. Recently, additional species collections have been made to the USSR as well as in northern China. These collections should be available for testing within the next 2 years.

Questions Submitted by Senator Dale Bumpers

RECREATION CONSTRUCTION

The 1980 GAO audit of recreation facilities identified approximately $190 million in reconstruction and rehabilitation needs on the National Forests. The same audit also found substantial needs in the National Parks. The National Park Service is completing a billion dollar program to eliminate the defects found.

241. Question: What progress has been made by the Forest Service in reducing this backlog and what is the current level of reconstruction and rehabilitation needs?

Answer: In our effort to reduce federal expenditures, we are continuing to defer heavy maintenance and rehabilitation needs and the backlog has continued to grow. Our current backlog is an estimated $296,000,000.

JOB CORPS CENTERS

The Forest Service has responded to questions we submitted when they came before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on March 1. Their reasons for not proposing a Job Corps program for FY 1986 were the high costs and low job placement and program completion rates. Of the 18 Forest Service centers in the nation, Cass and Ouachita are perennially two of the best. They were again the two top centers in the nation in FY 1984.

Comparison of Cass and Ouachita with Rest of Nation

	Program Completion Rate	Job Placement Rate	Average Cost per/position
National Average	78.2%	79.2%	$15,000*
Cass JCC	86.7%	79.3%	$12,292
Ouachita JCC	90.7%	91.5%	$13,868

*Figure used in Forest Service original response to Committee

The value of work accomplished in FY 1984 was $646,000 for Ouachita JCC and $969,000 for the Cass JCC.

242. Question: What is the rationale for eliminating a program which is obviously successful and cost efficient? Even the national averages look good.

Answer: The Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers operated by the Forest Service in 1984 had a placement rate of 79 percent. The net cost for an enrollee, when the value of work accomplished on Federal lands is subtracted from the operational budget, was $3,234.

One of the challenges facing the Congress and this administration is to find ways to reduce Federal spending and diminish the national deficit. In order to accomplish this, all programs will have to sustain some reductions.

243. Question: What is the Chief's procedure for prioritizing sites for retention if only partial program funding occurs?

Answer: The following procedure will be used for prioritizing sites for retention if only partial program funding occurs:

Each center will be evaluated by a weighted scale on the following factors:

1. Performance Measurement

The Department of Labor measures the performance of all Job Corps Centers based on:

A. Capacity utilization
B. Completion rate
C. Cost per completion
D. Length of stay--(90 days or less,
90-180 days,
180 days or longer)
E. Placement in employment and education

2. Center Location

Some Centers are located in extremely isolated areas. As a result it is difficult to provide some required services to corpsmembers on a continuing basis which is cost effective. Such services include medical, dental, and related health care.

3. Cost per Completion

This item has become a bottom line measurement of a Center's effectiveness of training. It is compatible with the Administration's drive to reduce Federal spending.

4. Facility Report

The Department of Labor conducts, through contracted services, a facility survey of each Job Corps Center. Objectives of the facility surveys are to evaluate each Center from the aspect of identifying any existing conditions which could adversely affect human life or health, or cause signficant property damage.

When such conditions are identified they are prioritized and, depending on the availability of funds, are scheduled for correction.

The cost factors to maintain environmentally safe and healthful conditions on a Center-by-Center basis must be included in any criteria to evaluate retention of Centers if partial funding is available to operate the Job Corps program.

5. Community Relations

Working relationships between each Center and its surrounding communities must be maintained and supportive of both entities in order to successfully carry out the Job Corps mission.

LAND ACQUISITION IN LEATHERWOOD WILDERNESS AREA

The Ozark National Forest now has options to buy and appraisals on two tracts of private land within the Leatherwood Wilderness Area. It also looks like two additional parcels may become available soon.

40 acres appraised at $13,000---Mr. Virgil Rasor
40 acres appraised at $14,000---Mr. MacFoul

244. Question: What is the Forest Service policy for purchase of inholdings in wilderness areas?

Answer: Properties within wilderness areas are purchased from willing sellers when necessary to protect the wilderness and funds are available. In some cases where development or change in use of a property in an eastern wilderness is adverse to the wilderness, use of condemnation would be considered.

245. Question: How high do these inholdings rate with other land acquisition priorities? Lots of opportunities like these are lost when funds cannot be made available in time to complete the purchase.

Answer: These specific properties were not included in our list of tracts to be ranked. However, three other properties in the Leatherwood Wilderness Area were included which range in ranking from 441 to 584 out of 729 items.

246. Question: What are the available options for acquiring these parcels?

Answer: The Forest Service has considered exchanging Government land outside the wilderness areas as the best alternative to purchase where Government lands are available and property owners are agreeable to exchange. Another alternative is to have a third party acquire the property and negotiate a new sale or exchange.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

The Forest Service responded to our questions regarding mapping, signing, and administering new wilderness areas by indicating that task would be prioritized and costs spread over the next few years.

My constituents are concerned about the absence of maps, boundary marking, and funds to close vehicular access.

247. Question: How do the Arkansas wilderness areas rank for accomplishing these jobs?

Answer: Legal maps and boundary descriptions are in progress on all new wilderness areas in Arkansas. The job is about 20 percent complete.

Temporary maps for public use are being prepared and distributed by both Arkansas National Forests as requested.

Boundary marking will be done this year in key areas where there may be conflicts with wilderness values.

Both Arkansas Forests plan to sign all vehicular access roads this summer but the roads will not be physically closed this year.

About 160 additional wilderness areas were added to the system in the 98th Congress, however, funding for managing these areas has been reduced below the FY 1986 level.

	FY 1986 Base	FY 1986	Decrease
Wilderness Mgmt.	$7,905	$7,791	-114

248. Question: How can this huge increase in new areas and anticipated demand be satisfied without an increase in funding?

Answer: The estimated cost of implementing the wilderness legislation over a period of years is $8,400,000, categorized as follows:

1) Prepare legal maps and boundary descriptions	$ 1,200,000
2) Mark boundaries on the ground	1,000,000
3) Close and sign roads and trails where motorized equipment was previously permitted	1,200,000
4) Educate the public and enforce new regulations	1,000,000
5) Train new wilderness managers and technicians	2,000,000
6) Prepare wilderness prescriptions and monitor protection of the wilderness character	2,000,000
Total	$ 8,400,000

The estimated cost for FY 1986 is $2,500,000.

This funding need for FY 1986 has been incorporated into our request for wilderness management and trail maintenance.

TIMBER CAPITAL GAINS TREATMENT

The draft environmental impact statement for the 1985 RPA program states that 43% of the nation's softwood and 80% of the hardwood growing stock inventories are located in private and industrial ownerships. The Treasury Departments tax simplification report recommends abolishing preferential capital gains treatment for timber. Many in the forest industry feel that only through such means as capital gains treatment will landowners be induced to make the long term investment needed.

249. Question: What is the Forest Service's position on the repeal of capital gains treatment?

Answer: The Forest Service defers to the Treasury Department on tax issues.

250. Question: What is the likely scenario for managing timber on non-Federal lands with the loss capital gains treatment?

Answer: The loss of capital gains treatment would reduce income after taxes for owners of timber lands. Favorable capital gains treatment of timber income helps to make long term investments in timber more attractive. Without this incentive there would probably be some reallocation of resources from long-term timber investments to short term investments.

251. Question: What effect would this decision have on future timber demands from National Forest lands?

Answer: The current corporate capital gains tax on timber provides harvesters of National Forest System timber with a greater after-tax income than they would have without capital gains treatment, by as much as 18 percent. Theoretically, purchasers of National Forest System timber could afford to bid more for timber sales with the capital gains incentive than without it.

The total effect of loss of capital gains is difficult to predict, but if it causes a shift away from private timber investments it could cause increased demands on National Forest System timber.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The proposed State and Private Forestry budget for FY 1986 would reduce the funds now being received by the States for all forestry programs by approximately 50% from FY 1985. The National Association of State Foresters and the Arkansas Forestry Commission both feel that the budget cuts proposed for FY 1986 would seriously impair their efforts to deliver forest protection and development services to 160,000 landowners of the State. This cut would mean an immediate loss of $599,000 and about 45 full time jobs.

252. Question: What is the impact of reducing State grants so drastically?

Answer: This reduction in funding changes the Federal role in promoting management of forested lands in State and industrial private ownership. Instead of providing assistance for specific activities and projects of national benefit, the Federal role will be to provide highest priority transfer of pertinent research and technology, provide limited specialized technical assistance, collect and analyze data nationwide, provide coordination, and serve as an information clearinghouse. Greater reliance will be placed on local units to fulfill their obligation and responsibilities associated with forest resource management.

Technical assistance will still be provided in forest pest management, fire protection, forest resource management, wood utilization, seedling production, nursery and tree improvement, urban forestry, and management improvement.

253. Question: What is the impact of the loss of cost sharing funds for fire protection on non-Federal lands?

Answer: It is expected that States, local governments, and private landowners will continue their fire protection programs at high levels. This reduction in Federal financial assistance may delay completion of State fire analysis and activities.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR PATRICK J. LEAHY

GYPSY MOTH

254. Question: Mr. Peterson, how much is the Forest Service presently spending for gypsy moth research and suppression activities in FY 1985, and how much is requested for these activities in FY 1986?

Answer: Upon completion of FY 1985, the Forest Service is expected to expend approximately $3,409,000 for cooperative suppression; $417,000 for suppression on National Forest System and the Department of the Interior lands; and $700,000 for eradication efforts in the State of Oregon, for a total of $4,526,000.

In FY 1986, in an effort to reduce the Federal spending, the President's budget eliminates Federal financial assistance for cooperative suppression, except where intermingled State and private lands are involved in a Federal land's suppression project. An estimated $350,000 is being requested in the FY 1986 budget for gypsy moth suppression on Federal lands. This amount does not include eradication efforts in cooperation with USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, since no Federal funds are requested for eradication efforts.

The USDA Forest Service budget for research on the gypsy moth is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
1985	$ 2,788,000
1986	$ 2,148,000 (proposed)

255. Question: Would you please provide for the record a table of all gypsy moth research spending for FY 1984, 1985, and 1986, by location and provide a brief description of the research activity being conducted at each site?

Answer: Research on the gypsy moth is funded at two locations by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station and one location each by the Pacific Northwest and Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Stations, respectively, as follows:

Location	Appropriation FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	Research Activity
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Hamden, Connecticut	$1,203	$1,203	$1,203	Behavior, population dynamics, and integrated pest management of gypsy moth with emphasis on biological control.
Morgantown, West Virginia	1,678	1,526	886	Gypsy moth impact, biological control modeling, and silvicultural options for reducing gypsy moth damage. Part of these funds are provided for extramural research through the gypsy moth Program Manager, located at Broomall, Pennsylvania.
Corvallis, Oregon	-	29	29	Susceptibility of western forest trees to gypsy moth feeding damage.
Berkeley, California	-	30	30	Relative infectivity (potency) of gypsy moth virus strains.
Total	$2,881	$2,788	$2,148	

LAND ACQUISITION

256. Question: It is my understanding that the Forest Service has authority to acquire land valued at less than $150,000 without seeking Committee approval. Is that correct?

Answer: Yes, that is correct. However, by law all cases acquired under the Weeks Law and related acts authorities, where value is $25,000 or higher, are subject to a 30-day oversight review by the Senate and House Agriculture Committees. By agreement, all acquisition cases in excess of $250,000, with the exception of purchases in the Lake Tahoe Basin under the Burton-Santini Act, are submitted to the House Agriculture Committee for a 30-day oversight review. These oversight requirements and agreements apply to acquisitions by exchange as well as purchase and do not require specific approval.

A few years ago the Administration proposed an Asset Management Program which was not accepted by the Congress.

257. Question: Are you routinely refraining from the purchase of land parcels which are less than $150,000 and which are adjacent to, or near, areas which were previously proposed for study under the Asset Management Program? If so, why are you not presently purchasing these small parcels.

Answer: As a general rule, we are not acquiring land which is adjacent to, or near, areas identified for further study under the Asset Management Program, regardless of value. The majority of these further study areas are composed of scattered, fragmented parcels, where further acquisition is not planned. In many cases, these areas will be used as exchange base in our land adjustment program. Purchase proposals within these areas are considered and decided on a case-by-case basis.

Questions Submitted by Senator Robert C. Byrd

MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST PLAN

Mr. Peterson, I appreciate this opportunity to raise some questions with you about the Monongahela National Forest which covers 852,000 acres along the eastern border of West Virginia. The proposed Land and Resource Management Plan which was published for public comment this past December has attracted considerable interest. Because of this strong interest, I wrote to the Forest Supervisor to request an extension of the comment period until May 1. That extension was kindly granted, and I appreciate the consideration that the Forest Service is extending to me and the people of the West Virginia in that regard. I am told that, to date, the Service has received more than 2,700 comments on the proposed plan.

It is my understanding that peak use of camping facilities in the Monongahela National Forest occurs during the spring and early summer prime fishing period and during the fall hunting season, and I am told that camp sites in the Forest are pretty much booked up during those periods. According to a chart on page B-80 of the draft environmental impact statement accompanying the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan, there were slightly more than 400,000 camping days in fiscal year 1980. That same chart shows a dramatic projected camping increase over the next 10 years with camping days expected to exceed 600,000 by the year 1995. This projected 50 percent increase is heartening because it means important tourism dollars for the State's economy.

In a related matter, appendix G of the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan details the 10 year construction schedule for the Monongahela National Forest.

258. Question: It is my understanding that this construction schedule is consistent with Alternative E which is the Forest Service's recommended 10 year plan for the Monongahela National Forest. Is that correct?

Answer: Yes. That is correct.

259. Question: Now, having discussed the sharp projected increases in camping use, and having noted that the campgrounds are pretty full during the peak use periods. Can you assure me that the planned development program outlined in Appendix G will fully meet the camping demand which is projected on page B-80?

Answer: The camping demand projection on page B-80 includes not only camping at developed facilities, but dispersed camping by backpackers, hikers, hunters, and fishermen, where facilities are minimal or do not exist.

The developed portion of this camping projection slightly exceeded 60 percent in 1980 and is projected to drop to about 50 percent in 2030.

These projections for the Forest relate closely to the low 1980 RPA projections for developed camping and the medium RPA projections for dispersed camping.

The demand for developed camping facilities in 1995 is estimated at 370,000 Recreation Visitor Days (RVDs), 56 percent of total camping.

In 1984, 220,300 RVD's were recorded at existing facilities. This was an occupancy rate of 21.8 percent of the theoretical design capacity of the developed facilities on the 24 campgrounds on the Forest. The occupancy rate ranged from 2 percent to 59 percent.

We realize, of course, that design capacity could never be achieved and would be undesirable. We believe, however, that 40 percent of design capacity is practical, given the local use patterns that you described. This means that the existing campgrounds could handle the expected demand for developed camping for the next 15 years, or until the year 2000.

The purpose of the 10-year capital investment schedule in Appendix G is not to provide more total capacity but to solve problems of distribution and timing of demand. The facilities planned would meet a demand where there are no Federal campgrounds (i.e., Seneca Rocks) or where use is now reaching capacity at peak times (i.e., Lake Sherwood).

The schedule would rehabilitate other facilities that now exist but may be poorly designed for current camping equipment or habitat.

Appendix G indicates that a total of 230 new camping units are planned for construction over the next 10 years. If one assumes that there are, say, 100 days of peak visitor usage each year, these new units would only accommodate 23,000 additional camping days. However, the Forest Service's own table on future camping demand projects an increase of approximately 130,000 camping days during that same period.

260. Question: How do you reconcile the Forest Service's much higher projection of camping demand with the substantially lower level of planned construction?

Answer: The camping demand projection referred to included both developed camping facilities and dispersed camping away from facilities. We believe the developed camping demand can be easily met by existing and planned facilities. (See the previous discussion).

261. Question: Would you provide for the record, in priority order, the planned construction bids for all facilities listed on Appendix G and include the anticipated cost in "as spent" dollars.

Answer: Enclosed is Appendix G. Each category of project is listed in priority order. The estimated cost column includes the total need for planning, design, and construction. In most cases, this amount would be obligated over a period of years.

APPENDIX G

TEN-YEAR CAPITAL INVESTMENT SCHEDULE[1/]

RECREATION FACILITY CHANGES
(Listed by Priority Within Each Category)

Management Area	New Construction to Meet Projected Recreation Use Site	No. Units or Capacity	Estimated Cost	District
5701	Seneca Rocks Family Cpgd. (NRA)	100 units ±	$950,000	Potomac
5701	Seneca Rocks Group Cpgd. (NRA)	Capacity: 50±		Potomac
5701	Seneca Rocks Climbers Cpgd. (NRA)	20 units ±	$100,000	Potomac
6701	Lake Sherwood Campground and Beach Expansion	60 units	$500,000	White Sulphur
	Other Construction for Resource Protection or Use Distribution			
5105	Spruce Knob Lake Cpgd. Rehab.	45 units	$120,000	Potomac
6605	Anthony Boat Launch	18 units	$ 45,000	White Sulphur
3201	Laurel Fork Campground Rehab.	14 units and 1 group	$180,000	Greenbrier
1109	Stuart Campground Rehabilitation	27 units	$125,000*	Cheat
3107	May and West Fork Campgrounds	Unknown	$107,500*	Greenbrier
1301	Bear Heaven Recreation Area Rehab.	16 units	$ 65,000*	Cheat
5604	Big Bend Rehabilitation and Reduce Scale		$ 80,000*	Potomac
	Construction for Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Use			
5701	Seneca Rocks West Side Trail (NRA)		$124,000	Potomac
1103	Horseshoe Trail Bridge		$ 77,000	Cheat
—	Allegheny Trail Completion		$ 50,000*	Greenbrier White Sulphur
2803	Falls of Hills Creek Trail Rehab.		$275,000	Gauley
	To Be Closed			
1301	Alpena Gap (remove shelter and fountain)		$ 5,000*	Cheat
	Administrative Facilities			
5604	Potomac Office Addition	950 Sq. Ft.	$ 45,000	Potoma
3602	Greenbrier Office	—	$475,000	Greenb
4401	Marlinton Warehouse	2,200 Sq. Ft.	$ 50,000	Marlin
2301	Gauley Warehouse	2,200 Sq. Ft.	$ 50,000	Gauley

[1/] Capital Investments are defined as projects estimated to cost over $45,000.

* Estimated Cost. Plans not complete.

On another related matter, the same chart, which predicts camping demand to increase so sharply, shows only moderate increases projected for fishing, hunting, and hiking.

262. Question: Would you please explain why these activities are expected to increase slightly while, at the same time, you are expecting many more people to be in the Forest camping? Won't the increase in camping lead to higher fishing, hunting, and hiking levels as well?

Answer: The projections for all recreation activities, including camping, hiking, hunting, and fishing resulted from past trends as well as the experience and judgment of a group of knowledgeable people who work in the recreation field, or in recreation planning in West Virginia. They represented the Forest Service, West Virginia

University, State Government, and private organizations. The specific projections are displayed in the following table to a greater degree of accuracy than could be shown on Page B-80 of the Monongahela Draft EIS.

	Hunting	Fishing	Hiking	Camping
		(Thousand of RVD's)		
1981 Actual	175	141	92	413
1985 Projected	197	157	102	540
1995	210	202	118	655
2005	223	255	138	770
2015	230	275	157	870
2025	237	305	176	980
2030	240	327	187	1,020
Growth	.8% YR	2.7% YR	2.1% YR	3.0% YR

In the judgment of this group, hunting, fishing, and hiking would increase less than camping. While some of the camping increase can be attributed to increases in hunting, fishing, and hiking, there are additional sources of potential campers, however:

1) Backpack camping is increasing. This is partly due to the fairly recent activities of groups such as the West Virginia Chapter of the Sierra Club, the West Virginia Scenic Trails Association, or the West Virginia Highlands Conservancy who have recently organized, completed a major cross Forest trail, and published a hiking guide (respectively).

2) Auto camping increases are projected because older visitors are expected as our Nation's demographics change and there is increased interest in visiting the Forest for a variety of other reasons.

We believe the pool of potential campers is much larger than the pool of potential hunters and fishermen. The increase in hunting and fishing tends to come from fairly local, rural residents, while the camping use is generated by not only other activities but also urban populations and populations with a wider range of ages.

Our confidence in these figures is supported by:

1. The estimates relate closely to the 1980 RPA medium use projection.

2. A 1977 West Virginia Department of Natural Resources study showed demand for game species ranging between 0 and 1.9 percent per year increase. The demand for fish species ranged from 2.5 percent to 6 percent increase per year.

3. The 1980 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation had similar figures for 1955 through 1980. Hunting use increased 1.7 percent per year and fishing increased 4 percent per year.

4. A study of "The Campground Industry" published by the Forest Service in 1979 (NE-53) predicted a 1 to 2% increase in camping per year nationwide with larger increase in the Northeast and Central parts of the Nation.

These estimates will be monitored during Plan implementation. In the event they must be revised, appropriate Plan amendments will be considered.

263. Question: In view of the fact that hiking, fishing, and hunting may be substantially higher than the levels reflected in the environmental impact statement, would you submit for the record any additional modifications that may be made to the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan to accommodate these higher levels?

Answer: The reason for distributing the Draft EIS and our predictions was to obtain public review, including both opinions and other data that might not have been available to us during the preparation of these documents. We will seriously consider all suggestions that our demand estimates could be improved and we welcome data or statistics that could help us improve these estimates.

If there is a basis for adjusting any demand estimates, we will also need to adjust our Plan accordingly. At this time, it too early to say what changes will be made because the public comments have not yet been analyzed.

Mr. Peterson, on a more general note, I have received more than 200 letters from constituents about the proposed Land and Resource Management Plan. Nearly all of these were letters of opposition to the proposals recommended by the Forest Service. The greatest concerns were expressed about the plans for wildlife habitat, road development, and timbering practices, among other objections.

264. Question: In view of the strong opposition, I hope that the Forest Service will publish a new draft which considers the numerous comments that have been registered to date.

Answer: During the 5 months that the Plan was available for public review, there was strong opposition to some proposals. There was also strong support for other ideas, and on some topics public opinion was divided.

The Forest received about 3,500 comments by May 1. These letters and calls will provide a very good basis for the analysis of public concerns. We believe we have the latitude to respond to these comments in a positive way.

Preparation of a new Draft Plan may be desirable if new and different ideas are included in the Revised Plan. On the other hand, we may be able to respond by changing the levels of some activities and/or land allocations. In this case, a new draft may not be necessary.

We will defer a decision until the public comments are analyzed and we have decided how to respond to them.

265. Question: If there is still considerable opposition to the new draft, I hope that the Forest Service will also hold public hearings in West Virginia so that the opposition to the Plan can be discussed in an open forum.

Answer: We will prepare a Public Involvement Plan for the review of the Revised Plan. It will include briefings for the West Virginia congressional delegations, meetings with groups involved during review of the draft, and opportunities for public discussion.

Our objective is to achieve widespread understanding of the Plan, based on knowledge of it and the opportunity for discussion. We will use a variety of public involvement techniques to accomplish this objective.

During the review of the Draft, the Forest held or spoke at 50 meetings in West Virginia on the Plan, many of which were covered by the press. Other groups also had meetings on the Plan.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McClure. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 p.m. on Thursday, April 25, at which time we will hear from the National Capital Planning Commission, Indian Health Service, and the Institute for Museum Services.

[Whereupon at 3:25 p.m., Tuesday, April 23, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Thursday, April 25.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room SD-138, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator McClure.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF GLEN T. URQUHART, CHAIRMAN

ACCOMPANIED BY:
- REGINALD W. GRIFFITH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
- MALCOLM L. TREVOR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
- ROBERT E. GRESHAM, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator MCCLURE. Good afternoon. This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget request for the National Capital Planning Commission, the Office of Indian Education, and the Institute of Museum Services.

We will begin with the National Capital Planning Commission. Testifying on behalf of the Commission is Mr. Glen T. Urquhart, Chairman of NCPC. It is a pleasure to have you again before this subcommittee.

Will you please introduce those with you at the witness table? And we will include your opening statement in full in the record at this point, and then we will proceed directly to the questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF GLEN T. URQUHART

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am again very pleased to testify, this time on behalf of the fiscal year 1986 appropriations estimate, for the National Capital Planning Commission. The budget justification document reflects the Commission's best efforts to carry out its role under the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital region. We are confident that our package of programs for fiscal year

1986 will continue to fairly represent and protect the Federal interest, as well as to promote cooperation between the Federal Government and various jurisdictions of the region.

The National Capital region, as defined by the act, is the District of Columbia, the two adjoining Maryland counties, the four surrounding Virginia counties, and all cities within the area bounded by the outer boundaries of these counties. The region contains about 115,000 acres of Federal land, with some 172 million square feet of leased and owned floor space housing 408,000 Federal employees. Planning for the effective functioning of the Federal Government in terms of distribution of its employees, optimum accommodations, and movement of goods and services and the complementary meshing of the Federal interests with local goals are but a few of NCPC's responsibilities.

The Planning Act has as its purpose the securing of comprehensive planning for the physical development of the National Capital. The Commission is charged with preparing and adopting Federal elements and reviewing for Federal interest, District of Columbia elements of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital.

Recent Commission comprehensive planning efforts have resulted in the adoption of all eight Federal elements of the comprehensive plan for the National Capital. We are in the process of coordinating with the District of Columbia the joint printing and publication of the 11 District elements of the comprehensive plan. It is our goal to produce this combined document by the end of the calendar year 1985.

We are also charged with the ongoing responsibility of reviewing capital improvements program requests of Federal agencies within the region. The cost of such requests this year exceeds $1.8 billion. In addition, the Commission performs Federal interest reviews of the capital improvements programs of State and local agencies and governments. Numerous master plans, master plan modifcations, and project plans for Federal and District of Columbia installations are also reviewed, along with plans for the development of parks, parkways, and other open space systems in the National Capital.[1]

The Commission also has in-lieu-of-zoning authority for Federal projects within the District of Columbia and District of Columbia projects within the central area of the city. Examples of projects approved under this authority are the Smithsonian Institution's south quadrangle development, a Federal undertaking and the municipal office buiding development at 14th and U Streets NW, which is a District of Columbia project.

Although the Commission's fiscal year 1986 budget request reflects the same level of personnel staffing as in fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985, there is an overall reduction of $66,000 (assuming a $22,000 pay raise supplement for fiscal year 1985). This reduction can be absorbed because of the replacement of higher grade employees who have recently retired with new employees at lower levels.

Besides supporting the ongoing programs of the Commission, this budget provides $20,000 in consultant funds to accomplish the third and final phase of the general development plan for the central monumental area of the National Capital. The plan preparation is being coordinated with several Federal agencies, private organizations, as well as District of Columbia agencies.

In our budget justification document submitted in February we stated that we would continue to pursue the issue of a salary raise for appointive Commissio members from the present daily rate of $100 a day, provided in our original 1952 authorizing legislation, to the effective daily rate for Executive Level IV employees (approximately $278 per day). This effort was intiated in the last Congress by the introduction of separate, but similar bills inthe House and the Senate, however, the session ended prior to enactment of the legislation. The cost of these raises, estimated to be $25,000 to $30,000, was not included in the 1986 budget justification document since a change in the

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[1] During fiscal year 1984, as an example, the Commission reviewed 5 master plans and mast plan modifications for Federal installations; 88 Federal site and building plans and plans for development in parks, parkways, and other open space areas in the National Capital; 12 District of Columbia master plans and site and building plans; 19 street and alley closings; 2 transfers of jurisdiction; 3 general development plans for lands acquired under the Capper-Cramton Act; 10 local capital improvement programs; and 4 local sector area plans. The Commission also conducted coordination and review of a 10-year system plan for Postal Service facilities in the National Capital region.

Planning Act must necessarily occur first. However, the growing budget deficit has forced the administration to conclude that it is inappropriate to provide wage increases at this time and accordingly the administration no longer supports the salary increase initiative.

I, as well as my staff, look forward to answering any questions you may have regarding our estimates for fiscal year 1986. We feel that all of the programs presented in this budget are vital to the effective pursuit of our Commission's goals and objectives and are consistent with our legislative mandate.

BIOGRAPHY OF GLEN T. URQUHART

In March 1983 Glen T. Urquhart was appointed to the National Capital Planning Commission, and designated as its Chairman by President Reagan. He succeeded Helen M. Scharf as Chairman, and T. Eugene Smith as a member of the Commission.

Mr. Urquhart is president of Walker, Urquhart & Co., Inc., and of Glen Urquhart & Associates. The firms engage in financial and real estate consulting and development, as well as other investments. In earlier activities, he was vice president of planning for the Chantilly Corp., and its manufacturing subsidiaries and extensive agribusiness. At Victor Wilburn & Associates, he served as finance and management officer, concerned with the planning, design, and construction management of both commercial and public projects. The latter included the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the Redevelopment Land Agency, the U.S. Postal Service, the former U.S. Health, Education, and Welfare Department, the Corps of Engineers, and AMTRAK.

Mr. Urquhart serves on the advisory board of the American Security Council. He is a founding member of the Center for International Security Studies, a member of the Committee for Dulles (Airport), the American Waterworks Association and a council member of the U.S. Global Strategy Council.

Mr. Urquhart is a native of Pittsburgh, PA, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and an instrument-rated pilot. He is married, with four children and a resident of McLean, VA.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. URQUHART. Thank you, Senator McClure. On my right, your left, is our Executive Director, Mr. Reginald Griffith. And to my left, your right, is Mr. Malcolm Trevor, who is a Special Assistant to the Executive Director. And to his left, Mr. Robert Gresham, Assistant Executive Director for Operations.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much.

The fiscal year 1986 budget request for the National Capital Planning Commission totals $2,626,000, a $44,000 decrease, or 1.5 percent from the fiscal year 1985 enacted level.

COMPENSATION FOR APPOINTIVE COMMISSION MEMBERS

Also pending is the fiscal year 1985 pay supplemental in the amount of $22,000. In your justification, you again propose raising the compensation for appointed Commission members from $100 per day to $268 a day. How was the Executive Level IV chosen as the level to compensate to the members?

Mr. URQUHART. Senator, that seemed to be the appropriate level because it was just slightly in excess of the SES level of compensation for, I believe, four of our senior staff members. So it seemed appropriate that the members of the Commission who were appointed by the President and by the Mayor of the District of Columbia be compensated at a level at least as high as that of the Executive Director. EL–4 is also commensurate with the levels other boards and commissions pay their appointive members.

Mr. Trevor can speak to that in more detail, sir.

Senator McClure. I assume that that's the rationale if not the detail, and that's really what I was after.

Mr. Urquhart. Sure.

Senator McClure. Legislation is required for this change. It was not enacted during the 98th Congress. What's the status of the legislation of the 99th?

Mr. Urquhart. Well, I understand that no legislation has yet been introduced. Is that correct?

Mr. Trevor. That is correct, Senator. We did include material in our justification regarding that on the 4th of February. However, subsequently, OMB has asked us not to pursue that initiative in light of the administration's position on salary raises.

Senator McClure. So it is not your intention to——

Mr. Urquhart. So, therefore, it is no longer a part of our request.

Senator McClure. The cost of the raise is estimated to be between $25,000 to $30,000, and I understand that was not included in the fiscal year 1986 budget.

Mr. Trevor. That's correct, Senator. It would require a change in legislation before we could go in for the funds.

Senator McClure. If there were such a change in the legislation, would you anticipate requesting a supplemental?

Mr. Trevor. Yes, sir; we would perhaps plan to include that with the regular 1986 supplemental, covering October of this year, forward.

Senator McClure. But, wouldn't you intend to make it applicable this year?

Mr. Trevor. No, sir; in fiscal year 1986.

GENERAL PAY REDUCTION

Senator McClure. Does the $95,000 reduction in personnel compensation reflect a proposed 5 percent reduction, civil service salaries?

Mr. Trevor. Yes, sir; it does.

Senator McClure. Fifty-five thousand dollars of the reduction results from the retirement of long-term employees who have been replaced with lower grades. From a review of the detail of the permanent positions, it appears that two GS–15's have been replaced with two GS–13's.

Is that correct?

Mr. Trevor. Not quite, sir. We did have three retirements in the last several months. One was in the SES; the other two were GS–15's. Through some job engineering, those jobs will be filled anywhere from grade 9 to 14.

CONSULTANT CONTRACTS

Senator McClure. An increase of $20,000 is requested for consultant contracts to complete the final phase of the general development plan for the central monument area. In testimony before the House last year, it was indicated that an increase of $45,000 would be necessary for this effort.

Have you completed other projects which allows for a redistribution of funds to this effort? Or, will you simply be spending less than you indicated would be needed?

Mr. Trevor. We would be spending less money on outside consultants for the third phase of that project, and be doing more of it in-house with existing staff. We feel an additional $20,000 on top of our normal unspecified $20,000 consulting budget would be necessary to complete that study.

COMMISSION REVIEWS

Senator McClure. The Commission conducts reviews of Federal and D.C. master plans and projects, such as street and alley closings and transfers of jurisdiction.

Have you had any discussions regarding the proposed closure of a part of Pennsylvania Avenue?

Mr. Urquhart. We have not received any formal application, or any formal proposal; however, through publicly available accounts, several members of the Commission became concerned and, accordingly, requested that I, as the Chairman, approach Secretary of Treasury Baker. That request has been made and we're pending notification of a possible meeting.

We believe that our agency might be helpful in the interface between municipal and Federal concerns with respect to any such proposal. I don't mean to suggest that we know that any such proposal is pending; I simply know what has been reported in the newspaper.

Senator McClure. If I understand what you said, you first read about it in the newspaper?

Mr. Urquhart. That is correct.

Senator McClure. That's all right, that's the way we get the information here. [Laughter.]

Unfortunately.

JOINT EXHIBIT

The justification indicates that you will be working with the Smithsonian to find a permanent location for a joint exhibit entitled the Federal city plan and realities.

Is this exhibit built?

Mr. Griffith. Yes; Mr. Chairman. That exhibit now exists, or did exist, excuse me, in the Smithsonian Castle. Recently, the Smithsonian has begun to dismantle the exhibit. We have taken part of it into our own offices. The remainder will remain in the Smithsonian, perhaps with a few items in storage until final disposition is determined.

Senator McClure. Just for kind of a footnote for what may be history or what may be preamble to the next chapter, how large is it?

Mr. Griffith. The exhibit currently takes up approximately two-thirds or three-quarters of the main room in the Smithsonian Castle, on the first floor.

Mr. Urquhart. We estimated it now takes up a space something like 50 feet long by 20 feet wide.

Mr. Griffith. Well, there are several models. That's only the largest of them.

Senator McClure. What was the cost, and how was that cost divided between NCPC and the Smithsonian?

Mr. Griffith. Mr. Chairman, I will have to ask that I, if you agree, will submit that information for the record; it was before my time.

Senator McClure. Right. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

The exhibition entitled the Federal city: Plans and realities is located in the great hall of the original Smithsonian Building. It is jointly sponsored by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Smithsonian Institution and the Commission of Fine Arts. A part of the bicentennial program of the respective sponsoring agencies, the exhibition was formally opened on February 22, 1976. Since its opening, the exhibition has been visited by millions of visitors. Smithsonian figures indicate that 987,247 people visited the exhibition in 1984 alone.

When it opened in 1976, the exhibition took up most of the space in the great hall (approximately 5,000 square feet). In the past few years, the Smithsonian has made several adjustments so that some space in the great hall could be made available to their Smithsonian associates program. Currently the exhibit occupies about 3,000 square feet. Further consolidation and refurnishing of the exhibition will be completed in the coming months. In approximately 18 months, the Smithsonian plans to close the exhibition. With that termination date in mind, the Smithsonian established an ad hoc committee to explore options for relocating the exhibition to other permanent locations. The committee is composed of representatives from the Smithsonian, NCPC, the Architect of the Capital, and PADC. Options explored to date include relocation to the National Building Museum, the Old Post Office exhibition area, the renovated Union Station or NCPC (if more exhibit space can be obtained). It is possible that the exhibit will be permanently divided and displayed at several locations.

Original exhibition costs were borne as follows: NCPC contributed considerable staff time, a McMillan plan rendering, and $32,000; the Smithsonian contributed space, $100,000 of specially appropriated funds for planning, constructing, and installing the exhibition in and for reconstructing the historic models prepared by the Senate Park Commission; the Commission of Fine Arts contributed the historic models prepared by the Senate Park Commission, and staff time.

REPLACING JOINT EXHIBIT

Senator McClure. All right. Thank you.

What options are being reviewed for replacement of the exhibit?

Mr. Griffith. Not all of the exhibit will be removed; it's only going to be reduced in size. We are also looking at the possibility of displaying part of it in the Old Post Office Building, depending on what happens in the National Park Service tower of that building. We think the exhibit is extremely important to the city and has to be accessible to the public in some convenient spot.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McCLURE. Thank you very much. And I have some other questions, which I will submit for the record, for response to the record, if you will, please.

And if there are other members of the subcommittee who have questions, we will provide them to you. Thank you again, very much.

Mr. URQUHART. Thank you.

[Pause.]

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Agency for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Question. The Commission conducts reviews of Federal and District of Columbia master plans and projects such as street alley closings and transfers of jurisdiction. At what level do you expect these activities to continue in fiscal year 1986?

Answer. We expect the Commission to be involved in approximately 160 plan reviews in fiscal year 1986.

Question. How does that compare with fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985?

Answer. The projected 160 reviews represent increase over the 133 reviews conducted in fiscal year 1984 and slight decrease from the 188 reviews projected for all of fiscal year 1985.

Question. Can you tell me specifically what you will be looking at in fiscal year 1986?

Answer. Based on staff coordination with Federal and District departments and agencies we have identified several projects and plans that we anticipate will be submitted during fiscal year 1986. These lists reflect representative samples of the types and distributions of plan reviews that can be anticipated.

REVISED MASTER PLANS

National Institutes of Health (both Bethesda and Poolesville campuses).
U.S. Coast Guard Station—Alexandria.
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.
Goddard Space Flight Center.
Arlington Hall Station.
Andrews Air Force Base.
National Zoological Park.
National Arboretum.
Baltimore-Washington Parkway.
Smithsonian Institution Subarea of Suitland.
Claude Moore Farm Subarea of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

PROJECTS

Alterations to the guest house at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Permanent visitors center at Arlington National Cemetery.

Administrative addition—Operations Building at Fort Belvoir.

Spacecraft systems development and integration facility at Goddard Space Flight Center.

Health and research facility at the National Zoological Park.

Preliminary planned unit development and map amendment for Wisconsin and Western Avenues, NW. (Friendship Heights).

Question. It is the Commission's responsibility to prepare and coordinate plans for various Federal planning sectors or areas in the region which contain concentrations of Federal installations and in which there is a high degree of Federal interest. Specifically, what plans does the Commission plan in this area for fiscal year 1986?

Answer. The Commission initiated the preparation of the sector plan for the monumental core area in fiscal year 1985, which includes the Mall area, the Federal Triangle, and the Pentagon-Arlington Cemetery area. In fiscal year 1986, the Commission has scheduled completion of the monumental core sector plan and beginning the preparation of a sector plan for the Beltsville Federal planning area. The Beltsville area contains a high concentration of contiguous Federal facilities, including the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Goddard Space Flight Center, U.S. Secret Service Training Facility, food and drug laboratories, the Baltimore-Washington Parkway, Naval Surface Weapons Center, and the Harry Diamond Laboratories Research Center.

Question. It is also the Commission's responsibility to review long-range general plans prepared by State and regional agencies in order to determine their consistency with the comprehensive plan and their impact on Federal interests in the region. How many plans will the Commission review in fiscal year 1986?

Answer. It is anticipated that the Commission will review at least 4 State, 6 regional, and 17 local plans or programs in the National Capital region in fiscal year 1986.

Question. How many did the Commission review in fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1984?

Answer. In fiscal year 1984, the Commission reviewed 4 State, 4 regional, and 16 local plans or programs in the region. In fiscal year 1985, the Commission and its staff reviewed 2 State, 5 regional, and 18 local plans or programs in the region.

Question. How will the brochure "Monumental Washington" be utilized? What was the cost of this brochure? How does it differ from other brochures on Washington?

Answer. It is proposed that production of the brochure "Monumental Washington" should coincide with completion of an NCPC exhibit, and that it's content should (in summary) closely parallel that of the exhibit. The NCPC exhibit is a 20 panel graphic representation of the history and image of the National Capital with special emphasis on the Federal Government's planning role therein. The exhibit is capable of being a traveling show, in response to continuing requests and invitations from other national capitals. The exhibit is unique in that it depicts many activities in and around and pertaining to a National Capital combined with the aspects of life in an American urban setting. It is educational, informative, and interesting to an audience which varies from the visiting intermediate school student, the average citizen, or the visiting foreign dignitary. It broadens and strengthens the public's general image of the National Capital.

The "Monumental Washington" brochure will be used both in conjunction with the exhibit and as a separate informative graphic.

Exact cost estimates for production of the brochure will not be available until the required number of copies and the specific level of information detail is determined.

This brochure differs from others in that it will provide a comprehensive overview of the planned development of the National Capital and the role of the Federal Government, stressing the special qualities and beauty that make Washington a unique National Capital. To our knowledge there is no other brochure of this broad scope available.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF INDIAN EDUCATION

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE F. DAVENPORT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

ACCOMPANIED BY:

FRANK A. RYAN, DIRECTOR, INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS
HAKIM KHAN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS
SALLY H. CHRISTENSEN, DIRECTOR, BUDGET SERVICE, OFFICE OF PLANNING, BUDGET AND EVALUATION

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McCLURE. We will turn to the Office of Indian Education, please. The fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Office of Indian Education totals $67,292,000, a decrease of $112,000 below fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date.

Mr. Davenport, it's a pleasure to welcome you again before this subcommittee. Your complete opening statement will be included in the record at this point. And if you will introduce those who are at the table with you, we will proceed directly to questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE F. DAVENPORT

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to discuss the 1986 budget request for the Indian education programs. We are requesting $67.3 million for fiscal year 1986, $112,000 less than the 1985 appropriation. This request recognizes the urgent need to curtail expenditures and control the Federal deficit while maintaining the Federal Government's commitment to provide equal educational opportunity for American Indians.

At the 1986 request level, no major changes in budget policy, program strategy, or funding distribution are proposed from this year's activities. The only change will be a modest decrease for program administration.

The Indian Education Program will continue to collect and analyze information on the educational needs of Indians and the operating effectiveness of our program to use in developing a 1987 legislative proposal.

GRANTS TO LEA'S AND INDIAN-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS (PART A)

Part A is by far the largest component of the Indian Education Act, reaching the majority of the Nation's Indian students in elementary and secondary schools. The budget request in 1986 for part A programs is $50.3 million the same as the 1985 appropriation.

Under this part of the act, $45.9 million in formula grants is targeted to public school districts where more than 80 percent of all Indian children are educated. It is anticipated that part A formula grants will be made to about 1,066 public school districts enrolling approximately 312,500 students and to 51 BIA contract schools enrolling

9,300 students. This level of supplemental support will provide an average grant award of $41,000 and an average expenditure per student of $143.

Within broad guidelines, these school districts may spend their grant moneys for whatever activities they believe will best serve the special educational and culturally related academic needs of the Indian children enrolled in their schools. Local control is further strengthened by the statutory requirement that Indian parent committees be involved in designing, as well as approving the plans and the budgets for the part A projects in local school districts.

In addition to the formula program, $4.4 million of the part A funds is set aside to support discretionary grants to Indian-controlled schools and certain local educational agencies located on or near reservations. Since most of these schools receive basic support from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, these awards are for projects generally of a supplemental, enrichment nature and include such activities as remedial instruction, academic skills improvement, dropout prevention, instruction in tribal heritage, or programs for the gifted. In 1986, it is estimated that the Department of Education will make 30 enrichment grants to Indian-controlled schools and local educational agencies serving about 5,300 students. This would provide an average award of $147,000 and an average expenditure per student of $832.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS (PART B)

This budget also requests $11.8 million for the eight programs that comprise part B and that are designed to increase educational opportunities and improve educational quality for Indian children. These programs assist Indian people to gain the credentials and resources they need for careers in education and other professions. They also encourage planning and developmental efforts that can result in improved curricula and other programs for all Indian children.

Toward these ends, we will provide part B funds for service projects for Indian children, planning, pilot, and demonstration projects, programs that help Indian people enter professional careers not only in education, but in other critical fields as well, and for resource and evaluation centers that are working to upgrade the quality of our Indian education programs.

Each of these programs will be continued at their 1985 levels. An estimated 66 discretionary grants will be made, approximately 211 fellowships will be awarded, and five resource and evaluation centers will be funded.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR INDIAN ADULTS (PART C)

Under part C of the act, $2.9 million is requested to support basic education programs for Indian adults. This program seeks to find and serve traditionally hard to reach Indians—both those in remote areas on reservations and those in isolated pockets of poverty within our cities.

Through part C programs, Indian adults of all ages have the opportunity to learn to read and write, improve their basic skills, become better informed consumers, earn high school equivalency diplomas, and generally enhance their employability and become more productive citizens.

No major changes in program strategy or funding distribution from the 1985 appropriation levels are proposed in 1986. An estimated 22 discretionary grants will be awarded under the two programs in part C and approximately 5,989 adults will participate on a part-time or full-time basis, depending on their needs and the nature of the projects.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION (PART D)

For fiscal year 1986, $2.1 million is requested to cover administrative costs of the Indian Education Programs Office and $218,000 is requested for the National Advisory Council on Indian Education, for a total of $2.3 million. This request is $112,000 less than in 1985. This decrease reflects a Governmentwide policy to reduce salaries by 5 percent and to reduce the number of GS-11 to GS-15 positions. Some additional administrative reductions will also be made.

My colleagues and I will be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. DAVENPORT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Directly to my right is Mr. Hakim Khan, Deputy Director, Indian Education Program; to my left is Mr. Frank Ryan, Director, Indian Education Program; and next to him is Ms. Sally Christensen, Director of the Budget Service, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to discuss the 1986 budget request for the year——

Senator McCLURE. Your statement will be included in the record in full.

Mr. DAVENPORT. This is a summary statement.

Senator McCLURE. Well, if we can, I think, in view of the fact that we have three agencies to hear, I would prefer to proceed directly to the questions. I can read your statement.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Yes, sir.

Senator McCLURE. And I assume the rest of the members will as well.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Yes, sir.

Senator McCLURE. Thank you.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Go right ahead.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Senator McCLURE. According to the justification, the Department will be submitting a legislative proposal next year in which special attention will be given to eliminating duplication between your program and that administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Following the establishment of the formula funding mechanism for BIA schools, the committee has tried to ensure that all schools funded by the BIA are treated equitably. It was for that reason that language was included in an appropriation bill several years ago prohibiting the payment of Johnson and O'Malley funds to BIA contract schools.

The Department of Education, however, treats contract schools as public schools and funds them accordingly.

Will you be addressing this issue in the legislative proposal?

Mr. DAVENPORT. On the Johnson-O'Malley program? I wasn't quite sure I understood the question.

Senator McCLURE. On their treating of contract schools as public schools.

Mr. RYAN. I believe that the proposal will take that into consideration, that they will be looking at, under part A, the Formula Grant Program; local education agencies and tribal schools are eligible. And tribal schools are those schools which are controlled—are those schools which meet the requirements and standards published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and they are also those schools which exist under Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act contracts.

I believe that any kind of legislative proposal that would be made concerning the part A program would have to consider the eligibility and any potential for overlap among the formula grantees, the discretionary grantees, the Johnson-O'Malley, and perhaps even chapter I.

Senator McClure. So you anticipate that that will be addressed?

Mr. Ryan. I believe that it will be, yes.

TARGETING FUNDS BASED ON STUDENT NEED

Senator McClure. Another issue proposed to be addressed in legislation is a method of concentrating resources on students in greatest need. Currently, funds are distributed based only on the number of Indian students. There's quite a bit of latitude at the local level in determining which students will be served, and the type of program to be operated.

Do you envision that the concentration of resources would provide a larger percentage of funds to schools where a greater proportion of Indian students are educationally disadvantaged? Or, alternatively, requiring the LEA's to tailor the programs to meet the needs of such students without changing the method of distributing the funds?

Mr. Ryan. That's a pretty specific question, and there are a couple of aspects to it. One is that it takes into consideration the issue of quantifying need. The other is, based upon whatever judgment is made, the equity of the distribution.

With respect to the first, about 80 percent of Indian children are in public schools, and the urban/rural split is about 50/50. Probably, those Indian students that are in the more rural areas are the more needy.

In terms of education statistics alone, the more rural Indian population is probably more needy. Under present regulations, the LEA's are required to assess the student's educational needs. And they tend to look at the needs in educational terms. They do not have the resources to do perhaps the kind of economic and social assessment of need that might be more desirable. I think it would be very difficult to deal with that. It would cost a lot of money to try to assess needs in populations between rural and urban areas, in a way that would be more productive, just considering the nature of the Formula Grant Program.

With respect to the issue of equity and distribution of funds, it's true that the local education agencies make student counts and then, based upon those counts, under the formula program, they are awarded funds. It is also true that they use those funds for an educational program which may not benefit all of the students counted.

For the type of program that exists, or that is designed at the local level, the regulations require that Indian parents participate in the program; and their approval is also required for it.

So the parents are well aware of the fact that the program will be focusing on certain types of needs, or students with certain types of needs, and that the educational program will be conducted in a certain kind of way.

I believe it's probably inconceivable to expect that any Formula Grant Program at the local level could reach every Indian child because within an educational district, there are many schools in different locations. It's difficult to get all of those children together, to pull them out and bus them across town, or do something like that, in an urban area, for example, in order to ensure that all students would be participating in the program.

So the law, as I understand it, and the regulations, contemplate that the local level will make a decision about what the program will be, what the plan of operation will be, how it will be carried out, and what needs will be addressed, and so forth.

It's probably better left to the local level to make that determination.

CURRENT DISTRIBUTION FORMULA

Senator McCLURE. Well, could I try to boil down what I think I heard you say, and I am not sure that I know what you said—that in view of the complexity, you believe that a distribution formula that you now have will come as close as anything you are likely to do in coming up with matching funds with need and that any further tailoring of that has to be done by somebody other than yourself at the local level?

Am I saying that correctly?

Mr. RYAN. Essentially, that is what I was trying to convey.

Senator McCLURE. Are you satisfied that that is the best you can do?

Mr. RYAN. Well, since about 47 percent of the Formula Grant Program is made up of LEA's which receive $20,000 or less, it is very difficult to place heavy administrative burdens on them to conduct social and economic cost analyses of their Indian population.

Senator McCLURE. Well, but you started out by saying—it was a statement that is unassailable—that the objective is to meet educational needs; that is, need by population, need by school groupings, also need of special individual students. What you are suggesting is that the administrative difficulty of matching the funds to educational need is so great that you are satisfied you can't do it better than you are doing it now?

Mr. RYAN. Well, I always believe that there is some room for improvement, and so——

Senator McCLURE. Well, I don't mean to be picky about it at all, and if, indeed, the administrative overhead is so great that you can't improve upon it, so be it.

Mr. RYAN. Well, there are different ways in which to do things. One way in which to do it is the way in which we are doing it with this Formula Grant Program, and the Formula Grant Program contemplates that the substantive content of an educational program will be determined at the local level with the involvement of Indian parents and officials of the local education agency.

Senator McCLURE. Let me refer you to your justification. The highlight statement and summary table at the bottom of page 3 and top of page 4 indicate explicitly, not just implied, but indicate explicitly that you are developing a legislative proposal and in that legislative proposal special attention will be given to—top of page 4—ways of concentrating resources on students in greatest need, and your answer just tells me that in spite of what you may say in the justification you don't have any vision of doing it differently than you are doing it now.

Mr. RYAN. That is not accurate. What I was trying to do was to explain how the present formula program works and also to point out that there are different ways in which to do things.

WHAT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL WILL BE MADE

Senator MCCLURE. All right, let me ask you this question very directly. That statement on the top of page 4, how are you going to do it?

Mr. RYAN. That is the content of the proposal, which has not been developed.

Senator MCCLURE. When will you develop?

Mr. RYAN. Sally, do you know the answer?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. No.

Mr. RYAN. I am sorry, I can't answer that.

Senator MCCLURE. How will you develop?

Mr. DAVENPORT. We are going to look at all the available data from the research which has been done along with the profiles that we have obtained from our program audits of the various different programs and develop a package.

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Chairman?

Senator MCCLURE. Yes.

SCHEDULING OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. This authorization is not yet scheduled for review, and that is why we do not have a specific proposal yet.

Senator MCCLURE. So it is a long-term proposal that will not be before this Congress—before this session of the Congress?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. That is correct.

Senator MCCLURE. So it will be sometime next year before you make the proposal?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. That is correct, when we submit our budget for fiscal year 1987.

Senator MCCLURE. Well, you will have to have a legislative proposal before that, won't you?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. The process calls for the legislation to be submitted at the same time as the budget proposal.

Senator MCCLURE. Well, if the legislation comes along with the budget proposal, isn't it likely that the budget proposal moves more rapidly than legislation and that you might well end up having a budgetary proposal that presumes legislation which can't get through the legislative process rapidly enough to effect the expenditures?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. Well, that could happen, but we have in the Department of Education in the past 2 or 3 years been very prompt with submission of our legislative agenda in all of our major areas, and we intend to have this proposal ready at the same time as the budget. So we would certainly hope that we would be able to get action on it.

I understand your problems, and that certainly is a practical one.

Senator McClure. And I certainly want to indicate that we share that responsibility. Legislation isn't just a one-sided problem.

Ms. Christensen. Right. We understand that.

Senator McClure. It also depends upon what happens up here.

Ms. Christensen. Right. That is why we have worked in the past 2 or 3 years to bring those two processes together and to have the Secretary submit the legislation at the same time that the President sends up the budget.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Senator McClure. Will that legislative proposal necessarily have budgetary impact?

Ms. Christensen. Yes; I am sure it will.

Senator McClure. Will this part of that legislative proposal have budgetary impact?

Ms. Christensen. It could. It depends on what some of the findings show. I don't think we know at this point.

Senator McClure. The obvious reason that I ask that is if, indeed, you can revise the method by which the funds are allocated by legislation, which takes time to develop, process, and get through Congress, is there a way of getting one ahead of the other so that we can work on the legislation in anticipation of the budgetary response?

Ms. Christensen. It might be that we could do it if the legislative proposal did not have budgetary implications because, as you know, the budget cannot be released until a certain time. If within the total, whatever the total might be, this reform is taken into account ahead of time, it certainly could be.

Senator McClure. And I understand what I am asking you to do might indeed get you afoul of somebody else by suggesting that you come up here with legislation and you haven't really fully assessed the budgetary impact and, therefore, you shouldn't have it up here yet. Well, it is a catch 22, but I hope when we get to the point of working on that budget we at least have some idea of what the legislation is going to be, and the sooner we can work on that the better off we will all be, I believe.

Ms. Christensen. I assure you, when we submit our 1987 budget, that we will also submit the legislation.

Senator McClure. No later than that?

Ms. Christensen. It would be no later than that, right.

ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS TO INDIAN-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS

Senator McClure. The Department of Education also provides start-up grants for 3-year periods to tribes and Indian organizations which want to establish their own school. After that 3-year period, those schools then look to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide ongoing funds for their operation.

As the Bureau had no standards for determining eligibility for new contract schools, Congress last year placed a moratorium on contracting for any schools which the BIA is not currently operating.

The Bureau is now in the process of developing regulations for new starts. That will solve part of the problem, but not all of it unless the Department of Education established complementary guidelines to ensure that you are not providing startup funds to schools which would be ineligible under BIA guidelines.

How do you plan to coordinate your program with the BIA in the area of new starts?

Mr. DAVENPORT. As you know, Mr. Chairman, our regulations require us to follow the BIA standards if they have standards. So far they have not had any standards. So if the BIA adopts standards, we will apply those standards to any of our projects which apply for startup funds.

Senator MCCLURE. What are you doing between now and then to coordinate the two?

Mr. DAVENPORT. We meet with the BIA staff. We provide them the information we have on our various programs, and we share information back and forth.

Senator MCCLURE. Are you doing that now?

Mr. DAVENPORT. Yes, sir; we have had three or four meetings in the last 6 months with the BIA.

Senator MCCLURE. Have you indicated that you are going to make some startup grants, and have they in any instance come back to you and said, hey, wait a minute, we are not sure that is going to meet our guidelines, don't do it?

Mr. DAVENPORT. I should add, we are not funding any startup grants right now.

Senator MCCLURE. All right. There are no new startup grants?

Mr. DAVENPORT. No; we are only providing enrichment funds right now.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Senator MCCLURE. The subcommittee has received a recommendation that funds provided for the fellowship program be made available for 2 fiscal years. According to testimony prepared by American Indian Scholarship representatives, approximately $168,000 of fellowship funds was returned to the Treasury at the end of 1983–84 academic year.

Is that correct?

Mr. DAVENPORT. That amount sounds high. The actual figure was $60,983. That was the amount remaining after we had funded 200 new fellows, which was the maximum authorized at that time.

Senator MCCLURE. Did I get that correctly? $60,983?

Mr. DAVENPORT. Right, that amount remained after we had funded 200 fellows who had obtained partial funding through other sources. The result is that $25,000 of the $60,983 was not used because expenses were covered by other financial aid.

Senator McClure. Would the Department have any objection to our providing a 2-year obligational period for the fellowship funds?

Ms. Christensen. No; not at all.

Senator McClure. It would be helpful, wouldn't it, at the end?

Ms. Christensen. I definitely think it would be helpful, yes.

STIPENDS FOR FELLOWS

Senator McClure. According to the notice published in the Federal Register on March 18, the estimated maximum stipend for a graduate fellow will be $600 per month and the established maximum for an undergraduate fellow will be $375 per month. Further allowances of $90 per month per dependent are allowed.

Are these stipends based on a calendar year or an academic year?

Mr. Ryan. An academic year.

Senator McClure. Is there any absolute maximum a fellow may receive annually?

Mr. Ryan. No; financial aid need is defined as the difference between expenses and resources, and a fellow may have very large expenses and a fellow may also have a spouse that works or has other income. All those expenses and those resources are taken into account in assessing financial aid need.

Senator McClure. When the term is used in the Register notice, then, of an estimated maximum, that shouldn't be read as a maximum but an estimated highest level?

Mr. Ryan. For that particular element, the stipend, that limit is correct, but in assessing financial aid need, the tuition costs may vary widely if one is in medical school as opposed to, say, somebody studying in education. And so there are differences.

Mr. Davenport. Mr. Chairman, the stipend is for living expenses, and then there are the other costs on top of that. I am sorry, we didn't understand the question totally.

Senator McClure. Well, I wanted to know what you meant in the notice in the Register by maximum.

Mr. Davenport. That is the maximum monthly stipend. It does not include tuition and certain other expenses.

Senator McClure. And that is not a fixed sum, that is an estimate? It is not a ceiling?

Mr. Davenport. That is a ceiling on the stipend. It is not a ceiling on——

Senator McClure. That is a ceiling on an individual stipend?

Mr. Davenport. Yes; but not on the cost of going to school, the tuition, and those other costs.

Senator McClure. I understand that. I just wanted to know what it was when you say estimated maximum.

Mr. Davenport. Oh, OK.

Senator McClure. Well, an estimate means it is not fixed.

Mr. Ryan. It applies to personal living expenses. It does not include insurance, instructional supplies, tuition.

Senator McClure. Sure, I understand that. I just wanted to know is a maximum a maximum or should I read this estimated maximum to mean maximum or estimate.

Mr. Davenport. Maximum.

Mr. Ryan. Maximum.

FELLOWSHIP AT CLEMSON

Senator McClure. All right, thank you.

According to a list of fellowships awarded for 1984–85, one student enrolled at Clemson University in the Natural Resources Program is receiving $36,607 for this year.

How can that amount be justified other than the fact that Strom Thurmond is an alumnus of Clemson? [Laughter.]

Mr. Khan. The only thing I could conceive is that we pay special family dependency allowances depending on the number of the dependents a fellow may have. We definitely have to check it out. It is unbelievable that in a normal situation we will give $33,000. We have to check. We would like to have the facts.

Mr. Davenport. Could we provide that for the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator McClure. I would be enchanted.

Mr. Davenport. I am sorry?

Senator McClure. I would be enchanted. I would really look forward to it. I find that figure to be rather incredible in view of the limited resources that are available and the number of students over which we try to spread those resources.

Mr. Khan. Senator, the average fellowship is about $6,600. So from an average to $33,000—there must be some mistake. We would like to check it out most certainly.

Senator McClure. Well, if the average is $6,000, then this obviously is six times the average. That means that there have got to be a lot below that average to make this one up, don't they?

Six thousand dollars doesn't startle me at all; $36,000 does.

[The information follows:]

Fellowship Award

The $36,607 figure is an error. There is only one award for a student at Clemson. This award is for $7,342 and is composed of $2,412 for tuition, $4,680 for stipend, and $250 for books and supplies.

FINDINGS OF PART C STUDY

Senator McClure. According to the justification, a study of part C, adult education, will be transmitted to Congress in the near future. One of the findings of the study is that Department of Education programs are often located in close physical proximity with programs supported by the BIA or by the Adult Education Act.

The subcommittee has expressed concern about this in the past.

What efforts will you undertake in fiscal year 1986 to ensure that more funds are distributed to grantees in areas where no other adult education services are available?

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Chairman, we just received the study yesterday. We will be reviewing it. Some of these changes can be made administratively and some will have to be made through regulation.

All I can tell you at this point is that we will make those changes that we find appropriate after our review of the part C study.

Senator MCCLURE. How soon do you expect to be able to review that and make those changes?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. We are sure it is in the very near future. I would say with respect to that particular question you raise, Mr. Chairman, that we do realize that there may be part C projects which are located near others, not only our own Adult Education Program but the BIA——

Senator MCCLURE. Can you pull the mike over a little closer?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. We do realize that there are many of these projects that are located not only close to our own adult education projects but also those under the BIA Adult Education Program.

There were four main problems with which the study found difficulty. Overall, I think the findings were very good. The study was very positive to the program. The four main problems can be handled administratively. Basically, for instance, we intend to target scarce resources on those areas where those adult Indians are not being served by any of these three programs, and we can do this by setting priorities in the application review criteria, and we intend to do that, and that will be part of our answer in the response that we send to you.

Senator MCCLURE. You indicated that that will be in the very near future. Do I read that days or weeks or——

Mr. DAVENPORT. When I first arrived in Government, I would say days but now I would say months. We will——

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. No; I don't think we want to say months but I would hope within a period of several weeks that we will get a complete analysis. It's a very complete report. It's quite lengthy and we do need to go through it. My staff did go through it overnight since we received it yesterday.

Senator MCCLURE. Mr. Secretary, I appreciated your response. You said when you first arrived you wouldn't have used the term months but now you do and I hope you noted that I didn't use the term months in my question, because I hoped that perhaps we wouldn't fall into the trap of just assuming it was months.

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. I assure you, Mr. Chairman, it will be as soon as possible and it will be weeks, not months.

Senator MCCLURE. Will you provide to us as quickly as it's feasible for you to do so, what you have decided?

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. Yes; I certainly will.

Senator MCCLURE. And how you're going to carry out and make recommendations to carry out actions.

Ms. CHRISTENSEN. And as I indicated, the other areas that were brought out in the report can be handled administratively. They do not depend on the legislation that will be developed over the next year.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

And thank you, Mr. Secretary, I appreciate the testimony of all of you. There are some additional questions which we'd ask that you answer for the record.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS UNDER INDIAN-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS PROGRAM

Question. For the record, please list all schools receiving an establishment grant in fiscal years 1984 and 1985, the amount of the grant, the number of students served, and the date OIE funding will terminate.

Answer. Prior to 1982, the Department provided financial assistance to Indian schools under part A of the Indian-Controlled Schools Program [ICS] for two categories of grants, establishment and enrichment.

Establishment grants provide basic support to new Indian schools just getting started. Enrichment grants fund supplementary activities and services in schools which receive funding for basic support from other sources, usually the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]. After an overall review of the need for Indian-controlled schools by the Department's Indian Education Program [IEP] in consultation with the National Advisory Council on Indian Education and the BIA, it was decided that in the future IEP would provide funds only for enrichment projects since the BIA provides basic funds to Indian-controlled schools. Consequently no new awards have been made by the Department for part A establishment grants since 1982. We funded two projects in 1984, which are continuations which receive funds until 1985. These projects are: 1984, Sisseton Wahpeton, $478,620, last year: 1984, Muckleshoot, $217,122, last year.

Since these projects were intended as planning rather than direct service projects, the number of students served has been small. Currently, the school established by the Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe is serving 129 students and 250 students (K-12) are projected for the 1985-86 school year. The Muckleshoot Tribal School will offer instruction to 60 students, grades K-3, in 1985-86.

Question. How much do you intend to spend in fiscal year 1986 on establishment grants?

Answer. As noted above, we do not plan to fund establishment grants in 1986.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Question. According to a list of fellowships awarded for 1984-85, one student enrolled at Clemson University in a natural resources program is receiving $36,607 for this year.

For the record and subject to your guidelines for confidentiality, please provide details with respect to the above mentioned fellowship including whether the student is enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate program, annual tuition cost at Clemson, number of dependents claimed by the applicant, number of years applicant has received fellowship funding, and any other Federal funds being used to support applicant's education.

Answer. The $36,607 figure is an error. It should have been $7,342. The student referred to is a graduate student enrolled in the natural resource field at Clemson University. The tuition cost for her program at Clemson is $2,412 for the 1984-85 school year, her stipend is $4,680, and books and supplies cost $250. The student has no dependents and her total award for 1984–85 was $7,342. This award is the first fellowship award the student has received from this program. The financial report which the student signed and dated on September 12, 1984, shows that she is not receiving any additional financial assistance.

The dollar range of Indian education fellowships is from $364 to $26,728 and depends upon need for aid, tuition costs, dependents, moving expenses, and costs for books and supplies. There are five fellowships costing over $20,000, all are in the field of medicine.

EVALUATION OF INDIAN-CONTROLLED SCHOOLS

Question. As part of the contract for the evaluation of Indian controlled schools, 12 students plus an adult companion for each student will be invited to an awards ceremony in Washington, DC. These students are to be selected based on achievement tests and other character traits. We have heard that some tribes or schools have objected to this facet of the evaluation. Have you received any formal complaints, or to your knowledge, has the contractor received any complaints?

Answer. Neither the Department nor its contractor has received any formal complaints relating to the student awards feature of this evaluation. Earlier concerns, expressed informally at regional briefings and at meetings of the Association of Contract/Tribal Schools, focused on the relative weight to be given to the achievement testing and whether the selection process would be genuinely impartial. We believe these concerns have been satisfactorily addressed.

Question. When is the evaluation scheduled for completion?

Answer. The evaluation is scheduled for completion in November 1985; the final report will be ready at that time.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

STATEMENT OF SUSAN E. PHILLIPS, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY PETER H. RAVEN, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES BOARD

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McClure. We will now turn to the budget request for the Institute of Museum Services.

[Pause.]

Senator McClure. The fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Institute of Museum Services totals $292,000, a decrease of $21,268,000 below fiscal year 1985 appropriations to date.

Miss Phillips, it's a pleasure to welcome you before the subcommittee again. Your complete opening statement will, of course, be included at this point in the record in full.

If you would introduce your associate, we will then proceed directly to the questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SUSAN E. PHILLIPS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to present the Administration's request for Fiscal Year 1986 for the Institute of Museum Services.

It is a very difficult task I have to perform today. Federal programs are created to do good. As soon as they come in to being a grateful consitutency develops which strives thereafter to not only keep the program in existence, but also to raise its appropriations each year. IMS is no exception to this fundamental Federal principle. In the two short years I have been at IMS, I have seen IMS' budget nearly double despite Administration requests for restraint. It appears that our efforts to "hold the line" have failed.

The request before you today is not a denial of the worth of our Nation's museums, nor does it repudiate the good that the agency has accomplished over its nine year history; it is, rather, a recognition of the severe Federal deficit and budgetary problems which affect all sectors of the economy, museums included. As my colleague, Dr. Raven, has stated, the reduction in the rate of inflation has done more to help museums than all of the awards made by IMS. When this Administration took office in January of 1981, the inflation rate, as measured by the 12 month change in the consumer price index was 12.4%. Using the same gauge for the 12 month period ending February, 1985, the inflation rate stands at 3.5%. This 9% reduction represents $9,000 per year for an institution whose budget is $100,000 per year. This same institution is eligible to compete for IMS funds of $10,000. To a museum with a budget of $1,000,000 it represents $90,000. This same institution would be eligible to compete for not more than $75,000 of IMS General Operating Support funds. This reduction in inflation has benefited all museums, not just those who have received IMS funds. And no application process nor Federal administrative overhead was required for those who received this benefit.

IMS is proud of the contribution it has made to museums. In addition to the operating dollars it has provided, the director, the board, and the staff have participated in ongoing discussions concerning museum policies and practices which will continue to benefit those insitutions which have participated in the application process. Our 1985 General Operating Support application form, developed by the IMS program staff with the advice of a panel of museum professionals who themselves had been applicants to and reviewers of IMS applications, has received wide praise. Some institutions claim to have received benefits merely from going through the process of filling out the form.

G. Rollie Adams Executive Director of the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society sent these comments: "...the application forms are much improved, and they will serve as a useful learning device for all applicants, whether they are funded or not."

From John S. Carter, Director of the Maine Maritime Museum came the following comments: "Preparation of the application involves the efforts of many of our staff here and provides a mechanism of self-analysis and information sharing that is a healthy process in itself."

And from Kathy Borgman of the Friends of Arrow Rock, Inc. in Arrow Rock, Missouri: "I am new to the museum field, to this organization, and this is the first major grant I've completed. Regardless of the outcome it was a valuable experience for me."

As Director of IMS I serve two constituencies: the museums who compete for Federal funds, and the taxpayers who provide those funds. When those taxpayers have more money in their pockets to spend, as a result of the increase in the real buying power of their income from reduced inflation as well as the reduction in their tax rates, I am convinced that a fair share of their discretionary funds will be used to support local museums. As we present this request for close down of the agency, we hope that the support given to museums over the past 9 years by the American taxpayer will have left museums better able to meet the challenges they face in the years ahead.

The Administration's request of $292,000 will provide sufficient funds for an orderly close down of the agency's functions. A staff of eight working for approximately six months will close out current grants and prepare agency files and records for orderly transmission to the National Endowment for the Humanities which has been designated to handle the final close down of grants whose project periods exceed the six month time frame. Funds have been budgeted for one meeting of the National Museum Services Board to provide guidance to the staff in this matter.

STATEMENT OF DR. PETER H. RAVEN

As a member of the National Museum Services Board since the inception of the Institute of Museum Services (IMS) in 1977, and as Chairman since December 1984, I have participated fully in the development of these bodies and seen them develop over the past seven years. Museums include many of our Nation's most cherished institutions, safeguarding as they do the evidence of our culture, past and present, and providing a focal point of central importance for our understanding, appreciation, wise utilization, and conservation of the many and diverse elements that make up the world that sustains us all. Because of these characteristics, I have thoroughly enjoyed serving the museum community in several capacities for a number of years.

During the period from 1978 to present, the Institute generally has provided operating support in any one year for roughly 10 percent of America's more than 5,000 museums, with the maximum amount awarded growing from $25,000 in 1978 to $75,000 in 1985. The IMS has operated a small but highly significant Museum Assessment Program (MAP) in cooperation with the American Association of Museums. It has emphasized education and conservation in making these awards, in accordance with its Congressional mandate, and consistently has attempted to provide funds for museums of all sizes and all kinds, doing so in a way that generally has been regarded as equitable by the museum community.

The prime significance of IMS grants have been to match private and local funding for museums and, by doing so, to encourage the diversification of sources of support for these institutions. Annual competition has helped to alleviate the potential problems associated with federal dependency by changing the lists of museums funded from year to year.

By addressing the problem of operating support directly, IMS has not only helped to undergird the financial situation of many museums, but it has also called attention to the problems of museums in paying for such vital services as lighting, heating, cleaning, normal repairs, and activities such as conservation, the latter the subject of special grants programs in 1984 and 1985. Those concerned with the welfare of museums have been helped to realize that the sponsorship of special exhibits and programs may be valuable in terms of publicity and the goals both of grantor and recipient, but that such special events do not help directly to keep the doors of the institution open. It is now far easier to raise funds for operating support for museums than it was prior to the existence of IMS.

IMS activities have been helpful in still another way, by calling attention to the rich diversity of museums that we enjoy throughout this nation. While the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) has been liberal in funding art museums and arts-related exhibitions and activities in some other kinds of museums, and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has performed a similar role for activities and institutions related to the humanities, there has been only a trickle of federal funding for those institutions like zoos, botanical gardens, aquariums, and science museums — institutions that receive the great majority of museum visits by the public. IMS has provided most of that funding because of its orientation to serving museums of all kinds. In doing so, it has helped to call attention to past inequities in the distribution of federal funding to different kinds of museums, a problem that should receive the attention of Congress if federal funding of museums is continued.

While IMS funds have been helpful to museums, their role in inflationary years has been overcome by that of inflation. Double-digit inflation forces all museums and other institutions proportionately to increase their budgets simply to hold their services constant. A simple calculation will show that for any museum with a budget of more than $50,000, the more than 10 percent difference between the best and worst inflationary years during the period in which IMS has existed greatly exceeds the amounts given in maximum IMS grants for those years.

It has been suggested often that federal support is needed so that the private sector can keep pace with the needs of museums and similar institutions. It is not so often pointed out, however, that a healthy private sector is an even more important prerequisite for the maintenance of their efforts in supporting our institutions. Private and local support is, and will for the forseeable future continue to be, of far greater importance to our museums than any conceivable level of federal support; and support of any kind becomes truly effective only in a noninflationary environment.

In short, the greatest contribution that a government is capable of making to the welfare of museums and similar institutions is to keep the inflation rate within reasonable limits. The effects of relatively small federal grants on these institutions during a highly inflationary period are much less significant. These two factors are, of course, not mutually exclusive, but all federal spending, including federal spending in support of museums, must be restrained and balanced if museums, and our other fine institutions as well, are to flourish in the way that we would all like to see.

As I suggested above, it will be important to gain an overall perspective on federal support for museums to the extent that such funding is continued. It is thought that the total budget of America's more than 6,000 museums exceeds $1 billion, and it has been suggested at various times in the past that the federal government should provide as much as 15 percent of that total budget -- probably at least four times the present total. However Congress and the Administration finally decide the issue of federal support for museums, the National Museum Services Board and the Director and Staff of the Institute of Museum Services will be ready to perform its legal obligations efficiently and promptly. I appreciate very much having had the opportunity to offer these remarks for your consideration.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. PETER H. RAVEN

PETER H. RAVEN, Director, Missouri Botanical Garden, P. O. Box 299, St. Louis, MO 63166 (1971-) and Engelmann Professor of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis; Adjunct Professor of Biology, St. Louis University; and Adjunct Professor of Biology, University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Born, Shanghai, China, June 13, 1936, married, four children.

A.B. (highest honors), University of California, Berkeley, 1957.

Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles, 1960.

National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow at British Museum (Natural History), 1960-61.
Taxonomist and Curator, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Claremont, 1961-62.
Assistant, then Associate Professor, Stanford University, Stanford, 1962-71.
Senior Research Fellow, New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1969-70.
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellow, 1969-70.

U.S. National Academy of Sciences (1977); Council, 1983-85.
Governing Board, National Research Council, 1983-85.
Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1977).
Foreign Member, Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters (1980).
Foreign Member, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (1982).
Honorary Member, Royal Society of New Zealand (1984-).
Fellow, Linnean Society of London (1981-84); Foreign Member (1984-).
Fellow, California Academy of Sciences (1964).
Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1980).

Honorary Degrees: D.Sc., St. Louis University, 1982; D.Sc., Knox College, 1983; D.Sc., Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, 1983.

Honors: A. P. DeCandolle Prize, Geneva (1970); Distinguished Service Award, Japan America Society of Southern California (1977); Award of Merit, Botanical Society of America (1977); Achievement Medal, Garden Club of America (1978);

Willdenow Medal, Berlin Botanical Garden (1979); Honorary Curator of Phanerogams, Museo Nacional de Costa Rica (1980-); Socio Honorario, Sociedad Argentina de Botánica (1981-); Distinguished Service Award, American Institute of Biological Sciences (1981); Vice-President, XIII International Botanical Congress, Sydney (1981); Rudi Lemberg Travelling Fellowship, Australian Academy of Science (1981); Joseph Priestly Medal, Dickinson College (1982); International Environmental Leadership Medal, United Nations Environmental Programme (1982); Gold Seal Medal, National Council of State Garden Clubs (1982).

Officer of the following societies: Vice-President, California Botanical Society (1968-69); President, American Society of Plant Taxonomists (1972); President, Botanical Society of America (1975); President, Society for the Study of Evolution (1978); President, Association of Systematics Collections (1980-82); Treasurer (1981-84) and Vice-President for Development (1984-), Organization for Tropical Studies; President, American Society of Naturalists (1983); President, American Institute of Biological Sciences (1983-84).

Editorial: Editor-in-Chief, Brittonia (1963-66); Flora Neotropica (1965-84); Editorial Board, Memoirs of The New York Botanical Garden (1966-84); North American Flora, The New York Botanical Garden (1966-84); American Naturalist (1967-70); Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics (1971-75); Evolution (1963-65, 1976-79); Flora of Ecuador, Stockholm (1974-); Evolutionary Theory (1975-); Adansonia, Paris (1976-); Journal of Biogeography (1978-); Science (1979-82); Proceedings of U.S. National Academy of Sciences (1980-); Advisory Board, Applied Botany Abstracts, Lucknow (1981-); Advisory Board, Tropical Plant Science Research (1982-); Science Year Editorial Advisory Board, World Book Inc. (1982-86); Bothalia (1985-).

Selected past committees: U.S. Committee for I.U.B.S. (1973-76, secretary, 1975-76, delegate to General Assembly, 1973); National Science Foundation Systematic Biology Panel (1973-76); Arnold Arboretum Visiting Committee (1974-81, Chairman, 1976-81); Board of Overseers, Morris Arboretum, and Associate Trustee, University of Pennsylvania (1977-81); Chairman, Committee on Research Priorities in Tropical Biology, U.S. National Research Council (1977-79); Chairman, Committee on Scientific Exchange with the People's Republic of China, Botanical Society of America (1978-84); Assembly of Life Sciences, National Research Council (1979-81); Committee on Membership, American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1980-82); Committee on Selected Research Problems in the Humid Tropics, National Research Council (1980-82); Executive Committee, American Association of Museums (1980-1983); Commission on International Relations, National Research Council (1981-82); Commission on Museums for a New Century (1981-84); Chairman, Committee to Visit the Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University (1982-84, and Member 1984-); NASA Life Sciences Task Group (1984-).

Selected current committees: Commissioner of Tower Grove Park, St. Louis (1971-); Scientific Advisory Board, Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden (1975-); Council, OPTIMA (Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area) (1975-89); Council, International Association of Botanical Gardens (1976-); National Museum Services Board (1977-1987, Chairman, 1984-); International Committee for ICSEB-III (1981-85); Board Member, Association for Tropical Biology (1981-); Council, International Association for Plant Taxonomy (1981-); Science and Engineering Panel of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (1981-); Committee on Research and Exploration, National Geographic Society (1982-); International Scientific Advisory Committee of Wau Ecology Institute, Papua New Guinea (1982-); Board of Directors, World Wildlife Fund-U.S. (1983-); Advisory Board, Miller Institute for Basic Research in Science, University of California, Berkeley (1983-86); Chairman, NSF Advisory Committee for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (1984-); National Academy of Science Committee on Human Rights (1984-87); Chairman, IUCN/WWF Plants Advisory Group (1984-); Center for Ecology and Development, Gholvad, India (1984-); Chairman, NRC Advisory Committee on Biological Diversity (1985-86); NRC Advisory Committee on ICSU (1985-88); Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities (1985-); National Steering Committee for ACA National Issues in the Arts Conference (1984-85).

Member of the following additional societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Missouri Academy of Sciences, Society of Systematic Zoology, Geological Society of America, Botanical Society of the British Isles, Société de Biogéographie, Sociedad Botánica de México (life), Association of Science Museum Directors, Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale, Association of Pacific Systematists.

Miscellaneous: Program Director, (1966-71) and Chairman of the Council (1976-79), Flora North America.

Books:

Native Shrubs of Southern California. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. 132 pp. 1966.

Papers on Evolution. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. xii + 564 pp. (with P. R. Ehrlich and R. W. Holm). 1969.

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INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATE

Miss PHILLIPS. Thank you, Senator McClure.

This is Dr. Peter Raven, who is the Chairman of the National Museum Services Board.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much. Welcome.

REAUTHORIZATION

Congress is again faced with a request to terminate the Institute of Museum Services. As the authorizing committee will have to act on reauthorization, the Appropriations Committee will not be alone in deciding the fate of IMS this year.

While the bill which has been proposed by the administration calls for the elimination of the Institute, if the authorizing committees indicate that the Institute will be continued, have you any recommendations for changes in the current law?

Miss PHILLIPS. Well, we had a committee of the National Museum Services Board look into that issue almost 1 year ago, before the administration's plans were clear and they came up with only a few recommendations for changes in authorization.

One of those changes was that the National Museum Services Board should be required to meet three rather than four times in full session during the year. The feeling was that the Board has gone beyond the initial phases of the creation of the agency and that they can accomplish the business of the Board in those three meetings.

In addition to the formal meetings of the Board, our members participate as advisors to panel meetings as well as participate in committee meetings dealing with the various IMS programs and activities. They feel that it is a very onerous task to have to come to Washington, or to the other places where meetings are held, that many times during the year.

But perhaps Dr. Raven might want to comment on that.

Dr. RAVEN. No; that's essentially the story. As the Institute has gone along, the Board is participating much more heavily in panels and other kinds of activities and three actual business meetings seem adequate.

Miss PHILLIPS. Another issue that was discussed by the Board is the ability for the Director, in conjunction with the Board, to make Director's grants similar to the grants made by the Chairmen of the two Endowments.

Every year we get one or two requests which are within what appears to be the intent of Congress to the work and activities of IMS but beyond the scope of our current statute, and the Board would like a little bit of flexibility in funding model programs or special seminars which are beneficial to the museum community which would come in under that type of a request.

The past chairman of the National Museum Services Board, Douglas Dillon, was interested in having the name of the Institute changed to the National Institute for Museum Services. The change of the preposition from "of" to "for" to eliminate the confusion with the two endowments and the word "National" put in front to make it clearer in people's minds exactly what we're doing and that we are a Federal agency.

Beyond that we really felt that we were pretty happy with the statute as we found it. If any of the language could be strengthened to emphasize the general operating support nature of the Institute, that would be favored by both the staff and the Board, but we never came up with language in that regard.

Perhaps Dr. Raven, would like to comment for the Board.

Dr. RAVEN. No; those summarize the main points. Certainly the mode of operating in general operating support is something that's evolved as the Institute has developed over the last 7 years and that clearly characterizes what it does, but the legislation as it exists is adequate for what we do.

GENERAL OPERATING SUPPORT AWARD CEILING

Senator MCCLURE. When did the IMS Board decide to increase the maximum general operating support grant award from $50,000 to $75,000?

Miss PHILLIPS. It was discussed in two separate sessions of the Board. In the August—I don't remember the exact date of the second summer Board meeting; it was either late August or early September—prior to receipt of final information from the Congress in terms of what our appropriations would be. The Board discussed the issue of the numbers of awards that IMS was making in 1984. With the level of funds that Congress gave us in 1984, 42 percent of the applicants in the general operating support competition were being funded, this is higher than either of the two Endowments. According to estimates given me by their Chairmen, the National Endowment for the Arts funds approximately 33 percent of its applicants and the National Endowment for the Humanities in the vicinity of 25 percent. The Board decided that that 42 percent was too high a percentage for a competitive program. If Congress were to give above a certain level of funding rather than to continue to increase the percentage, if the number of applications remained stable, they wanted to give themselves the flexibility to raise the maximum dollar award.

Under preincrease practices, only museums with budgets of half a million dollars or less were getting up to the allowable 10 percent of their operating incomes in general operating support and above that the amount was a sliding scale downward; the more money that was in their budget, the less of a percentage they received from IMS. The Board decided that it was time to raise the amount that the larger institutions would be eligible for to $75,000.

They held off that decision, however, waiting to see what Congress would do and when Congress acted. The Board again looked at the issue in November after IMS' budget was set. They decided to raise the maximum to $75,000 but to give themselves the flexibility to make a final decision based on the number of applications that came in and the quality of those applications. They did not guarantee that everyone that was eligible for the $75,000 would necessarily get it.

MUSEUM ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Senator McClure. The Board took some other action with respect—a similar action with respect—to the Museum Assessment Program grant raising that from $600 to $1,000.

Miss Phillips. That's correct.

Senator McClure. And to institute MAP II; am I correct?

Miss Phillips. MAP II was included in the House full committee report on the appropriation for 1985. Prior to that time at the June board meeting, the National Museum Services Board reviewed and evaluated a proposal from the AAM concerning the MAP program making recommendations for changes in MAP I one of which was the increase in the dollar amount. There was also some simplification in the application form. The second recommendation was to approve the MAP II program.

Senator McClure. Is the Institute following these guidelines during the current year?

Miss Phillips. Yes; we are.

REPROGRAMMING

Senator McClure. The fiscal year 1985 justification stated that the maximum general operating grant award would be $50,000 or 10 percent of the museum's budget, whichever was less. The House and Senate Interior Appropriation Subcommittee's procedures require that an agency submit a reprogramming request to the subcommittee if there is "any significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications."

Is that 50 percent increase in the maximum considered by you to be a significant change that would, perhaps should, trigger some notification?

Miss Phillips. I really don't believe so. No. 1, when we submitted our justification it was for a budget of $11 million as opposed to the $21 million Congress gave us. So with the 100-percent increase in IMS's budget over what we proposed, frankly, Senator, we may be guilty of a neglect of courtesy or protocol but I don't believe the actions were inappropriate. Looking back at prior increases in IMS's maximum dollar amount of grant awards that had been approved by the Board in prior years, there was no such notification. We just had no idea that this was a requirement.

Senator McClure. I know that the relationships between the executive and legislative are always difficult and they're always surrounded by a certain degree of protection of the prerogatives on both sides.

I don't mean to be highly critical at all and I don't want to put it into the rigidity that makes it difficult for either side to respond in terms of we're making inflexible demands or anything of that nature.

Miss Phillips. I'm curious because I really am totally unaware of that requirement. I had been under the assumption that a reprogramming request was when you took money from one program or one function and you wanted to spend it for another function.

Senator McClure. It's a little more than that and, perhaps, I should say much more than that. But at least a little more than that.

When you submit a budget you submit with it a justification that describes how you're going to spend that money and we look at that justification very carefully to determine whether or not we think you have made a case for the amount of money you requested.

So when we make an appropriation to you it's on the basis of the justification which you've presented. If then you change your spending patterns to depart significantly from the justification, we've had no way to make a judgment as to whether or not the amount of money that we have provided is appropriate.

Now, we don't want to put the administration in a straightjacket with respect to changes because I know that you're developing now the 1987 budget request that will come to us sometime in 1986 and hopefully we'll act on it in 1986. So you're looking a long way into the future right now. And things can change between December of this year and December of the following year; 1 year later.

So you have to have some latitude to make some changes; we understand that.

All we're trying to do is keep track of the changes that—the departures from what you told us you were going to do when you developed the budget request so that if we see something glaringly wrong or inconsistent or based upon assumptions that we simply did not support in the appropriation process, we at least have the opportunity to say at that time, "Hey, wait a minute."

Miss Phillips. Senator, the Board has not yet acted on the general operating support slate for 1985 and they will be making their decisions on the exact funding that's going out at their meeting of May 31 and June 1 of this year.

If the Senate has any problems with the award of that maximum dollar amount, we'd be happy to have your comments prior to that Board meeting.

Senator McClure. Right.

We are now on the record and officially notified and we will respond if we have one.

I just mentioned that because it seems to me that that is a significant departure. A 50-percent change of the maximum grant is a sufficiently significant departure from justification of prior practice and perhaps we should have been notified so we would have a chance to respond.

And, again, I don't say that in any way trying to build rigid straightjackets but to try to maintain a process in which we can have real oversight over what you're doing and decisions on the budget process and then if there are other changes, at least enough opportunity to see what those changes are, comment on them, and to maintain that kind of relationship which then, in the next budget cycle, breeds the confidence in the relationship that allows us to work well together.

And I appreciate the fact that it isn't a legislative legal requirement but it is an operating procedure we followed and I think a constructive one.

FISCAL YEAR 1984 LAPSED FUNDS

The Institute lapsed $260,540 at the end of fiscal year 1984. What was the source of these funds?

Miss PHILLIPS. $170—I'm sorry, what was the dollar amount you said that we lapsed?

Senator MCCLURE. $260,540 is the figure that I have.

Miss PHILLIPS. $176,221 of the funds that were lapsed were special project funds. We had originally reprogrammed some funds out of special projects into administration, as you might remember.

We then competed the program and made awards and after all awards were made to those applicants who had received sufficient scores and received the approval of the National Museum Services Board, $176,000 was left.

We had requested a reprogramming to general operating support of those funds which was approved by the House and denied by the Senate.

There were $2,000 in conservation project funds that were returned by a grantee; $46,700 in administrative funds were lapsed. We had requested our original reprogramming primarily for salaries. The estimate and the budgets that we had made were based on those salaries at a full year. It actually took us 4 or 5 months to get approval for the reprogramming and then we had to compete the positions and hire individuals and so we didn't spend as much money as we had originally planned.

The amount of $5,000 was overbudgeting in the National Museum Services Board area and the other $30,000 is a technicality concerned with funds that were actually Department of Education accounts.

DIRECTOR'S GRANTS

Senator MCCLURE. One of the legislative proposals that would have been coming from you if—as I understand it—if the administration had not decided to recommend discontinuance, was the institution of director's grants.

Miss PHILLIPS. That's correct.

Senator MCCLURE. For my information, what's the difference between a director's grant and the opportunity to make special projects grants?

Miss PHILLIPS. For one thing, it has to do with the eligibility of the institution. And I think that the main area that the Board and the Director has been interested in is grants which affect a large number of institutions.

For example, last year we had a $15,000 reprogramming from our conservation program to help fund a studbook keeper's workshop that was put together by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquarium. That was a professional association; it was put together by the professional association. The participants were all museum people; they were all zoo people.

But the people who actually did the work, getting the experts in and getting the materials in and putting the conference together, was a professional association rather than a museum. So, even though it benefited many museums the award was to a professional association. We couldn't do that under the Special Projects Program because we're required by a statute to fund only museums.

There is one exception to that in the statute which is the loophole which allows us to run the MAP program using the American Association of Museums or any similar program using another professional association to run a program for the benefit of museums.

But in that program, the money doesn't go to AAM; it goes directly to the museums who then reimburse the AAM for their portion of the costs.

We receive suggestions of other types of programs which are management training conferences, computer workshops, things of this nature which are run by the various professional associations for the benefit of institutions which IMS would like the opportunity to at least consider funding.

Miss PHILLIPS. The other thing is the occasional emergency grant that IMS used to fund but which is no longer one of our regular programs. Finally, the director's grant would not require that IMS maintain a separate program with the concomitant expenses of printing applications, engaging field reviewers and panelists, et cetera. We believe it would allow the funding of the best types of programs which surfaced under special projects and emergency grants without the overhead.

Senator MCCLURE. Couldn't you get the same objective under section 201 D(1), which amends section 206, Museum Services Act, subsection B(1), which states "The Director, subject to the policy direction of the National Museum Services Board is authorized to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with professional museum organizations to provide such organizations to undertake projects designed to strengthen museum services."

Is that still too narrowly focused?

Miss PHILLIPS. Well, we can do that if we had an authorization in that area. We don't have funds authorized for those programs.

Senator MCCLURE. This is the authorization statute.

Miss PHILLIPS. I'm sorry—we don't have an appropriation; we've never had an appropriation in that area other than for MAP.

Senator MCCLURE. You've never put in a line-item request for that?

Miss PHILLIPS. Right.

Senator MCCLURE. Therefore, you don't have a line item for that?

Miss PHILLIPS. But, again, that's just with professional associations. What if we wanted to give a director's grant to a museum?

Senator MCCLURE. Dr. Raven?

Dr. RAVEN. I was going to say the same thing, that's one part of it but the Board has seen through the last 7 years various situations and since the Director is empowered to make all the grants anyway, it seems reasonable to us to have a small section of the funds set aside for those uses directly.

Also, in many cases when it comes to emergency grants, the situations that come up between Board meetings are not really a matter of policy but are a matter of very limited immediate action; or could be.

CONSERVATION AWARD CEILING

Senator McClure. The current maximum conservation grant is $25,000, which must be equally matched by the grantee. Are there any plans to increase this figure or to alter the matching requirement if funds are again provided for conservation grants in fiscal year 1986?

Miss Phillips. No.

MAP I AND MAP II

Senator McClure. Regulations published in January 1984 for the Museum Assessment Program stated that "Any museum receiving an assessment grant could not receive an assessment grant in the same or subsequent fiscal years." These were to be once in a lifetime grants.

Regulations published in October 1984 give the Director discretion to establish separate categories of assessment activities and prohibit succeeding grants to a museum only if the assessment were conducted in the same category as that funded by an earlier grant.

In response to funds added by the House last year to initiate a collections management program, IMS now funds MAP I for program and operations and MAP II for collections. Since regulations now give the Director the authority to establish other categories for funding, how many other areas of museum work do you think can be separately identified for the assessment?

Miss Phillips. Well, I think that there are other areas of museum activity like staff capability levels, which would be an interesting area for small, one-time awards.

The American Association of State and Local History, I believe, has an interest in this area of putting together a management training program for midlevel managers.

There has been a lot of discussion both at the NEA—in terms of the symposium that they had on museums this year, and in the field in general concerning what management abilities the people who work in museums should have as opposed to their creative or scientific or technical abilities within their field. We believe that one way of solving the problem of good management without compromising the creativity is to offer those creative people some management skills. And I think that this is one area in which a museum assessment type of program, which is a small dollar amount on a one-time basis, could be helpful.

Senator McClure. Really, the thrust of what I'm trying to get at is the regulations were published. That apparently was Board Institute policy with respect to the Museum Assessment Program to indicate that these shouldn't be repetitive grants to the same institution.

Miss Phillips. That's correct.

Senator McClure. Are we seeing the beginning of a process by which the Board is getting away from that regulation or tending away by creating separate categories that can avoid the appearance of a violation of that limitation?

Dr. RAVEN. No; I don't think so.

I think the original intention was clearly to see that the Museum Assessment Program spread to as many institutions as possible and I think in view of the very widely recognized success of the program, then the effort was simply to do another phase of it for certain institutions. The arguments for that were considered carefully and it seemed to be a logical second step, but as far as I'm aware there's never been any suggestion of generalizing it or adding many categories or using it as sort of an iterative way of funding institutions over and over again.

Senator McCLURE. So there's no—the fact that a MAP II recipient must have been a MAP I recipient is not a departure from the notion of a once in a lifetime grant on a subject?

Dr. RAVEN. No such suggestion has ever been made to the Board as far as I'm aware.

Senator McCLURE. Have you split the $500,000 between MAP I and MAP II or are you still operating on a first-come-first-served basis for assessment grants regardless of the category?

Miss PHILLIPS. We've had separate deadlines for the two programs but the response for the MAP II program has been far greater than for MAP I. At this particular point in time, it doesn't look as though we will use all of the money for the two of them combined but we will probably fund about twice as many MAP II grants as we do MAP I.

Senator McCLURE. It gets me back a little bit to the increase in the maximum levels.

A concern that I've expressed before is that the most competent of the institutions are the ones that are the most competent in applying for grants.

Miss PHILLIPS. The maximum grant was raised from $600 to $1,000. It had not been increased in all of the years that the program had been in existence and the actual costs for which the grant was supposed to pay have risen significantly. For example, the air fare and hotel costs of the surveyor have increased significantly over that period of time.

Senator McCLURE. I wasn't thinking as much of that as the ceiling on operating support grants——

Miss PHILLIPS. I see; GOS.

Senator McCLURE [continuing.] Being increased from $50,000 to $75,000. There may be adequate reason for that but I do express some concern, as I think I see the same thing happening with respect to the reiteration of grants at the same institutions of several different categories, that those that are financially strongest are the ones that are likely to get the greatest support.

Miss PHILLIPS. Last year, 22 percent of the grantees we funded were funded for the first time.

Senator McCLURE. What was the percentage?

Miss PHILLIPS. Twenty-two percent.

Senator McClure. MAP grantees are required to obtain the services of the American Association of Museums or other professional organizations that are determined to be capable of arranging for a program of assessment services as designated by IMS by a notice published in the Federal Register.

Since the inception of the assessment program, how many museums have chosen an organization other than AAM for these assessments?

Miss Phillips. None of the other professional associations have seen fit to put together an assessment program.

I have talked with representatives of the other museum associations and made certain that they were aware of their eligibility to do so. Two of them have expressed an interest in perhaps putting together an assessment program for a future date but at this particular point in time, they are very pleased with the fact that AAM is running this program. They applaud AAM's efforts and they encourage their membership to participate in the program.

Senator McClure. So all of it has gone through AAM?

Miss Phillips. All of it's gone through AAM with the blessing and cooperation of the other museum associations.

Senator McClure. Has IMS published a notice in the Federal Register designating other qualified professional organizations?

Miss Phillips. No; we haven't because no one else has put together an assessment program and no one has the staff and the wherewithall to do it at this particular point in time.

CRITERIA

Senator McClure. Prior to regulation changes published last October, to be eligible for IMS support a museum had to meet specific criteria in a number of areas, one of which was that objects must be exhibited to the general public on a regular basis. Regular basis was defined as at least 120 days each year. That requirement has now been deleted and now to be eligible an institution must demonstrate that it exhibits objects to the general public on a regular basis but there is no definition of regular and the Director has the discretion to determine eligible institutions.

Why was it left to the Director to determine eligibility rather than having specific requirements that must be met?

Miss Phillips. I believe the way the regulation was written, Senator, is that one of the ways that a museum demonstrates that it does this on a regular basis is being open 120 days a year—one of the ways. This was not deleted from the requirements from the General Operating Support Program.

I believe it was deleted from the Museum Assessment Program in order to allow new—not necessarily new—but the very small museums, the historic house that's operating with a volunteer staff and is only open 2 days a week, to take advantage of this very, very small program which might help them put themselves into a position of being open the full 120 days or maintaining a more regular schedule.

We still maintain it for the General Operating Support Program; it's in our guidelines and it's in our application package.

Senator McClure. Well, I'll read more carefully what is there and I would invite you to take another look-see, you know your regulations better than we do.

Miss Phillips. I thought I did.

Senator McClure. But occasionally, you know them so well that you know what you intended to say and other people read them differently.

Miss Phillips. That was never our intention.

Senator McClure. I'm just looking at part 1180, "Grants regulations" which gives the definition of a museum. Now, there's interrelationship to the other programs, but——

Miss Phillips. Perhaps it's in another——

Senator McClure. Let's take a look at that and see if you've really said it the way you intended to.

Dr. Raven?

Dr. Raven. We certainly had a detailed discussion of this in the Board and reaffirmed the principle that they had to be open 120 days a year. So if it is not that way for general operating support, it's an editorial matter which needs to be corrected.

I can tell you that that's the policy that the Board reaffirmed after a good deal of consideration.

Senator McClure. I think Ms. Phillips very appropriately looks at what that does do if we're too inflexible to smaller, less well-financed and supported institutions and do we need to have the opportunity to support some institutions that can't meet more rigid requirements.

But if you would take a look at that and then I would invite your comments on either a formal or informal basis as to how well you feel or thought those regulations meet that criteria.

REVIEW PROCESS

IMS used to use three field readers for application review. We understand that in some cases five field readers are now being used; is that correct?

Miss Phillips. No; it's four.

Senator McClure. It is four?

Miss Phillips. Yes.

Senator McClure. Is that standard now?

Miss Phillips. Yes.

Senator McClure. Are the readers each reviewing the same set of applications?

Miss Phillips. Yes; they are.

Senator McClure. We understand that the Institute does not use the raw scores provided by field readers but rather ranks applications based on how far above or below each reader's average score the application falls. This is apparently based on the assumption that in the universe of applications a certain percentage will be fundable and a certain percentage will be marginal and the remainder will be unfundable.

The obvious problem with this type of a system is the determination of the group of applications in which a museum is placed. In a group of generally superior applications a good application, when subject to a determination of rank below a reader's average score, will fare far worse than the same application grouped with average or inferior applications.

What steps does the Institute take to overcome that type of bias?

Miss PHILLIPS. It's a close description of what we do; it's not completely accurate. IMS does not use the raw scores of the reviewers, although we do look at them and we compare the differences in the slates between the standardized slate and the raw slate.

What we do is we standardize the scores of the reviewers because there are certain reviewers that use all very high scores and there are other reviewers that use all very low scores and through a statistical process, their scores are standardized.

You are absolutely correct in that there is a panel effect in terms of an application being reviewed with all excellent applications or a museum being reviewed with all mediocre applications.

There is a small degree of the luck of the draw and it is something that has been of concern to IMS and something at which we look very closely.

We have an error list where we check every application where between any two of those four scores there is a differentiation either in the raw score or the standard score of 1.5. We take a look at many, many different things in the process to make sure we're being fair.

Last year we made an attempt to try to see if we could randomly assign applications to eliminate the panel effect. We can't do it; we just do not have sufficient numbers of applications in each budget size and discipline of museum.

In addition, we don't have enough reviewers. We've worked very, very hard to increase the numbers of reviewers that we have and we did increase our pool for general operating support from 300 to 650 last year. But even so, we have large numbers of reviewers in certain categories— art museums of a certain budget size, history museums of certain budget sizes. But there are other categories of institutions for which we have a much more difficult time in getting sufficient numbers of reviewers to break them up any differently.

We look at the assignment of every museum and every panel. We look at the way every panel does in terms of the final rank listing. We turn it inside out and upside down in just about every way we can. This year, to try to eliminate some of that effect, because last year we noticed that the lower half of each budget category didn't seem to be doing as well on the panel with the larger half of the budget category, we did bring our review up to six budget categories from three, and we only assigned museums within those very limited budget categories in order to help them.

But, again, we have difficulty in doing this—it increased our cost; we had to go with more panels. But we felt it was a good expense; a legitimate expense. The increase in the number of reviewers is an attempt to try to make it more even so that even if they are on a, you know, a broad panel at least we'll have a larger diversity of opinion.

But it is something that we are concerned about and that we do look at.

Senator McClure. In the latest round of awards, how many applications were subject to panel review after having been read in the field?

Miss Phillips. Well, they were reviewed in different degrees. There were 185 applications, I believe, is the number that were discussed in terms of this variation in the standardized score. They weren't all looked at individually but the manner in which they were dealt with was looked at and maybe five or a half a dozen of them were actually read and compared and decisions made.

In other categories, there were anywhere from 4 to 10 and maybe 5 to 6 different categories, so I'd say about 50 were looked at thoroughly and read and reviewed.

PERSONNEL

Senator McClure. $10,000 is identified for personnel awards in the current fiscal year. The Institute has only 14 employees. How many employees will receive a cash award this year?

Miss Phillips. We haven't gone through our performance appraisal yet for this year. That is a standard amount that is budgeted based on a formula of the grade levels and numbers of employees based on the set percentages that are allowable, depending on the level at which people perform in their performance appraisal.

It's my guess, however, since I have a superb staff, that most of them will be getting some sort of a performance award of varying degrees.

Senator McClure. What you say, is perfectly understandable, but I would be less than candid if I didn't say that troubles us when applied nationwide. Because we put up cash bonus awards as an attempt to award not ordinary service that you have the right to expect of all employees of the Federal Government; we're not permitted under the civil service system to really penalize bad performance. You only reward it by promotion or transfer.

So we tried to say, if you can't punish bad performance, let's at least find a way to reward exceptional performance; not good performance you have a right to expect, but the kind of performance you don't have the right to expect.

Miss Phillips. I agree with you.

Senator McClure. Then we found that some agencies of Government with people who were really proud of their agencies and their employees—their unit of Government—were giving almost 100 percent bonus awards, which defeats the entire purpose. It isn't intended to be a Good Housekeeping stamp of approval. It's intended to escape some of the rigidity of the civil service system and the result—the more universal it becomes in application, the more certain you can be that Congress will abandon the system completely as a failure.

I don't invite you to be critical of your subordinates at all, the people with whom you work or work within your organization. But you've got to be discriminating in passing out bonus awards or you're simply going to lose the opportunity.

Miss PHILLIPS. We did not hand them out to 100 percent of the staff, Senator. They were not——

Senator McCLURE. I understand that. And I don't mean again to be hypercritical, but I think there is a tendency on the part of every—I've got the best daggone staff on the Hill. I'd stack my personnel staff and my committee staff up against any other one on the Hill. And if you asked me to rate them, in terms of whether or not they get a bonus award, of course, they are all deserving.

But that simply invites that kind of response. If we have a pot that says I either give them a bonus award or I've said they're no good, I am going to give everyone of them a bonus award, and that simply defeats the purpose.

Miss PHILLIPS. We have to create a budget line, if we are going to do it at all. It doesn't mean we have to spend the whole amount.

Senator McCLURE. I raise the flag only—a red flag, it's not—a caution flag, a yellow flag, not a red flag that says stop. But it's troubling, because we have run into those agencies in Government, where it was 100 percent. It was blanket. Everybody who was eligible got one. That's not a bonus award; that's a pay raise.

Miss PHILLIPS. I think if you look at the grade level of my employees, maybe they could use a pay raise. I agree.

Senator McCLURE. I understand that. One of the rigidities of this system—and even if she's a 12 and isn't worth a 9, you couldn't get her reduced to an 11. [Laughter.]

Miss PHILLIPS. That's right. I agree.

Senator McCLURE. We're frustrated with that. We're trying to find ways to make it work better, and we're trying to give some administrative discretion.

Miss PHILLIPS. I think that the performance agreement system which has been instituted under this administration with Mr. Devine's guidance has been a good step in that direction, because it forces managers to sit down and justify their actions, and it forces you on a regular basis to sit down with your employees and actually emphasize the strengths and weaknesses of their performance and their contribution to the agency.

Senator McCLURE. Well, it's a continuing battle, and I am sure we won't solve it all after this exchange.

The Director is authorized to hire 20 percent of the IMS staff without regard to competitive service requirements.

How many staff currently employed by IMS were hired under this provision?

Miss PHILLIPS. Two.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McClure. I have some additional questions which I'll submit for the record for response to the record.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Conservation Projects

Question: The Conference Report accompanying the 1984 bill stated that within the amount for conservation grants, $150,000 was to develop a program for the conservation of cultural objects and property in cooperation with the National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property and the American Institute of Conservation. Were these contracts let?

Answer: In accordance with Congress' instruction, IMS entered into a contract with the above mentioned groups and the AAM. The several activities conducted under that contract have been completed and IMS has received and reviewed the first draft of their report. Acting on the recommendations of the National Museum Services Board made at their meeting of March 15, 1985, a final report is being prepared for submission to the agency.

American Association of Museums

Question: The Museum Assessment Programs are operated in conjunction with the American Association of Museums. The Institute has also contracted with AAM under the conservation program. For the record, please provide the total amount of IMS contracts with AAM for fiscal years 1983 through 1985.

Answer: AAM does not receive funds directly from IMS for their management and coordination of the Museum Assessment Program. Awards are made by IMS to eligible museums who reimburse AAM a set fee $350. The amount of the fee is set by the National Museum Services Board. Prior to fiscal year 1985, the fee was $200. 312 MAP awards were made in 1983, 245 in 1984, 67 MAP I and 135 MAP II awards have been made to date in 1985.

After the Congressionally-mandated conservation project has been satisfactorily completed, AAM will have received $150,000 under the contract. Of that amount $41,175 was subgranted to NIC/AIC for their portion of the contract.

Question: Please provide a list of other IMS grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements with professional museum organizations for fiscal years 1983-1985.

Answer: After receiving approval for a reprogramming for this specific purpose from the House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies and the Senate Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, IMS entered into a contract on July 5, 1984 with the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums to carry out a Species Coordinator/Studbook Keeper Workshop.

Question: If there was any cost sharing for any of the work listed under the two questions above, please indicate the amounts.

Answer: No match was required under the AAM, AIC/NIC contract. The AAZPA provided a 50% match to the $15,000 provided by IMS for the workshop.

Matching Requirements

Question: Of the General Operating Support Grants awarded in fiscal year 1984 were any awarded which were not equally matched? If so, in what amounts?

Answer: General Operating Support Program awards are not project oriented therefore, no match is required. GOS provides awards of up to 10% of an institution's non-Federal operating income. As the awards are for operations and not projects, institutions are, in effect, providing a 90% match.

Definition of a Museum

Question: Prior to regulation changes published last October, to be eligible for IMS support a museum had to meet specific criteria in a number of areas one of which was that objects must be exhibited to the general public on a regular basis. "Regular basis" was defined as at least 120 days each year. That requirement has been deleted and now to be eligible, an institution must demonstrate that it "exhibits objects to the general public on a regular basis" but there is no definition of "regular," and the Director has the discretion to determine eligible institutions.

Answer: IMS continues to state in its regulations under Section 1180.3 "Definition of museum":

> For the purpose of this part:
> (a)Museum means a public or private nonprofit institution which is organized on a permanent basis for essentially educational or aesthetic purposes which, using a professional staff:
> (1)Owns or uses tangible objects, either animate or inanimate;
> (2)Cares for these objects; and
> (3)Exhibits them to the general public on a regular basis.
>
> > (i)An institution which exhibits objects to the general public for at least 120 days a year shall be deemed to meet this requirement.

The Proposed Rules published on October 5, 1984 amend only Section 1180.3(d) under "Definition of museum" to clarify the eligibility of museums located within multi-purpose organizations. The requirement that a museum be open to the public at least 120 days a year remains in force as is evidenced by the definitions of "Eligibility Criteria" and the presence of the question, "Is the museum open and exhibiting to the public at least 120 days a year?" in all applications of the Institute of Museum Services for Fiscal Year 1985.

While the Director of IMS does make final determinations of the eligibility of applicants, the specific requirements and minimum time frames to establish eligibility are fully prescribed in current IMS Rules and Regulations.

Distribution of Funds

Question: Please provide a proposed distribution of funds between General Operating Support Grants (separately identifying funds for MAP I and MAP II), Conservation Grants, Administration, and the Museum Board at levels of $10, $15, and $20 million. Also, provide a revised object class breakdown for administrative expenses at these proposed funding levels.

Answer:

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

	LEVEL 1 $10 million	LEVEL 2 $15 million	LEVEL 3 $20 million
PROGRAM*			
1. GOS	$7,594,724	$11,919,724	$15,844,724
CB**	$1,250,000	$1,925,000	$3,000,000
	378 awards	442 awards	506 awards
	$23,398 avg.	$31,322 avg.	$37,242 avg.
	$35,000 ceiling	$50,000 ceiling	$75,000 ceiling
2. CP	$0	$0	$0
3. MAP	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
I	100 at $1000	100 at $1000	100 at $1000
4. MAP	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000
II	150 at $1000	150 at $1000	150 at $1000
NMSB			
	$76,000	$76,000	$76,000

* All numbers of awards and average award sizes are estimates based on IMS' recent experience with application demographics.
** Conservation Bonus funds

ADMINISTRATION	LEVEL 1 $10 million	LEVEL 2 $15 million	LEVEL 3 $20 million
10 PERSONNEL SERVICES AND BENEFITS			
11 Personnel Compensation			
11.1 Full-time Permanent	$365,750	$365,750	$365,750
11.3 Other than Full-time Permanent	6,738	6,738	6,738
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation			
Overtime	11,550	11,550	11,550
Awards	10,000	10,000	10,000
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	394,038	394,038	394,038
12 Personnel Benefits			
12.1 Civilian Personnel	45,238	45,238	45,238
20 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES			
21 Travel and Transportation of Persons	18,000	18,000	18,000
22 Transportation of Things	2,000	2,000	2,000
23 Rent, Communications, Utilities			
23.1 SLUC	105,000	105,000	105,000
23.2 Communications, Utilities and Other Rent	26,000	26,000	26,000
24 Printing and Reproduction	29,000	29,000	29,000
25 Other Services	23,000	23,000	23,000
ADP	22,000	22,000	22,000
Admin. Contracts	110,000	110,000	110,000
Reviewers and Panelists	51,000	51,000	51,000
26 Supplies and Materials	3,000	3,000	3,000
30 ACQUISITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS			
31 Equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	$829,276*	$829,276*	$829,276*

* Total assumes enactment of the President's proposed 5% pay cut for Federal employees (Pro-rated to 3.75% per OMB). If not enacted, IMS would need: $380,000 for Personnel Compensation; $7,000 for Other than Full-time Permanent; and, $12,000 for overtime.

Administration

Question: Both the fiscal year 1984 and 1985 justification indicated that only $1,000 would be spent for equipment in fiscal year 1984. This year's justification shows actual equipment expenditures in excess of $22,000 for '84. Slightly more than $16,000 was spent on equipment in fiscal year 1983. These are substantial expenditures for such a small agency. Please provide a full explanation of equipment purchases for fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

Answer: The expenditures for equipment in Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984 arose from the agency's independent status and relocation to the Old Post Office Building. A full list of equipment purchases follows.

Fiscal Year 1983

Xerox Model 3400 Copier and Xerox Model 2830 Copier	$ 8,870
Wang 6581W Printer	5,520
GSA Schedule File Cabinets (5)	1,238
Total FY 83 Equipment	$15,628

Fiscal Year 1984

Congressional Staff Directory	$ 33
Meeting Table	172
Chairs for Meeting Table (4)	445
Official Museum Directory (2)	161
Magnetic Calendar Board	153
Museums for a New Century (1)	14
Metal Storage Cabinet (1)	101
Computer Print-out Racks (2)	224
Workstation Footrest (2)	63
Magnetic Calendar Board	333
Printer Tables (2)	208
Workstations (6)	516
Workstation Chairs (6)	419
Systems Furniture Components for Reconfiguration of Room 609	1,033
Noise Reduction Cover for WP Printer	406
Wang OIS Word Processor and Professional Computer	17,736
Total FY 84 Equipment	$22,017

Question: Please list all staff members receiving cash awards in fiscal year 1984 and the amount of the award and any such awards that have been made to date in fiscal year 1985.

Answer: All Staff members receiving cash awards in Fiscal Year 1984 ans 1985 are listed below:

Fiscal Year 1984

Mildred A. Mason - Specific Act of Service	$ 265.10
Patricia Ullberg - Specific Act of Service	355.90
Steven Shwartzman - Specific Act of Service	344.42
Sara Bass - Sustained Superior Performance	1,529.34
Kristine Ramaekers - Sustained Superior Performance	1,263.96
Ruth Weant - Sustained Superior Performance	1,529.34
Theodore Sky - Director's Award	2,500.00
U.S. Department of Education	
Total, FY 1984	$7,788.06

Fiscal Year 1985 - to date

Sharon Hawk - Specific Act of Service	$1,176.10
Joyce Hubbard - Sustained Superior Performance	637.17
	$1,813.27

An award of $945 (FY 1985 appropriations) has been approved for Sara T. Bass under Specific Act of Service.

Question: The Director is authorized to hire 20 percent of the IMS staff without regard to competitive service requirements. How many staff currently employed by IMS were hired under this provision? For the record, provide the salary levels for any employees listed above.

Answer: Sharon Hawk GS level 12, step 4, $34,781.
Robin Rapp, GS level 9, step 1, $21,804.

Reports

Question: Please provide for the Committee files copies of any reports funded by IMS in fiscal year 1984 and list any reports currently in progress.

Answer: IMS is awaiting the final report of the AAM, AIC/NIC contract. We will forward a copy to the committee when it becomes available.

Questions Submitted by Senator Dale Bumpers

Question: In your tenure as Director of IMS, you have worked with hundreds of museums, including some in Arkansas. I know that some museums in my state see the IMS operating funds grants as a last resort. What do you think will happen to those museums that have turned to IMS in the past but will not be able to do so in the future? Do you think we will see any small museums fold in the next few years if IMS is eliminated?

Answer: IMS funds have always been competitively awarded. Rarely would an institution unable to attract local private or public support be viewed favorably in a peer review process. The intent of the IMS program from its inception has been to supplement, in a small way (not more than 10% of the non-Federal operating income of the institution) the support received from other funding sources. IMS' statute calls on the agency

> ...to assist museums in modernizing their methods and facilities so that they may be better able to conserve our cultural, historic, and scientific heritage; and to ease the financial burden borne by museums as a result of their increasing use by the public.

As IMS has always represented only a small share of financial costs of running museums, the loss of those funds should not put any of them out of business. In Arkansas, for example, from 1978 through 1984, 34 awards totalling $569,922 were made. This amount represents only a small percentage of the operating costs of the ten Arkansas museums which applied to and received funding from IMS during that period.

Question: You stated that it is now far easier to raise funds for operating support for museums than it was prior to the existence of IMS. Could you be more specific about the availability of these funds?

Answer: The difference has been one mainly in attitude. People who have been accustomed to thinking of museums only in terms of their programs - exhibitions - displays - education - conservation - for example, have come to realize the very real need these institutions have for maintainance funds for their basic operations - the activities that keep the building open and the temperature controlled, and which collectively afford an appropriate setting for their diverse activities.

To give some specific examples, the New York State Council on the Arts is the largest state art agency in the country. Prior to the existence of IMS, the Museum Assistance Program of the New York State Arts Council made grants solely for exhibitions and similar activities. After the general acceptance of the IMS General Operating Support philosophy, the New York program began to provide assistance for general operations and maintainance amounting, for example, to $750,000 to the American Museum of Natural History in 1984 alone. At the same institution, unrestricted grants from corporations for operating support - grants that the coprporations intend to repeat on an annual basis - have climbed 300% to their current level of $1.2 million annually, following the establishment of the IMS and the widespread acceptance of operating support as a genuine necessity.

These examples could be multiplied many times over but serve to illustrate the principle mentioned in my testimony - an important result of IMS providing funds for operating support.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McClure. I thank you very much for your testimony today. I look forward to working with you, when, as and if Congress makes a decision as to have an institute.

Miss Phillips. Thank you.

Senator McClure. Yes; thank you very much.

The subcommittee will stand in recess until April 30 at 2 p.m., at which time we will receive the fiscal year 1986 budget estimates for the Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., Thursday, April 25, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 30.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1985

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m., in room SD–192, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. James A. McClure (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator McClure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF RICHARD R. HITE, CONTROLLER, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLICY, BUDGET, AND ADMINISTRATION

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOSEPH W. GORRELL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLICY, BUDGET, AND ADMINISTRATION
JOSEPH E. DODDRIDGE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, POLICY, BUDGET, AND ADMINISTRATION
DAVID A. GILBERT, BUDGET OFFICER
KRISTINE M. MARCY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF BUDGET

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator MCCLURE. The subcommittee will come to order.

This is the time scheduled to review the fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Department of the Interior's Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Solicitor. We will begin with the Office of the Secretary, whose fiscal year 1986 request of $40,599,000 represents a decrease of $6,729,000, or 14 percent, from the fiscal year 1985 appropriated level.

Testifying on behalf of the Department this afternoon is Mr. Richard Hite, the Controller of the Department of the Interior.

If you will please come forward and introduce those who will be assisting you, we will proceed with the questioning. Your full statement will, of course, be made a part of the record in full.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF RICHARD R. HITE

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you once again in support of the 1986 budget for the Office of the Secretary.

The Department continues in its efforts to improve the quality of administration and delivery of services to the public in an efficient, cost-effective manner. Many areas and ideas will be explored in an attempt to provide more efficient program operations.

The 1986 request for all appropriations of the Office of the Secretary totals $40,599,000, a decrease of $6,729,000 from amounts provided for 1985.

This budget reflects the administration's objective to reduce Federal spending and continue the Department's efforts in reducing overhead expenditures by requesting a 10-percent reduction in headquarters and administrative expenditures. This reduction will require more efficient operation and result in less overhead on activities throughout the Secretariat.

Since expenditures of the Office of the Secretary are primarily salary-related, the 10-percent reduction in overhead will result primarily in work-year reductions. In addition, reductions in travel, printing, and other administrative categories will occur.

During 1985 several areas are being reviewed for possible consolidation, improved productivity, streamlining of procedures or other action which would result in savings within the Department.

Since many of these efforts are still underway, specific actions and actual reductions are not yet final, but overall, the reductions to the Office of the Secretary accounts from improving administrative and support functions will save $4,537,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The 1986 request for the appropriation Office of the Secretary is $39,939,000, a net decrease of $4,694,000 from the amount appropriated in 1985. The major changes, all base adjustments, are as follows: −$4,463,000 and 70 work-years related to administrative and management savings; −$1,056,000 related to the proposed 5-percent reduction in Federal pay levels; −$161,000 related to the continued Government-wide management initiative of position management grade reduction; and +$986,000 for the full-year cost of the pay increase effective in January 1985. No pay supplemental was requested in 1985 to cover this increase as the estimated amount required, $771,000, was partially offset by excluding estimated savings of $526,000 from section 2901 reductions.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

The 1986 request for the appropriation construction management is $660,000, a net decrease of $75,000 from the amount appropriated in 1985. The major changes, all base adjustments, are as follows: −$74,000 and 3 work-years related to administrative and management savings; −$18,000 related to the proposed 5-percent reduction in Federal pay levels; and +$17,000 for the full-year cost of the pay increase effective in January 1985.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

No funds are requested in 1986 to continue special foreign currency programs, as these excess currencies are not anticipated to be available in 1986. This represents a decrease of $1,960,000 from the amount appropriated in 1985.

This concludes my opening statement, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to discuss these matters with you. I am available to answer any questions this committee may have with regard to this request with the assistance of my fellow witnesses.

OPENING REMARKS

Mr. HITE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

With me at the table is David Gilbert, the Budget Officer for the Office of the Secretary.

I appreciate your incorporating my statement in the record, and, therefore, I won't be redundant and waste your time by reading it. I would just like to emphasize that these reductions do incorporate a 10-percent reduction across the board in the Secretary's Office. In support, however modestly, of the administration's effort to present to you gentlemen a budget that makes some impact on the deficit problem.

It also incorporates, Mr. Chairman, a 5-percent projected reduction in civilian pay, which, pursuant to the agreement that you gentlemen have consummated with OMB, we are not defending at this time. So some of these reductions will appear to you in our submission in more detail than they will be as the budget goes on.

Senator McClure. Thank you very much.

CLEO LAYTON

Mr. Hite. Mr. Chairman, I hope this is not a digression, but the Secretary has asked me to make a comment to you, with your permission, with respect to the loss that we suffered in the Department of a highly valued individual, Cleo Layton, who passed away on March 30. As of March 1 of this year he had dedicated 50 years of service to the Department of the Interior. He was the principal staff assistant to the Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife and Parks. I would like to offer for your consideration and inclusion in the record a commendatory letter from the President of the United States.

Senator McClure. It will be made a part of the record, and I think it is fully appropriate that you both note it and that we do make it a part of the record.

Mr. Hite. Thank you, sir.

Senator McClure. Thank you, and I thank the Secretary for making the request and am glad to participate in that activity.

[The information follows:]

Letter From Donald Paul Hodel, Secretary, Department of the Interior

April 24, 1985.

Mrs. Cleo F. Layton,
12109 Old Bridge Road, Rockville, MD

Dear Mrs. Layton: It is with great sadness that I offer to you my condolences for the loss of your husband. His 50 years of distinguished service to the Department of the Interior set a standard of excellence for all of us to follow, and he will be sorely missed.

Enclosed is a letter from President Reagan to your husband. I deeply regret that Cleo was unable to see it, but I thought you might like to share in the President's and the Nation's sincere appreciation for your husband's life of public service.

Again, you have my deepest sympathy. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Donald Paul Hodel.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

APRIL 1, 1985.

Mr. CLEO F. LAYTON,
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. LAYTON: I am delighted to express my appreciation for the 50 years of distinguished service you have given the Department of the Interior. Please accept my congratulations. You are to be commended for your tireless performance as well as your extraordinary accomplishments.

Testimony to your administrative abilities was found in your designation as Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks in 1968. Through four administrations you have served as staff assistant to a succession of Assistant Secretaries for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, providing continuity and an institutional memory valued throughout the top ranks of your Department. Your reliable advice and resourcefulness have contributed greatly to the formulation of policies that help preserve our Nation's natural resources. Present and future generations of Americans will enjoy the beauty and bounty of the land thanks to the policies you helped to shape.

The high standards of public service that you have set stand as a model for all of us to follow.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

PAY COST

Senator MCCLURE. Mr. Secretary, on page 18 of your justification you indicate that the 1985 pay cost increase will be absorbed in lieu of reductions as part of section 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act. Among other things, section 2901 called for reductions in consultant services, public affairs, public relations, public information, and advertising.

Can you explain why 1985 pay costs were absorbed in lieu of 2901 reductions?

Mr. HITE. Yes, sir; I believe I can. The phrase "in lieu of" is probably poor language on our part. We actually achieved, pursuant to section 2901, a reduction of $526,000 in those items that you named. What we have done, again in the hope of achieving fiscal responsibility, is to apply those savings against the estimated amount for additional pay cost, which was $771,000. We have taken that $526,000 reduction and an additional $245,000 in order that we not come forward with a request for a supplemental in this area.

I have for the record, with your permission, a delineation of that.

Senator MCCLURE. It will be made a part of the record.

Mr. HITE. Thank you, sir.

[The information follows:]

2901 REDUCTION

Proposed 2901 reductions to Office of the Secretary

Operation motor vehicles	−$7,000
Travel	−220,000
Public affairs	−85,000
Printing	−193,000
Consultant contract services	−21,000
Total proposed reduction	−526,000

PAY ABSORPTION

The 1985 pay absorption of estimate $771,000 was applied to the 1985 appropriation levels and reduced from the following areas:

Travel/transportation	$202,000
Salary/benefits	296,000
Printing	223,000
Other contracted services	50,000
Total proposed reduction	771,000
1985 estimated pay requirement	771,000
Estimated 2901 reductions applied	−526,000
Additional reductions applied to absorb pay requirements	−245,000
1985 pay supplemental required	0

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Senator McCLURE. Over the past few years the Department has put an increased emphasis on screening all departmental public affairs initiatives to ensure stringent cost and quality controls as well as development of only high priority efforts. In line with this goal, the number of departmental news releases issued dropped in 1984 to 220 from the 1983 level of 286. Your justification indicates that this decrease resulted in an estimated cost avoidance of $90,000. However, this still averages out to a cost of over $1,300 per press release.

That seems to me to be an awful lot for a press release. Can you provide a breakdown or an explanation of those costs?

Mr. HITE. Yes, sir; it seemed inordinate to me when I looked at our justification. I did look into this and I have a delineation of that for the record.

Just to answer you directly, we find, that this is an accurate average figure. It costs us 4 cents a page to duplicate these releases and, of course, 22 cents for every mailing. Some of these releases, for instance in the area of hunting regulations, to pick one, go to as many as 7,000 recipients, and the cost adds up significantly. Some of these releases, such as the widespread ones I mentioned, cost as much as $2,000 per release, and the average figure is indeed $1,300. The cost avoidance position that we took with you gentlemen is a result of our effort to reduce the number of releases to the best of our ability at the departmental level.

I would like to submit that for the record too, if I may, Senator.

Senator McClure. Yes; it will be made a part of the record.

Mr. Hite. Thank you, sir.

PRESS RELEASE SAVINGS

Senator McClure. You saved less on the ones you dropped than it cost you on the ones that were done.

Mr. Hite. Postage costs went up.

Senator McClure. I was just doing a little quick mathematics. You should have saved over $100,000 at the same cost per press release. Do you know how that cost compares with other governmental agencies?

Mr. Hite. We think it is relatively equal, Senator McClure, but I would like to research that a little bit further and give it to the staff.

Senator McClure. Would you do that, please?

Mr. Hite. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Costs of DOI News Releases

The $90,000 cost avoidance in Interior news releases takes into account reductions in the number of news releases issued and reduced expenses associated with their distribution.

News release staff preparation costs are relatively uniform throughout Government and largely depend on the particular subject being written about. The primary cost for distribution of a news release includes 4 cents per page for duplicating and 22 cents for mailing. A typical two-page Government news release would then cost 30 cents to duplicate and mail to each recipient.

The average number of recipients varies greatly with the subject of the release and the particular agency. Since Interior Department bureaus have extensive facilities throughout the country, it is likely that DOI news release mailing lists are more extensive than those used by other departments, (for example, electronic and print news media at the local and national level: conservation, trade, and special interest groups; State and congressional offices, et cetera). A news release on new hunting regulations, for example, might be distributed to as many as 7,000 recipients with the cost of such a release reaching $2,100 exclusive of staff time required to prepare it.

Costs for most news releases, however, including staff time and a less extensive distribution, are approximately $1,300 each.

MOTOR VEHICLE HANDBOOK

Senator McClure. I know that just applying the pencil and dividing totals by totals sometimes gives you strange results, but I was a little startled at that figure.

The Personal Property Management Division manages all personal property, which includes a motor vehicle fleet of 26,000. The division started work in fiscal year 1983 on a comprehensive motor vehicle handbook. According to your justification, work will continue on this handbook in fiscal year 1986.

When do you anticipate that the handbook will be completed?

Mr. Hite. We are projecting, Mr. Chairman, release in early 1986. We ran into a magnitude of problems, in coordination with our various bureaus and so forth that really wasn't anticipated. Also, the General Services Administration has rewritten their motor vehicle regulations code Government-wide, and that caused us to back up and incorporate those changes in the handbook. We hope to have that out of the Solicitor's Office and in the hands of our employees by the first quarter of 1986.

Senator McClure. I am again a little puzzled to know why it would take 3 years to produce a handbook.

Mr. Hite. This was our first attempt at a handbook, Mr. Chairman, with specific application of these GSA regulations to our various bureaus.

Senator McClure. When did GSA revise their regulations?

Mr. Hite. Fiscal year 1985, this year, sir.

Senator McClure. It was released when?

Mr. Hite. It was released earlier this year, sir. I can get you an exact date.

[The information follows:]

Revised GSA Motor Vehicle Regulations

The General Services Administration published proposed revised motor vehicle regulations in the Federal Register on April 11, 1985, requesting that final comments be received by no later than June 10, 1985.

TELEPHONE PROBLEMS

Senator McClure. All right.

Could you provide for the record some detail of the problems presented to you and the way you responded to the divestiture of telephone services by AT&T and what problems you met and how you resolved those problems?

Mr. Hite. Yes, sir; I can provide that for the record.

I would also like to comment that there have been some exasperations. We deal with many more companies at this point. We have a request for proposal out on the street now to determine which one of the development companies will handle our phone network. This would apply to our main building and the six buildings in the area in which we are the principal tenant.

It is costing more at this point in time. We need more qualified people to deal with the competing companies.

Senator McClure. It seemed to me we were told that entities exactly like yours would find great cost savings. You're telling me it is going to cost more.

Mr. Hite. It's costing more right now, sir, but I am advised that in the long run we will save money.

Senator McClure. Who is advising you that?

Mr. Hite. The people with whom we deal. I've been before you with that same projection, and I don't share any optimism with you in that regard. At this point in time it is an order of magnitude more complex for us than it was before.

I will submit additional information for the record, sir.

Senator McClure. Yes; if you will, and we will have some further questions for the record as well.

Mr. HITE. Thank you, sir.
[The information follows:]

AT&T DIVESTITURE

At the urging of the Department of Justice, AT&T divested itself on January 1, 1984, creating seven separate telephone companies.

Question. What problems did this create for the Department and how are you going about solving them?

Answer. We are experiencing increased local service costs and installation lead times have increased. More involved coordination between Department telephone managers, the telephone operating companies, and equipment providers has been required. Our managers are now required to have better technical and regulatory knowledge. They now make decisions from among many alternatives which they did not have in the past. Telecommunications costs and workload have increased without an equivalent increase in resources. We have been attempting to solve these problems by: conducting annual telecommunications management workshops; publishing telecommunications management handbooks and policy; developing a departmental telecommunications strategy plan; using GSA negotiated Government-wide telecommunications contracts; and, in taking advantage of the availability of increased competition, we are replacing older leased telephone equipment with newer technology, more capable and lower long run cost equipment.

Question. In the long run, do you anticipate phone service to improve because of these actions?

Answer. The AT&T divestiture, in addition to creating seven separate regional telephone companies, required that each company provide interexchange carriers access to telephone company subscribers equal in type, quality, and price to that provided to the AT&T communications long distance company. There are indications that in the long run, this will benefit long distance telephone callers through the availability of competing carriers of new equal quality at lower cost than previously provided from the nondivested AT&T. Changes in the quality and costs of local telephone services are difficult to predict. We are hopeful that overall telephone services will improve.

Question. Specify how much more the Department is paying in fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1986 as a result of having to work with separate telephone companies.

Answer. The specific financial effect of having to work with separate telephone companies cannot be definitely measured, although increased costs are generally attributable to authorized local service increases rather than to working with separate telephone companies. The Department estimates that its annual telephone service costs for fiscal year 1985–86 will increase by approximately 15 percent over the fiscal year 1984 costs of approximately $60 million. This estimated increase includes an approximate 20 to 40 percent increase in local service charges which will be offset by an approximate 10 percent reduction in long distance and FTS intercity voice network charges.

Question. When do you anticipate that the costs will go down?

Answer. We believe that the purchase cost of telephone equipment is going down due to the advances of technology, but we do not anticipate a reduction in the costs of telephone services. It is possible that increased telephone service costs may stabilize during the next 3 years.

CASH MANAGEMENT

Senator MCCLURE. The President's private sector survey of cost control report, commonly known as the Grace Commission report, suggested many improvements in the cash management of the Government.

Can you briefly describe any of these recommendations you have implemented or plan on implementing?

Mr. HITE. Yes, Mr. Chairman; we modestly think we have done a pretty good job in this area. Unfortunately for the Department, the savings accrue to the Treasury Department. They are estimated at 5 million dollars' worth of savings in fiscal year 1984, $4.5 million in 1985.

To itemize, we have accelerated our progress in the wire transfer application, particularly for royalties in MMS; the acceleration of the deposit of Outer Continental Shelf bids, again in the Minerals Management Service; the wire transfer application for the abandoned mine land funds in Office of Surface Management; wire transfer applications on grants in OSM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and we reduced our allowance for travel advances. We have accelerated a system for direct deposit of pay checks and we have accelerated our efforts in debt collection. All of which adds up to a pretty good picture in the cash management area.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT

Senator McCLURE. You have requested appropriations language for fiscal year 1986 which would allow for the purchase of five additional aircraft, all of which would be for replacement only.

Where would these aircraft be utilized?

Mr. HITE. They would all be for Alaska, sir. The aircraft would be to accommodate Park Service or Fish and Wildlife Service requirements.

Senator McCLURE. Are those fixed-wing or helicopter?

Mr. HITE. They can be either. All these, I believe, are fixed-wing.

Senator McCLURE. In fiscal year 1985 this committee directed the Department to review the long-term problems of purchasing replacement aircraft on an as-needed basis without specific annual appropriations and, if appropriate, include language making such replacement purchases possible in the fiscal year 1986 budget request.

Has the Department had an opportunity to complete this review?

Mr. HITE. We did, of course, review it, Mr. Chairman, but our understanding of the provisions of 31 United States Code 638, section B, is that there must be specific language in the appropriation legislation in order to qualify for aircraft procurement outside of the Department of Defense, and that is why this remains in there.

Senator McCLURE. You have not included appropriate language in your fiscal year 1986 budget request, though, have you?

Mr. GILBERT. It is in the administrative provision section for the Office of the Secretary as it applies to the Continual Replacement Program we have in the Office of Aircraft Services for the Alaskan fleet to replace old, worn out or unrepairable aircraft.

Senator McCLURE. Do you think that the language that you have in your budget request carries out the directive that was contained in the appropriations act of last year?

Mr. GILBERT. To the best of our ability, under the budget we are currently working under, yes, sir, it is.

Senator McCLURE. I am not sure I understood that answer. Or was it one I was not supposed to understand?

Mr. HITE. Right now, Mr. Chairman, we have a consolidated operation for the Office of Aircraft Services in Alaska. We have been directed through two conference reports and a GAO report to consolidate our operations in the lower 48. The improvement that Mr. Gilbert alludes to would be that we would manage the procurement of aicraft centrally in all parts of the United States not just in Alaska and the bureaus would not have to come to you individually with procurement language.

That's our hope.

Senator McClure. I would invite you to look at the language last year and at the way in which you have programmed it in the appropriations request this year and supplement your answer if you think that needs further answer. That I leave to your discretion.

Mr. Hite. All right, sir.

[The information follows:]

Aircraft Procurement

Based on our review of the administrative provisions, and the provisions of 31 United States Code 686(b) regarding the purchase of aircraft, the Department has not proposed language for 1986 which differs from that used in previous years. In the event that unanticipated circumstances should arise, and acquisition of aircraft in excess of current authorizations becomes necessary, the Department would seek additional authorizations by means of a supplemental appropriations request. Current language provides the authority for normal replacement requirements of the Alaskan fleet.

Additional requirements can be addressed in the budget process as needed.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator McClure. Thank you very much.

We have some further questions to submit for response in writing. I think that will suffice for this particular time. Thank you again very much.

Mr. Hite. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Executive Secretariat

During last year's hearing, I expressed some concern about separating the Secretary's personal mail office out of the Secretary's immediate office and into the Executive Secretariat. At that time, the Department indicated that a separate identity was necessary to enhance it's function but it could be incorporated into the Secretary's immediate office.

Question: Was this function incorporated into the Secretary's immediate office?

Answer: The Executive Secretariat function was not incorporated into the Secretary's Immediate Office. It remains as a separate office and is reflected in the budget as a separate subactivity under the Departmental Direction activity.

Question: If not, were there any additional costs involved with this separation?

Answer: The function appears as a separate office for each of the years covered by this budget request. There was no separation and there are no additional costs.

Consolidation of Mail Functions

Page 62 of your justification indicates that in 1985 the Office of Administrative Services was assigned the lead responsibility to conduct a pilot program for consolidation of mail functions in the Interior complex. Upon successful completion of the pilot, the Office will provide consolidated mail functions on a permanent basis.

Question: How does this relate to the new mail functions of the Executive Secretariat?

Answer: The consolidation of mail functions has no direct relationship to mail functions of the Executive Secretariat. The proposed consolidation relates to the internal distribution of mail, both from internal and external sources on an intra-agency basis. This includes pickup and delivery of mail now being done by the bureaus.

The Executive Secretariat function focuses on controlling, coordinating and reviewing all correspondence addressed to the Secretary's Immediate Office and all staff-generated memoranda and action requests to ensure that the Secretary and Under Secretary receive issue documents that are comprehensive, coordinated, accurate and timely.

Question: If these are separate mail operations, how was mail handled before the Office of Administrative Services started the pilot project?

Answer: The Department's mail function and the Executive Secretariat function are not separate mail functions providing the same service. The Department's mail operations provide for collection and delivery of all mail throughout the Department. The Executive Secretariat provides for correspondence control and coordination for executive mail. Prior to the pilot project on consolidation of mail services, each of the major bureaus had their own internal mailroom operation.

Question: It may be too early to tell, but does this evidence indicate that the pilot project will accomplish what you had hoped?

Answer: The Department anticipates that the consolidation of mail services will achieve improved efficiency and more cost effective operations at a lower overall cost to the government.

Equal Opportunity Workload

In 1983, the Division of Federal Employment Programs issued 8 Equal Opportunity Directives, and 29 Equal Opportunity Information Memoranda. Also for 1983, 134 complaints were completed. By contrast, in 1984, 16 Equal Opportunity Directives were issued and 2 Equal Opportunity Information Memoranda were issued. The Division also completed work on 356 complaints.

Question: Would you consider this is an increasing workload?

Answer: Based solely on statistics, the number of complaints closed in FY 1984 represents a marked increase from the number of complaints closed in previous years. We closed 180 complaints in FY 1981, 119 complaints in FY 1982 and 134 complaints in FY 1983. This represents an average of 144 cases closed per year. The 356 cases closed in FY 1984 represent a 59.6 percent increase in productivity over this average. However, the volume of cases is not necessarily a true comparison of workload based on the unique nature and complexity of each complaint. It is difficult to judge whether the caseload is increasing, or to estimate the number of complaints to expect. Following is a table showing the total workload for previous, current and projected years.

Question: If so, why have you requested a decrease of 19.6 percent from the 1985 enacted level?

Answer: The reduction proposed for the Office for Equal Opportunity reflects the Office of the Secretary's need to make overall reductions in 1986, and the belief that this office can carry out its mandate at a reduced level. This does not reflect a decrease in workload, but rather an effort to address office responsibilities in a more efficient and cost effective manner.

Question: If not, what can you attribute the decrease in work to?

Answer: The most significant change in caseload is the decrease in cases pending at year-end and carried forward into the next year. This decrease is associated with increased productivity and more efficient and cost effective office operations.

Equal Opportunity Complaints

Your justification indicates that all Equal Opportunity complaints filed before 1983 where hearings have not been requested by the complainant will be closed out in fiscal year 1986.

Question: How many 1983 complaints will actually be closed out?

Answer: All complaints filed in 1983 and prior years are expected to be closed by the end of 1986.

Question: How many were there?

Answer: At the end of 1983 there were a total of 620 cases. There are currently 178 cases from 1983 and prior years, all of which are expected to be closed by the end of 1986.

Question: Is it normal to have complaints like these pending for this long?

Answer: Complaints are difficult to administer and with numerous complex requirements these can often take a lenghty time to close. Due to the exchange of information between lawyers, complainant, Departmental officials, etc., this process can often extend over a period of a year or more.

Question: Please provide for the record a tabular display of discrimination complaint activity trends and also a breakdown of the number of complaints coming from each office.

Answer: The Committee is being provided with tables reflecting summary bureau data for 1984 and complaint cases historical data.

COMPLAINTS FILED IN FY 1984 BY BUREAUS

Bureau of Indian Affairs	31
Bureau of Land Management	26
Bureau of Mines	10
U.S. Geological Survey	22
Office of Surface Mining	11
National Park Service	50
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	8
Bureau of Reclamation	15
Minerals Management Service	10
Office of the Secretary	8
Total	191

Office of the Secretary
Office of Equal Opportunity
Discrimination Complaint Caseload

FY	Carryover	Reopened	Received	Total Workload	Closed	Year-End Total
81	394	10	223	627	180	447
82	447	10	232	689	119	570
83	570	5	179	754	134	620
84	555*	4	191	750	356	394
85	394	5	220	619	300	319
86	319	5	220	544	300	244

* adjusted figure per EEOC

(Note: Figures for FY 85 and 86 represent projections which were adjusted from previous submission based upon actual figures.)

Environmental Project Review Workload

In fiscal year 1985, under the Environmental Project Review, you estimate completion of 70 Interior draft EIS's, 80 final Interior EIS's and 1,700 non-Interior documents. By comparison, in fiscal year 1986 these numbers are relatively the same with 70 draft EIS's, 70 final EIS's and 1,700 non-Interior documents. Even with this flat workload, I note that you are proposing to decrease funding by 222 thousand dollars--a 14 percent drop--from the fiscal year 1985 level.

Question: How are you going to accomplish the same amount of work with a budget that is 14 percent smaller?

Answer: The reduction proposed for the Office of Environmental Project Review reflects the Office of the Secretary's need to make overall reductions in 1986, and the belief that this office can carry out its mandate at a reduced resource level. The relatively same levels of workload are expected to be realized, by achieving increased productivity through more efficient and cost effective office operations.

Position Classification

Recent OPM studies have established an ongoing Government position classification error rate of 14.3 percent, with 30.8 percent of the Washington, D.C., work force identified as overgraded. Last year you reported that the Department is "nowhere near as grossly overgraded as those Government-wide figures submit."

Yet I note that this year's justification indicates a major function of the Division of Personnel Services for fiscal year 1986 is the implementation of a grade bulge reduction plan.

Question: Can you briefly explain why this is necessary this year when you indicated last year the Department was not as overgraded as Government-wide figures would indicate?

Answer: The implementation of the proposed grade bulge reduction in 1986 is not related to the OPM studies regarding position classification error rates.

The Grade Bulge Reduction Plan is part of a Government-wide initiative proposed by the Administration to reduce the overall number of positions in the GS-11 through GS-15 range. This is part of the Government-wide management initiatives proposed to achieve savings by reducing the cost of government and the deficit.

Water Projects

1986 priorities for the Assistant Secretary of Water and Science will focus on completion of water projects under construction and planning for new projects.

Question: How many water projects are there that haven't been completed yet?

Answer: There are 60 projects proposed to be in construction in the 1986 budget, including 3 new starts.

Question: How many are planned for the near future?

Answer: It is too early to determine how many projects might be included in the 1987 and out-year budgets.

Cost-Sharing Techinques

The Assistant Secretary of Water and Science will also focus on the use of new techniques of cost-sharing for these projects in municipal, industrial and hydroelectric, and agricultural uses.

Question: Can you describe these new cost-sharing techniques?

Answer: The Administration supports cost-sharing on a case-by-case basis as follows:

General Investigation - Seek 50 percent up-front financing, payable in cash or in-kind goods and services for new investigations. For Advance Planning, make costs reimbursable according to allocations of costs among project purposes.

Construction - There are several projects in the Construction Program with identified cost-sharing in 1986. Of a total program of $547 million, non-Federal participation is $14.5 million. Cost-sharing is actively sought on all new construction starts, including up-front financing.

Operation and Maintenance - Non-Federal reimbursements in 1986 cover 64 percent of total cost. Depending on benefit allocation, costs may be reimbursed.

Emergency Fund - Repaid 100 percent.

Loan Program - Repaid at interest rates as set by Congress, or without interest for irrigators unable to pay.

General Provisions

Question: For the record, please provide a detailed capability statement for each of the general provisions which you are requesting to delete from the fiscal year 1986 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

Answer: The information follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS ACT
FY 1986 General Provisions
Explanation of Language Changes

TITLE I

Sec. 102

The Department proposes to add a comma between the words "available" and "to" on line 10 of section 102, which begins with the word "funds." We believe that the omission of the comma was an oversight and that the intent of Congress was not to restrict the source of funding solely to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement's Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriations for unanticipated actions under Section 733 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87. The addition of the comma will bring section 102 into agreement with the intended language as was contained in the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriations act for fiscal year 1984, Public Law 98-146.

The Department also proposes to delete the last proviso which requires that funds transferred pursuant to section 102 must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as soon as possible. The requirement that transferred funds be replenished through a supplemental first appeared in section 102 in the FY 1983 Appropriations Act. At that time, and in the FY 1984 Appropriations Act, it applied only to funds transferred "to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy state is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act." The FY 1985 Appropriations Act expanded the scope of the requirement so that a supplemental must be requested to replenish funds transferred for any purpose authorized by section 102 (i.e., fire fighting and rehabilitation, responses to earthquakes and volcanoes, emergency AML reclamation projects, and assumption of regulatory authority).

Under most circumstances, the Department has in the past, and plans in the future, to seek supplemental funds to replenish those transferred pursuant to section 102. However, there will be instances where there is no programmatic need to replenish transferred no-year funds "as promptly as possible." Some examples of this might include: a construction project that is completed at a lower cost than expected; a development program that is terminated, either by administrative or Congressional action, before all funds appropriated are expended; or a grant program for which the expected demand has not materialized. Because it is not always necessary to replenish transferred funds through supplemental funding, the Department proposes to delete this proviso.

Sec. 104

The Department proposes to include a provision pursuant to the Debt Collection Act of 1982 Public Law 97-365 as amended by Public Law 98-167 which requires that any debt collection contracts which specify a fixed fee or flat rate payment to the collection service contractor, must be provided for in advance Appropriation Acts.

The Department proposes to delete the proviso that no funds available to the Department of the Interior are available for any expenses of the Great Hall of Commerce. The language is no longer needed since no Interior funds are being used for the Great Hall of Commerce and the space has been returned to the General Services Administration.

Sec. 107, 108 and 111 - General Comments

The Department proposes to delete the restrictions on OCS leasing contained in these sections. Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 requires the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a 5-year oil and gas leasing program which provides for an equitable sharing of developmental benefits and environmental risks among the various OCS regions. In preparing the program, the Secretary is required to consider suggestions from other Federal agencies and from the Governor of any State which may be affected by the program. The current 5-year program, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior in July 1982, provides for this equitable sharing and was found to be in full compliance with the OCS Lands Act by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in July 1983. For a specific proposed lease sale, the Governor of any affected State may submit recommendations to the Secretary regarding the size, timing or location of the lease sale. The Secretary must accept the recommendations of the Governor if they provide for a reasonable balance between the national interest and the well-being of the citizens of the affected State. Leasing restrictions in Appropriations Acts prevent the Secretary of the Interior from making the necessary balancing decisions among the various OCS regions. They also short-circuit the extensive planning process that exists to gather environmental and geologic information, consult with Governors of affected States, and make decisions which balance the environmental risks with the potential for oil and gas development.

During 1984, the Department implemented changes to the OCS leasing process designed to ensure that all who have concerns will have an improved opportunity to be heard. In particular, a concerted effort has been made to resolve State, environmental and military conflicts earlier in the leasing process so that the Nation can proceed with a program of appropriate exploration and reasonable development of the OCS oil and gas resources.

Sec. 107

The Department proposes to delete this section which restricts the leasing of certain areas of the Central and Northern California Planning Area. See general discussion above. In the case of the Central and Northern California Planning Area, the only remaining sale on the current 5-year leasing schedule (Sale 91) is currently on hold pending further consultation with concerned parties. Since the Department has not issued a call for information for this sale, which would have initiated the approximately 2-year presale planning process, no sale can be held in the Central and Northern California Planning Area in FY 1986.

Sec. 108

The Department proposes to delete this section which restricts the leasing of certain areas of the North Atlantic OCS Planning Area. The only remaining sale in this planning area on the current 5-year schedule (Sale 96) is on hold pending further development of the new 5-year leasing program. Since the presale planning process has not been initiated for a North Atlantic sale, a sale cannot be held in FY 1986 in this planning area.

Sec. 111

The Department proposes to delete this section which restricts the leasing of certain areas in the Southern California Planning Area. See general discussion. In addition, the next scheduled offering of this planning area does not occur until October 1986; therefore, the restrictions in this section would not be applicable in FY 1986.

Sec. 112

The Department proposes to delete this section which requires that no funds provided in this title may be used to detail any employee to an organization unless such detail is in accordance with Office of Personnel Management regulations. The language restates existing OPM regulations and duplication in the law is not necessary.

Sec. 113

The Department proposes to delete this section which extends the deadline for outlaying Federal funds provided by Public Law 98-8 under the headings "Repairing and Restoring Parks and Recreational Facilities," "Historic Preservation Fund," and "Land and Water Conservation Fund" to March 1, 1985. Since the deadline only applies to funds provided by Public Law 98-8 and will expire in FY 1985, the restriction would not be applicable in FY 1986.

Title III

Sec. 303

The Department proposes to delete this section which prohibits the use of funds for noncompetitive oil and gas leasing on public lands of the Shawnee National Forest in Illinois. Land within the forest is currently being mined for coal and other minerals. Oil and gas leasing is compatible with the Shawnee National Forest Plan and is favored by the Forest Service. Some oil and gas exploration has taken place and adjacent to the forest but lands within the forest cannot be offered for lease competitively because there are no known geologic structures that fall within the forest. The continued exclusion of oil and gas from leasing, despite the fact that oil and gas activity is taking place just north of the forest boundary, is inconsistent with the treatment of similar lands and unduly restricts the development of Federal oil and gas resources.

Sec. 305

This section prohibits the implementation or enforcement of any rule or regulation of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, requiring the use of steel shot in connection with the hunting of waterfowl in any State of the United States unless the appropriate State regulatory authority approves such implementation and enforcement. In the Conference Report on the FY 1985 Appropriations Act, the conference managers expressed the "hope that the Department of the Interior's ongoing consultative process, involving states, flyway groups, sportsmen and wildlife groups and others, will produce a consensus proposal, reflecting the public comment and the value of scientific data." The consultative process has continued and has led to the publication in the January 16, 1985 Federal Register of proposed specific criteria that would be used as guidelines in determining areas where lead poisoning of waterfowl is a significant problem and where hunters should be required to use non-toxic (steel) shot. Also included in the Federal Register document were recommendations on lead poisoning criteria from representatives from the four Flyway Councils, made up of State wildlife agencies. The purpose of the rulemaking proposal is to establish criteria that are uniform, scientifically determined, and practical to implement.

The Department is working in concert with all interested parties--States, industry, flyway councils, and private organiaations to resolve the lead non-toxic shot issue. The Department recognizes the importance of State/Federal cooperation and interaction in the formulation of objective information on the lead poisoning and non-toxic shot substitutes. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service expects to implement the plan in FY 1985 in consultation with the affected States. In light of the steps the Department is taking to work with affected States and other interested parties, the Department recommends that the prohibition contained in Section 305 be discontinued.

Sec. 308

The Department proposes to revise the prohibitions on mineral leasing contained in this section in order to provide more consistent treatment for the various categories of wilderness study areas and to allow the Secretary to exercise his responsibility to protect Federal oil and gas resources underlying wilderness study areas and wilderness areas when they are subject to drainage from nearby wells.

Under the proposal, administratively designated wilderness study areas would be treated the same as Congressionally designated study areas in that the subsurface could be leased under certain conditions if the areas are adjacent to producing oil and gas fields, or to areas that are prospectively valuable. If this is unacceptable to the Congress, then we recommend that, at a minimum, the Secretary be allowed to lease the subsurface oil and gas resources underlying administratively designated study areas when they are subject to drainage from nearby wells (i.e., the stricter standard that we are proposing be applied to wilderness areas, as discussed below.

In addition, the proposed language would allow the Secretary to issue oil and gas leases with "no surface occupancy" stipulations for tracts in designated wilderness areas when "the oil and gas resources underlying such lands are being drained through oil or gas wells on adjacent lands." This aspect of the Department's proposal is consistent with the action recently taken by the Congress in enacting section 137 of the Second Continuing Resolution of FY 1984 (Public Law 98-151). That section generally prohibits the expenditure of funds to process oil and gas leases on wildlife refuge lands outside Alaska, but provides an exception "where it is determined that any of the lands are subject to drainage as defined in 43 CFR 3100.2."

Finally, the last proviso of the section has been rewritten so that it applies to both wilderness areas and wilderness study areas, but retains the current standard that prohibits surface occupancy and allows "slant drilling" from adjacent, nonwilderness areas.

Sec. 310

The Department proposes to delete this section which prohibits assessments against any program, budget activity, subactivity, or project funded in the Appropriations Act unless they are presented and approved by the Committees on Appropriations. The provision contains a legislative veto of the type declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court in the Chadha decision.

Sec. 311

The Department proposes to delete this section which provides that employment funded by this Act shall not be subject to any personnel ceiling or other personnel restriction for permanent or other than permanent employment except as provided by law. This section results in an undue restriction on Executive Branch prerogatives required for efficient Governmental management, especially important given the large Federal deficit.

Sec. 312

The Department proposes to delete this section which precludes use of funds provided for land acquisition from being used to acquire lands for more than the appraised value without written approval by the Committees on Appropriations. Constitutionality of this section is questionable since it constitutes a legislative veto, as discussed above under section 310.

Sec. 313

The Department proposes to delete a portion of the provision stating that "any contracts or agreements with the jurisdiction for fire management services listed above which are previously executed shall remain valid." Since this provision applies to contracts issued prior to FY 1985, there is no need to restate it in FY 1986.

Sec. 315

The Department proposes to delete this section which limits use of Department of the Interior and Forest Service funds to contract for services that require use of privately owned aircraft for the carriage of cargo or freight to those aircraft that are certified as airworthy by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration unless the Secretary of the contracting department determines that such aircraft are not reasonably available to conduct such services. The provision affects only the procurement of one aircraft currently under contract to the Department. The provision requires the Department to make an administrative determination regarding the unacceptability of an aircraft which does not meet Departmental needs. After the unsuitability determination is made, the Department then contracts for an aircraft that does meet its needs. The contract that is awarded provides an aircraft which serves multiple programs in the Bureau of Land Management, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Park Service. The aircraft is the only type available for the diverse requirements needed to fulfill bureau program objectives. The programs include fire suppression, cadastral survey, other survey programs, and movement of fuel, supplies, building material and equipment. Since several bureaus utilize the same aircraft, it allows for better efficiency and utilization of the aircraft, thus costing less to operate.

The provision requires a needless administrative review and should be eliminated on that basis.

Sec. 316

The Department proposes to delete this section which states that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for the augmentation of grizzly bear populations or currently occupied areas of Forest Service grizzly bear habitat or the preparation of specific augmentation proposals to establish new grizzly bear populations in areas identified as suitable grizzly bear habitat in any unit of the National Park System or National Forest

System unless the appropriate General Management Plan or Forest Plan provides for such augmentation and has been adopted, including having been available for public comment and review. The Department has been complying with the provisions of section 316 in the FY 1985 Appropriations Act and will continue to do so in FY 1986. Therefore, it is not necessary to repeat the language.

Sec. 317

The Department proposes to delete this section which transfers from the Administrator of the General Services Administration to the Secretary of the Interior certain parcels of land for inclusion in the War in the Pacific National Historical Park as it is permanent legislation and does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 318

The Department proposes to delete this section which directs that the Secretary of the Interior shall quantify, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of North Dakota, and consistent with an agreement to be negotiated between the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of North Dakota, the number of wetland acres, including a description by quarter section, subject to waterfowl production area easements in each county, and the Secretary and the Governor shall develop a plan for the purchase of additional easement acres previously authorized by the Governor as it is permanent legislation and does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 319

The Department proposes to delete this section which, under certain conditions, extends the primary term of geothermal leases to December 31, 1986, and which prohibits the issuance of geothermal leases in the Island Park Known Geothermal Resource Area. This section is considered permanent legislation that does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 320

The Department proposes to delete this section which provides that notwithstanding title 5 of the United States Code or any other provision of law, after September 30, 1984, rents and charges collected by payroll deduction or otherwise for the use or occupancy of quarters of agencies funded by this Act shall therefore be deposited in a special fund in each agency, to remain available until expended, for the maintenance and operation of the quarters of that agency: Provided, That for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and each fiscal year thereafter, such amounts as may be collected may be expended in the agency unit or subunit (e.g. Park, refuge, hatchery, Forest, Agency office, School, Service unit, hospital, clinic, etc.) where the funds are collected: Provided further, That up to 10 per centum of funds collected in such unit may be transferred to another unit within the same agency. This is permanent legislation and does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 322

The Department proposes to delete this section which amends Section 5542(b)(2)(B)(iv) of title 5, United States Code, as this is permanent legislation and does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 323

The Department proposes to delete this section which states the sense of the Congress regarding the Continental Scientific Drilling Program as this is permanent legislation and does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 324

The Department proposes to delete this section which amends section 40(c)(1) of Public Law 95-87 as this is permanent legislation and does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 325

The Department proposes to delete this section which restricts the leasing of Federal minerals on a tract of land in Payne County, Oklahoma, as it is permanent legislation that does not have to be repeated in FY 1986. It should be noted that the Bureau of Land Management and Oklahoma State University have agreed that there will be no leasing of the mineral interest on this tract of land unless the lease includes a stipulation which prohibits the surface occupancy of the land for the development of those mineral interests.

Sec. 326

The Department proposes to delete this section which provides that the land acquisition and relocation authorized for Centralia, Pennsylvania, under chapter IV of Public Law 98-181 shall not require any matching share of funding from the State of Pennsylvania under section 407(e) of the "Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977; as this is permanent legislation and does not have to be repeated in FY 1986.

Sec. 327

The Department proposes to delete this section which reduced each amount of budget authority provided in this Act, for payments not required by law, by 2 per centum: Provided, That such reductions shall be applied ratably to each account, program, activity, and project provided for in this Act as the reduction only applied to funds provided in FY 1985.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR DALE BUMPERS

Question: The Department proposes to delete section 303 from the FY 85 appropriations language which prohibits the use of funds for noncompetitive oil and gas leasing on public land of the Shawnee National Forest in Illinois. I understand that oil and gas activity is taking place just north of the forest boundary. Is the land within the forest boundary now considered a "Known geologic structure" which will be leased competitively?

Answer: The land within the forest boundary is presently being studied for possible KGS determination. The results of all drilling, including that to the north of the forest boundary, will be very important in determining whether the forest is in the known geologic structure of a producing oil and gas field. At this time the forest in not within a KGS.

Question: One of the results of the Ft. Chaffee decision held that, among other things, "competitive interest" should be considered in KGS designations. Have the results of the Ft. Chaffee decision been used in determining whether all or part of the Shawnee National Forest falls within a KGS?

Answer: The Ft. Chaffee decision does not say that "competitive interest" can be an independent basis for designating a KGS. By independent we mean absent drilling and geologic evidence tying the lands in question to the same structure as the producible well. It says only that the obvious competitive interest in the land there at issue supported the conclusion that BLM's "step-out" KGS determinations, made without geological analysis, were arbitrary and capricious. Thus competitive interest clearly warns BLM when it needs to do more detailed geologic work or collect additional geologic information before classifying that land. Whether it also authorizes establishing a KGS where no geological tie to the structure of producible acreage can be found is a question under consideration within the Department, but right now competitive interest is not being used as an independent basis for KGS determination. It has been forcefully argued to us that to use the Ft. Chaffee decision in that manner is not only beyond what the Eighth Circuit held but is also inconsistent with the geologic standard established by the statute -- that the land be on the structure of a producing field. In whatever manner this consideration is resolved, that is the way it will be applied to the lands in Shawnee National Forest.

Question: If not, will this be done prior to the leasing of these lands?

Answer: No leasing of these lands will occur until the KGS determination is made.

Question: The Department is again proposing to revise the prohibitions on mineral leasing contained in section 308 of the FY 85 appropriation language. These revisions will allow for oil and gas leases on the subsurface of any federal lands within any Forest Service Rare II area recommended for wilderness designation or allocated to further planning or within any BLM wilderness study area. This proposal applies to any of these areas which are next to producing oil and gas fields or areas that are prospectively valuable. This proposal further provides for subsurface leasing of any component of the National Wilderness Preservation System where subsurface oil and gas resources underlying these lands are being drained through oil and gas wells on adjacent lands. This wilderness leasing proposal allows for no surface occupancy, directional drilling, however allows entry by other nonsurface disturbing methods. What existing legislation would be overridden by the new language in section 308 of the proposed FY 86 appropriation bill?

Answer: In 1941, the Attorney General issued an opinion recognizing the authority of the President to take appropriate measures to protect Federal oil and gas resources which are not subject to the leasing laws but which are being drained by wells on non-Federal lands. The Department has used this authority since that time to lease lands which were closed to leasing but which are being drained, such as acquired military lands prior to 1976. Presumably, this authority would have been available to the Secretary to protect Federal oil and gas resources beneath Congressionally designated wilderness areas subject to drainage from adjacent non-Federal land after December 31, 1983, when these areas were closed to the operation of the mineral leasing laws. However, the prohibition in Section 308 on expending money for the processing and issuing of oil and gas "leases", without reference to the authority for granting the leases, applies equally to leases granted under the authority described by the Attorney General. The proposed language would remove the prohibition and allow the Secretary to protect Federal oil and gas resources but at the same time would protect the wilderness areas by limiting these leases to the subsurface resource. This limitation is intended to ensure that a lessee has no rights under the lease to use the surface. This limitation is further clarified by the proposed language which prohibits surface occupancy. The proposed language would allow directional drilling from outside the wilderness area for two reasons: (1) the lessee has the right under the lease to recover the oil and gas; and (2) recovery through the drainage well may not be the most efficient method and may result in the loss of Federal oil and gas. Thus, the proposed language does not change any existing law, other than Section 308, and merely recognizes the need to protect Federal oil and gas resources from drainage, protection which has been provided by the Secretary for over 40 years.

Question: Will this proposal allow for the surface occupancy of Forest Service Rare II areas recommended for wilderness designation or further planning?

Answer: The proposed language would allow the Secretary to protect Federal oil and gas resources but at the same time would protect the potential wilderness areas by limiting these leases to the subsurface resource. This limitation is intended to ensure that a lessee has no rights under the lease to use the surface. This limitation is further clarified by the proposed language which prohibits surface occupancy. The proposed language would allow directional drilling from outside the wilderness area for two reasons: (1) the lessee has the right under the lease to recover the oil and gas; and (2) recovery through the drainage well may not be the most efficient method and may result in the loss of Federal oil and gas.

Question: Will this provision allow for the surface occupancy of BLM Wilderness study areas?

Answer: The proposed language would prohibit surface occupancy of BLM wilderness study areas in the same manner as described above for Forest Service Rare II areas.

Question: What does "other nonsurface disturbing methods" refer to when leasing in wilderness areas?

Answer: It refers to any exploratory technique which does not cause surface disturbance. An example might be photography conducted from a helicopter.

Question: Does this proposal provide the Secretary of Interior with jurisdiction over the leasing of all federal wilderness areas, lands recommended for designation, further planning or study areas?

Answer: Under the proposal, the Secretary of the Interior would continue to maintain jurisdiction over all Federal mineral leasing programs.

Question: Does this proposal replace any of the authority previously held by Congress? If so explain.

Answer: By permitting the Secretary to issue leases in designated wilderness when the Secretary determines that Federal oil and gas are being drained, Congress is adding to the Secretary's leasing authority to protect those resources from damage and recover royalties on oil and gas that is drained from Federal lands by wells on adjacent lands. Under current law, no lease could be issued in designated wilderness areas without the passage of a specific Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. BEULEY, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AUDITING

ACCOMPANIED BY DAVID A. SMITH, ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR INVESTIGATIONS

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McCLURE. We will now turn to the Office of Inspector General.

Testifying on behalf of the Department today will be the Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Mr. Robert Beuley. This is your first appearance before the committee, and we wish to welcome you here today.

If you will please introduce your associates who will be helping you, we will proceed directly to the questions. Your statement, of course, will be made a part of the record in full.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. BEULEY

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to discuss the proposed budget for our office for the fiscal year 1986. We are aware of the concerns of Congress and the President to reduce expenditures in the Federal Government, and we fully support this effort.

Our fiscal year 1986 budget request represents a $1,733,000 decrease from the Office of Inspector General's 1985 operating level. This reduction reflects the net savings realized by a 10-percent reduction amounting to –$1,641,000 in administrative activities applied to all Office of Inspector General funds other than contracted audits, a 5-percent reduction in pay rates amounting to –$403,000, and improved position management equaling –$65,000, all offset by increased 1986 pay costs totaling (+$376,000) represented by the January 1985 salary increases.

Next year's reduced operating level provides us with an added challenge to seek new ways of obtaining improved results from our resources. some of the projects we have underway are as follows:

OIG IMPROVEMENTS

An inspections unit is planned that would be staffed with both auditors and investigators. The objectives of this unit will be to provide greater coverage with diminished resources through better coordination with departmental regulatory, review, and program evaluation staffs; greater deterrence through increased coverage, and timely feedback to program managers on problems identified.

Our complaint handling system has been revised. Procedures have been developed to provide more indepth analyses of complaints received, prior to assignment to audit or investigations.

This should result in an earlier processing of complaints received that have audit or investigative implications.

The procedures for planning, monitoring, and reporting on investigative cases are being improved. For each case, a more formal procedure must now be followed that includes the development of a case management plan; regular reporting to Office of

Inspector General management on the status of each investigation; and standard reporting formats for the results of investigation.

On-line access to computerized data bases of other criminal justice agencies is being sought. This access to financial, motor vehicle, and criminal information will elevate our ability to conduct more prompt and successful investigations.

Standardized questionnaires are being tested as a means to improve the use of automated data in our audits. An EDP/statistical application assessment questionnaire will be answered by our auditors during the audit survey, and a management information questionnaire will be mailed to the auditee. The resultant information will be evaluated and appraised for possible application of computer-assisted audit techniques.

Portable computers are being used by auditors and investigators alike to reduce the effort otherwise required to review such data as royalty payment calculations; costs claimed in contract negotiations; and amounts proposed for indirect costs and personal expense data.

INITIATIVES WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Our office is working with the Minerals Management Service [MMS] and State government auditors to monitor revenues generated from Federal oil and gas leases. MMS is in the process of establishing resident offices at 15 major royalty payors. Further, State governments have been delegated the authority to review Federal leases within their borders. The Office of Inspector General will oversee these entire activities.

Together with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Energy [DOE], a program has been instituted to audit the major water development projects. The power phase of these multipurpose projects is currently being audited by certified public accounting firms under contracts with the Western Area Power Administration and the Bonneville Power Administration. An agreement has been reached with DOE to expand the scope of these audits to cover the water aspects. We will oversee this effort and conduct audits of major projects other than those marketing power.

Broader coverage than heretofore applied to the contract and grant programs with State and local governments and Indian tribes is being achieved through compliance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-102 and the Single Audit Act of 1984. Each governmental entity that receives Federal assistance must arrange for a single audit of all Federal funds. This office is responsible for the oversight of audits performed for 112 State and local governments, and 299 Indian tribes, and Alaskan Native villages.

The level of competence of the staffs of territorial public auditors has been heightened. We have joined with the Office of Territorial and International Affairs and other inspectors general to present training courses to the staffs of territorial auditors. By the end of the current fiscal year, basic auditing and electronic data processing courses will have been given to all territorial auditors. An on-the-job training course will be completed in American Samoa, and an audit management course will be provided to public audit managers during a September 1985 Intergovernmental Audit Conference.

The implementation of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 and OMB's guidelines on internal control has increased the necessity to place greater reliance on managers to identify and correct deficiencies in the administration of departmental programs and functions. Our 1985 internal control review found that, in general, Department managers are complying with OMB guidelines to improve the internal control process for their respective areas. However, a major weakness noted was a lack of testing to ensure that control techniques were in place and operating as designed.

This concludes my statement. I am willing to answer any questions that members of the committee may have.

ILLNESS OF ARTHUR J. DELLINGER, SR.

Mr. BEULEY. Mr. Dave Smith is our Acting Assistant Inspector General for Investigations. I talked to Mr. Dellinger about 2 weeks ago before he went into the hospital, and he sends his regrets that he could not make the hearing. Unfortunately, he is in serious condition right now in the hospital, in a coma. We are sorry he could not be here today.

Senator McClure. I am, of course, sorry to have that report and sorry for the reasons that he couldn't be here.

2901 REDUCTION

For fiscal year 1986 the inspector general has requested $15,175,000. This is a decrease of $1,733,000, or 10 percent, from fiscal year 1985.

As with the Office of the Secretary, I note that the inspector general has proposed to absorb the fiscal year 1985 pay increase in lieu of any section 2901 savings.

Can you explain why 1985 pay costs were absorbed in lieu of 2901 reductions?

Mr. Beuley. Yes, sir; the cost of the 1985 pay raise was approximately $300,000, and it is approximately the same as the OIG share of the 2901 savings, which is around $262,000. Therefore, rather than have a request for an increase at the same time as a request for a decrease, we decided to absorb the increased pay costs.

Senator McClure. But were there 2901 savings in the Inspector General's Office?

Mr. Beuley. The share was $262,000.

Senator McClure. The share of the total?

Mr. Beuley. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. The assigned share of the total 2901 savings; is that correct?

Mr. Beuley. That's correct.

THE 10-PERCENT REDUCTION

Senator McClure. According to your justification, $1,641,000 of the $1,733,000 reduction for fiscal year 1986 comes from a 10-percent reduction in headquarters and administrative expenditures. This includes a reduction of 34 FTE's.

Can you break down the $1,641,000 between administrative savings and salary savings from the 34 FTE's?

Mr. Beuley. Yes, sir; the $1,641,000 reduction is made up entirely of costs relating to the 34 positions that we will be eliminating. It includes such items as salaries, benefits, travel, and related overhead.

Twenty-four of the FTE's and $1,253,000 will come from elimination of FTE's now used on audits in the U.S. territories and internal audits in the Department, royalty and individual tribe and program audits.

Seven of the FTE's and $321,000 will come from elimination of FTE's now used in investigations, and the three FTE's and $67,000 will come from three headquarters support personnel.

Senator McClure. You have said where the FTE's are. How much of it is direct salary savings and how much of it is administrative savings?

Mr. Beuley. I will have to provide that for the record, sir. The majority, probably 85 percent of our cost, is salaries and benefits.

Senator McClure. If you could do it by salaries, benefits, and administrative savings, I would appreciate that.

[The information follows:]

BREAKDOWN OF 10-PERCENT REDUCTION

Item	Object class	Amount
Personnel compensation	11.0	$1,148,000
Benefits	12.0	162,000
Transportation of persons	21.0	234,000
Transportationof things	22.0	43,000
Other	25.0	54,000
Total		1,641,000

AUDITS IN THE TERRITORIES

Senator McClure. You indicate you are going to reduce the number of audits in the territories; is that correct? What is the total percentage reduction in the numbers of audits?

Mr. Beuley. The number of reduction of staff is approximately 12. The numbers of audits I would have to provide for the record, sir.

Senator McClure. If you would do that, please, because I am concerned. Whether it is the territories or the Indian tribe and program audits, that's a large part of what you have to do.

[The information follows:]

Our 1985 budget justification reflected the issuance of 109 major audit reports. Our 1986 request indicates that we plan to issue 84 reports during the fiscal year; a percentage reduction of 23 percent.

This percentage reduction is not totally reflective, however, of our activities in the territories. For example, experience during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1985 indicates that we will probably issue only 85 to 90 reports during the year. This resulted from (1) turnover of audit personnel, (2) expanding current audits to provide coverage of certain areas as requested by the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, and (3) providing more indepth audit coverage of a specific area to assist territorial governments in prosecution.

AUDIT RESPONSIBILITY UNDER COMPACT

Senator McClure. Does the change in the number of audits for territories have anything to do with the compact status of the trust territories in the Pacific islands.

Mr. Beuley. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. Who is going to do the audits if you don't?

Mr. Beuley. That has not been decided yet. We assume that is going to be the State Department. We submitted a letter 1 year ago to all the committees, including the State Department and the Micronesian Affairs, pointing out several problems with the audit provisions and that situation, but as far as I know at this point in time, the decision of who is going to have the management responsibility over the compact administration has not been determined at this point.

Senator McClure. Do you know or have you checked to see whether or not the State Department has included any money in their budget for audits? Or is this just something that fell between the cracks?

Mr. BEULEY. I would have to check that, sir. I know we have talked about that issue. Whether they have got it in their budget I do not know.

[The information follows:]

We have been informed by the Inspector General's Office of the Department of State that no funds have been included in their fiscal year 1986 budget request to provide audit coverage of the compact governments.

COMPUTER RELATED CRIMES

Senator McCLURE. According to your justification, during fiscal year 1984 staffing and training of investigative personnel areas of computer-related crimes has been accomplished and active cases of computer-related fraud and contract irregularities are underway.

Do you have any feel for how widespread the computer-related crimes are?

Mr. BEULEY. We have not discovered widespread computer crimes to date. Our experience in the last 2 years in the computer-related crimes area within the Department is limited to six specific cases involving automated data processing. None of the cases involved electronic transfer of funds, but they mainly involved manipulation of the system or attempts to obtain computer software contracts through improper or illegal means.

Senator McCLURE. But it didn't involve the theft or diversion of money; is that correct?

Mr. BEULEY. That's correct.

Senator McCLURE. Have the investigations led to any affirmative actions?

Mr. BEULEY. Yes, sir; at the completion of both the audits and the investigations in which we have disclosed either actual or attempted violation, and also weaknesses in the ADP security, we have brought those problems to management's attention and encouraged them to make improvements, and they are making improvements in their security provisions.

Senator McCLURE. Are you following those changes in security?

Mr. BEULEY. Yes, sir; we are doing a followup right now on a recent one we did, and we are scheduling other ones for the next fiscal year.

Senator McCLURE. Are you satisfied with the progress that is being made in that area?

Mr. BEULEY. We are satisifed they are making progress. We think more emphasis needs to be made on security and the training of security officers, and we brought this to the attention of the managers in the Department and the Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary is concerned about this area. She established a new Information Resource Management Council where all the Assistant Secretaries meet periodically. The inspector general is an ex officio member of that group. One of her early meetings was to have us brief the agency heads on the problems with ADP and the weaknesses in ADP from our prior audit results. We provided them with the lessons learned and provided this document to each of the ADP coordinators in all the bureaus. If followed, these points should help reduce the problems with the ADP systems development and ADP security. And, they are moving in that direction.

Senator McClure. I assume you will continue to monitor that progress.

Mr. Beuley. Yes, sir.

Senator McClure. Can you provide for the record a case distribution within the Department for computer-related crimes?

Mr. Beuley. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

Case Distribution

A review of our files reflects the following cases involving ADP issues which have been or are currently being investigated:

Case No. 5VI-020.—Investigation has focused on possible manipulation of the BLM computerized lottery system, Denver, CO. Based on the results of a recent lottery winner and the odds of that winner being selected, investigations and EDP audit are conducting an investigation into possible computer fraud.

Case No. 4VI-061.—Investigation conducted into possible kickbacks to FWS contracting officer representative [COR] by the contractor. The COR has possibly influenced procurements or manipulated conditions to allow the contractor to obtain computer hardware and software program contracts.

Case No. 5VI-002.—Subject allegedly made numerous attempts to gain unauthorized access to USGS computers in Reston, VA, on October 3, 1984. A 16-year-old student was unsuccessful in his attempts to access the USGS system with his home computer.

Case No. 4VI-083.—Investigation being conducted based on an alleged violation concerning a tape management system which is designed to keep track of approximately 10,000 magnetic tapes. According to the ADP service chief, the tape management system makes tapes available for reuse after a certain date. The violation is involved with a data change to the system which would have allowed all 10,000 tapes to be purged. An alert computer operator noticed the data change and prevented the tape purge.

Case No. 4VI-058.—Investigation is based on allegations of conflict of interest and collusion in the competitive procurement process for the [FACTS] contract awarded to a contractor by National Park Service.

Case No. 4VI-108.—Investigations conducted on a USGS computer clerk, based on allegations that he engaged in the unauthorized execution of a USGS ADP systems application designed to generate new passwords for remote job entry stations having access to USGS computers.

NAVAJO SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRACT

Senator McClure. The Inspector General's Office conducted an extensive audit of the Navajo social services contract which uncovered a number of problems with various programs covered by that contract. With respect to the payments made for institutionalized handicapped children, the report stated that A School for Me had overstated attendance by 23 percent and that St. Michael's had overstated clients by 73 percent.

At our recent hearing with the BIA Mr. Fritz testified that although the inspector general had reported these facts the inspector general did not question or disallow any of the costs to either of these two organizations. Apparently the Bureau feels no further action is required. Is it indeed your position that this overstatement of attendance is not a serious abuse of the system?

Mr. BEULEY. Overstating the client attendance is a serious problem, but it is only one of many serious problems in the tribe subcontracting process, which we addressed in our report, for which we made appropriate recommendations for improvement.

To help improve the subcontracting process, we are providing some preaward type technical assistance to the tribe to help them determine fair reimbursement rates for 1985 and to provide simple and reasonable methods for establishing rates in future years.

To determine whether a tribe does make progress in correcting their problems, we are scheduling a followup audit in 1986.

We did not disallow or question the cost based on the overstated attendance. The primary reason was that the vaguely and poorly written subcontracts by the tribe did not provide clear criteria for doing so. Though both the subcontracts were reimbursed on a client-day basis under which accurate client attendance figures are crucial, both subcontracts included clauses stating that they were fixed-price subcontracts. The modifications to these subcontracts adjusted daily rates per client, but the modifications left the total subcontract amounts the same. With this situation, we did not feel that we had adequate support for disallowing the cost. However, this does not prevent BIA or the tribe from initiating their own actions if they believe they have sufficient support.

BIA has yet to give us a reply to that particular report.

Senator MCCLURE. I am a little puzzled by that answer. You tell me that the contract has two conflicting provisions: one is for a computation of costs and the other is it is fixed cost.

Mr. BEULEY. The contract reads like it's a fixed-price contract. That's the clause of the contract I was referring to.

Senator MCCLURE. But there is another clause for computation of compensation.

Mr. BEULEY. They are billing on a client reimbursable rate.

Senator MCCLURE. Isn't it usually a law of contract interpretation that the specific terms of the contract control and wouldn't the client-day control over the fixed price of the contract?

Mr. BEULEY. The problem we found, Senator, is the clauses, the whole contracting, the whole situation was so confusing from their point of view and the way the tribe wrote it that the contracting officer will have to make that determination whether he thinks he can or cannot question the cost. But it just did not look like they had clearly defined contract terms that you could hold up on a disallowed or questioned cost basis.

Senator MCCLURE. Should we expect that they are going to be more successful in looking at contract terms and making a determination than you are?

Mr. BEULEY. The contracting officer has to make that decision as far as the terms.

Senator MCCLURE. But you find nothing wrong with it except prospectively you don't want them to do it again.

Mr. BEULEY. Well, that is part of the reason we are helping them at this point to do some preawards of the current contracts, to give them some advice on contract terms and the reimbursable rate so they have it clearly defined so there isn't any confusion.

Senator MCCLURE. Would you please provide for the record a little further explanation of the contract, a memorandum that shows the provisions in the contract that you find to be in conflict and the reason why you think it is so confusing that nobody can sort it out except go ahead and pay it? Isn't that what you are telling me, it really is confusing, so go ahead and pay it? I would say somebody did a good job on the other side, if indeed that is the conclusion. I am not very much comforted by the notion that somehow the contracting officer is going to be able to do something you can't point to.

Mr. BEULEY. It's the legality of the contract terms that he is going to have to sort out.

Senator MCCLURE. But you make some recommendations and analysis of the contract terms, don't you?

Mr. BEULEY. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. You have both the capability and the responsibility to do that.

Mr. BEULEY. Yes, sir.

Senator MCCLURE. In this case you have no recommendation at all except to say, hey, you had better do something about that.

Mr. BEULEY. Our recommendation is to straighten out the whole contracting process.

Senator MCCLURE. I know. That's prospective, but I am talking about retrospective.

If you would provide that for the record, I would appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

Section 205 of both contracts (payment provisions) states that payment of this fixed-price subcontract is restricted to tentative allocation for the period October 1 to December 31, 1982. The tentative allocation is based on the same fiscal year 1982 daily rate and number of clients served. Payment on this subcontract for the period January 1 to September 30, 1983, is dependent on the congressional allocation and negotiable at the maximum rate and number of clients requested by the subcontractor for fiscal year 1983.

Modification No. 1 to both contracts states that the modification does not increase nor decrease the subcontract amount. Instead, the modification to the contracts increased the daily rates from $23.90 to $31.60 per day for AIC and from $25.44 to $27.93 per day for CWA for St. Michael; and $20.75 to $48.52 per day for AIC and from $20.70 to $21.09 per day for CWA for A School for Me.

Subcontractors were reimbursed at the client-day rate based on the number of proposed clients as stated in the contract and not on actual client attendance. Accordingly, the subcontractors were reimbursed the total amount stated in the contract. Hence, the resultant confusion as to whether the contract should be considered fixed cost or cost reimbursable.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator MCCLURE. We will have some further questions to submit in writing for the record. I appreciate your testimony today. Thank you.

Mr. BEULEY. Thank you.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

ADDITIONAL FTE'S

Question. In your fiscal year 1985 budget, you requested an additional 20 FTE's over the fiscal year 1984 level. That request was denied last year because the committee felt that the fiscal year 1984 staff level permitted the inspector general to continue to aggressively pursue the audit and investigation work for the Department. In the fiscal year 1986 request, you have proposed to reduce 34 FTE's.

Can you explain where the 20 additional FTE's would have gone in fiscal year 1985 and where you are proposing the 34 FTE's to come from in fiscal year 1986?

Answer. The 20 additional positions in fiscal year 1985 would have been assigned to stateside operations, 17 to audit and 3 to investigations. On the basis of proposed audits that were developed in conjunction with the fiscal year 1985 budget justifications, the 17 audit positions would have been utilized on audits of activities in the Minerals Management Service, Indian Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, and of departmental compliance with OMB Circular A-76.

ELIMINATION OF FTE'S

Question. According to your justification, eliminating FTE's now used on audits in the U.S. territories; and internal, royalty, and individual Indian tribe and program audits will save 24 FTE's.

Breaking down your resources used for audits I note however, that in fiscal year 1986 you are proposing to use 17 percent of your resources for territorial and international affairs. This is a decrease of only 1 percent from last year's justification.

By contrast, 18 percent of your resources will be dedicated to the Office of Indian Affairs in fiscal year 1986 a decrease of 5 percent from fiscal year 1985.

Can you breakdown the 24 FTE's between the Office of Territorial and International Affairs and the Office of Indian Affairs?

How can you do essentially the same amount of work with less FTE's for the Office of Territorial and International Affairs?

Because of this decrease, will the function of the inspector general change in fiscal year 1986 with respect to the Office of Territorial and International Affairs?

Answer. A breakdown of the 24 FTE's follows:

Office of Territorial and International Affairs	12
Bureau of Indian Affairs	4
Other (MMS, FWS, BOR, NPS)	8
Total	24

We cannot accomplish the same number of audits and other reviews as has been done in the past. However, we do think we can provide an adequate level of coverage through improved audit techniques and reliance on initiatives implemented by territorial governments and the Department as noted below.

Single audits.—We are placing increased reliance on the single audits made of State and local governments as well as tribal organizations. In this regard, a significant amount of our resources has been shifted from direct audit time to oversight time to review and test the work of others.

Microcomputers.—Our coverage of departmental programs and functions has been greatly enhanced through the use of portable computers. These computers will enable us to do more indepth analysis and expand audit coverage of a given area with less direct resources and in a more timely manner.

Inspection unit.—We hope to establish an inspection unit that will utilize the talents of both auditors and investigators to respond to complaints and instances of known problems on a quick turnaround basis. This function will provide a broad range of coverage in assessing fraudulent, wasteful, and abusive practices in departmental programs.

Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act.—The Department is implementing the internal control review process required by the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act. We are overseeing this process and relying on the coverage being provided in order to assure that adequate controls are in place and working in the Department.

Public auditor offices/CPA's.—Territorial governments are establishing public auditors' offices which plan to assist in the preparation of the comprehensive annual financial reports and plan to make the organizationwide audits of their governments in compliance with the Single Audit Act. Also CPA's are now performing audits of territorial financial statements.

The function of the inspector general will not change in relation to the Office of Territorial and International Affairs [OTIA] or the territorial governments. What will change is the method in which we accomplish our mission. A portion of our audit resources will be shifted from direct audit time to the oversight of the work of others, that is, the public auditors, certified public accountants who made audits under the Single Audit Act, and the internal control review process implemented by OTIA.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

STATEMENT OF FRANK K. RICHARDSON, SOLICITOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

- KEITH E. EASTIN, ASSOCIATE SOLICITOR, CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE
- LAWRENCE J. JENSEN, ASSOCIATE SOLICITOR, ENERGY AND RESOURCES
- MARIAN B. HORN, ASSOCIATE SOLICITOR, GENERAL LAW
- TIMOTHY A. VOLLMANN, ASSOCIATE SOLICITOR, INDIAN AFFAIRS
- CHRISTOPHER B. CANNON, ASSOCIATE SOLICITOR, SURFACE MINING
- TERRANCE C. WILES, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator McClure. We will now turn to the Office of the Solicitor.

Testifying on behalf of the Department today will be the Solicitor for the Department, Mr. Frank Richardson.

This is your first appearance before this subcommittee, Mr. Richardson. I wish to formally welcome you here today.

If you would please introduce those who will be helping you today, we will proceed directly to the questions. Your full statement, of course, will be made a part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF FRANK R. RICHARDSON

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you to discuss the fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Solicitor's Office. Before discussing our budget request of $18,417,000 in detail, there are two important matters I would like to briefly highlight for the Committee.

The first item is our request for a fiscal year 1985 pay supplemental of $406,000. This item is of extreme importance to the Solicitor's Office. We are operating at a reduced level this fiscal year and have already imposed restrictions on hiring, travel, and the purchase of equipment. Without this funding, our ability to provide timely legal service will be greatly impaired.

The second item deals with the legal philosophy of the Solicitor's Office. Secretary of the Interior Hodel, as with his predecessor, Secretary Clark, has stressed the importance of negotiation rather than litigation of disputes involving the Department. Consistent with this principle, our Office has made a concentrated effort, where possible, to settle appropriate cases. Believing that litigation is very slow, very expensive, and very uncertain, we have attempted vigorously to explore the settlement possibilities of the backlog of litigation involving the Department. This does not mean that we are giving away the federal store. Rather, we seek fairness as a fully informed litigant and insist upon a demonstrable benefit to the United States.

We think that we can report to this Committee substantial progress. In our Division of General Law, for example, we have settled a number of equal opportunity, personnel, tort, and contract claims at the administrative stages prior to judicial litigation. Last month, we settled $300,000 in claims by the Penobscot Indian Tribe for indirect contract costs. The amount of the settlement was $37,000. Of approximately 200 tort claims handled by the Division annually, we are now resolving approximately 90 percent administratively. Four claims arising from excess costs associated with repairs to the Netherlands Carillon were filed. We have successfully settled two of them and are attempting to settle the others. We successfully negotiated a $3.4 million settlement of an indemnification claim based on the value of helium purchases by National Helium Corporation under the helium program, in which there was a potential exposure of $69 million.

In our Division of Indian Affairs, we can also report important progress in the resolution of Indian claims to reserved water rights. As you know, we have pending about 50 general stream adjudications--most of them filed by western states in state courts--which promise to be contentious, lengthy, and expensive.

Several claims are the subject of serious negotiations, and two claims have been settled; following our Papago settlement in Arizona within the last year, we have settled the water rights of the Ak-Chin community pursuant to Congressional legislation which was signed last fall. We also worked successfully with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation and the Montana Power Company (MPC) who were competing applicants before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for a license to operate the Kerr Project on the Flathead Reservation. In an unprecedented settlement, the Tribes, MPC, local water users, and this Department approved a settlement in which the Tribes will share a 50-year FERC license with MPC and receive almost a fourfold increase in annual charges payments by MPC for the use of tribal lands. Just last week with the assistance of our Office, the claims of the Assiniboine and Sioux

Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation were made the subject of a Compact approved by the Tribes, the State of Montana, and the Federal government.

Our policy has been to engage in settlement negotiations only when both the affected state and tribe are committed to this process. In the absence of such a commitment, we have found it necessary to prepare and engage in litigation. Last June, the first adjudication of Indian reserved water rights in a state court was completed. The case involved rights to the Big Horn River across the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. The Federal government, working closely with counsel for the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, scored, we felt, a significant victory. The court held that the Tribes had reserved rights to 487,295 acre-feet of water--only a portion of which has yet been put to use. The State is expected to appeal to the Wyoming Supreme Court.

In our Division of Energy and Resources, we have also settled over half of the 57 royalty-in-kind overcharge cases involving claims against the government in excess of $127 million for about ten percent of the amounts claimed.

We have also issued a major opinion on Section 3 of the Federal Coal Leasing Act Amendments of 1976. This opinion, we believe, will greatly aid federal mineral lessees in planning their future operations.

The Solicitor's Office assisted in persuading the Supreme Court to overturn a district court decision holding Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act unconstitutional. Section 314 is a valuable aid to public land managers in ridding the public lands of stale mining claims.

We have also led departmental teams that successfully negotiated an agreement that will facilitate the closing of the San Luis Drain and the Kesterson Reservoir in California as a disposal facility for agricultural waste water.

The Solicitor's Office has taken the lead in a serious effort in the past year, so far unsuccessful, to settle a six-year-old dispute with seven coastal states over the ownership of billions of dollars of Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas revenues.

We have worked closely with the Bureau of Reclamation water users throughout the West and other interested parties to implement successfully the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

The Solicitor's Office assisted the Garrison Commission and the Bureau of Reclamation in developing the historic compromise made possible by Congress to end the decades-old controversy over the Garrison Diversion Unit in North Dakota. All litigation over this federal reclamation project has now been concluded.

In our Division of Surface Mining, we are attempting to reach an appropriate resolution of numerous controversies raised in litigation. In cases challenging the Department's approval of various state surface mining regulatory programs, we have recently reached an agreement with the Commonwealth of Kentucky and several citizen-environmental groups over the appropriate staffing level for Kentucky's program. Our Surface Mining Division attorneys are also engaged in negotiations to settle challenges to the approved state programs in both Ohio and Indiana.

We have also negotiated a revised court order in the "Megabucks" case, Save Our Cumberland Mountains v. Clark, No. 81-2134 (D.D.C.), which focuses the Department's surface mining alternative enforcement and collection efforts in a manner more reasonably calculated to compel compliance. In a suit which was pending before the Supreme Court, *Commonwealth of Virginia, et al. v. Clark*, 564 F. Supp. 797 (W.D.Va. 1983), *rev'd*, 741 F.2d 37 (4th Cir. 1984), *cert granted*, 105 S. Ct. 379 (1984), the Department and Virginia have just this week stipulated to a consent order whereby Virginia agrees to enforce the federal two-acre regulations, review all Virginia mines claiming the two-acre exemption, and require those found non-exempt to comply with the Act or cease operations and reclaim.

The Department has reached an agreement ending the protracted litigation challenging the decision, the first of its kind, designating certain federal lands outside of Bryce Canyon National Park unsuitable for surface coal mining. The agreement leaves the Secretary's designation decision intact. We are also actively engaged in negotiations with all the parties challenging OSM's recently published rules for the regulation of surface coal mining operations on Indian lands.

In our Division of Conservation and Wildlife, we are also striving to reach a settlement in numerous applicable cases. For instance, in *Sierra Club v. Dickenson, et al.*, pending in Arizona, the plaintiff sued the National Park Service (NPS) for failing to do NEPA compliance work (EIS/EA) before approving mineral leases within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. As a result of our settlement efforts, the court has stayed action for a period not to exceed one year while NPS voluntarily completes a General Management Plan and a Minerals Management Plan for the area.

In *New Jersey v. Ruckelshaus.*, Interior was sued by New Jersey, two other states, and several environmental groups for a failure to promulgate timely regulations for the assessment of damages to natural resources under Superfund. The task of writing these regulations was reassigned to the Solicitor's Office on the filing of the suit. Rather than engaging in either full-blown litigation or contracting out the assignment, the Solicitor's Office itself has assembled its own team, established an accelerated schedule for the writing of the regulations, has commenced working in accordance with that schedule, and has obtained the concurrence of the court and plaintiffs with the proposed schedule. The parties have entered into a stipulated settlement of this litigation.

By no means have all our efforts met with success, but in good faith, we are trying very hard to meet the legal responsibilities flowing from the statutory and trust responsibilities resting on the Department.

Our request for fiscal year 1986 is $18,417,000, which is a nine percent decrease of $1,839,000 from the 1985 level. The reduction consists of the following base adjustments: an increase for the full-year cost in 1986 of positions funded for part of the year in 1985 (+$331,000); adjustments for the 1985 pay increase (+$524,000) and the proposed 1986 pay cut (-$561,000); an increase for rental payments to GSA (+112,000); and a decrease resulting from the initiative for improved position management (-$74,000). Also included is a ten percent reduction (-$2,171,000) which is part of the overall Departmental reduction in headquarters and administrative expenditures.

The ten percent reduction will be made possible in our Office in part by implementation of cost-saving measures in administrative activities and in legal services functions. The major portion of the decrease ($1.4 million), however, will be possible because OSM is requesting funding for certain legal workload performed in the Office of the Solicitor in fiscal year 1985. This workload includes legal activities associated with OSM's assumption of regulatory functions in Tennessee and Oklahoma and legal activities required for responding to the Revised Orders of Judges Parker and Gasch.

Generally, the Department's policy is to provide legal services to the offices and bureaus from the Solicitor's Office. However, because of the complexity of the OSM workload, its short-term duration, and the need for close coordination between legal staff and OSM program staff, the Department believes it would be more efficient to provide these particular legal services directly within OSM.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will now be happy to answer any questions from the Subcommittee.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With me today is Mr. Terrance C. Wiles, Director of Administration, the gentleman on my immediate left.

Also with us today is Mrs. Marian Horn, Associate Solicitor, General Law; Mr. Keith E. Eastin, Associate Solicitor, Conservation and Wildlife; Lawrence J. Jensen, Associate Solicitor, Energy and Resources; Mr. Timothy A. Vollmann, Associate Solicitor, Indian Affairs; Mr. Christopher B. Cannon, Associate Solicitor, Surface Mining.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you very much.

For fiscal year 1986 you have requested $18,417,000, a decrease of $1,839,000, or 9 percent, from the fiscal year 1985 level.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING BUDGET REQUEST

The Office of Surface Mining has requested $1,400,000 to establish a new legal services component within OSM. According to OSM, increased activities associated with the assumption of regulatory functions in Tennessee and Oklahoma require this new component.

According to your justification, the Solicitor's Office is proposing a decrease of $2,171,000 as part of the President's 10-percent reduction in headquarters and administrative expenditures. Part of this decrease is proposed to go to the consolidation into the Office of Surface Mining certain workload previously performed by this office.

You are also proposing to reduce your staff ceiling by 41 FTE's. How many of these FTE's would go to OSM?

Mr. RICHARDSON. A total of 31 FTE's, Mr. Chairman, would be transferred to OSM.

Senator MCCLURE. Since the legal services component at OSM is designed to be for a short duration, will all of these people have an opportunity to return to the Solicitor's Office when the work is done at OSM?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The answer to that is we would like to look at that situation when that occasion arises.

May I ask your permission to have Mr. Cannon amplify on that, please.

Senator McClure. Surely.

Mr. Cannon. We anticipate that the work these people will be doing is short term, and, in fact, those people are all on term appointments. So as their terms expire we will evaluate the work that needs to be done and either bring them back and absorb them into the Solicitor's Office or not renew their terms.

Senator McClure. Is it accurate to say that this legal services component would only do work relating to the Tennessee and Oklahoma situations and the rest of OSM's legal services would be provided by the Solicitor?

Mr. Cannon. That is close to correct. I should add that we expect there are some other short-term problems that OSM has that need legal support, particularly the settlement of the Parker and Gasch lawsuits, and now we hope very quickly to have a settlement of the two problems before Judge Ritchie. Those will create another spurt of work. So between the 733 work and these other enforcement activities over the next short period of time there will be extra activity that this legal component will do. But the bulk of the work in support of OSM will still be in the Division of Surface Mining and the Solicitor's Office and under my supervision as the Associate Solicitor. This legal component will also be under my supervision as the Associate Solicitor.

Senator McClure. Simply as a matter of convenience, I can certainly understand why that makes some sense to OSM. Currently you do have a lot of legal work and it would be easier for them if they had a legal services component helping them from the inside. From the Solicitor's perspective, however, I have a very difficult time understanding why you would want to give up 8 percent of your budget and 10 percent of your work force.

Is the legal work requested by OSM unappealing or more difficult than the legal work you provide to other bureaus?

Mr. Cannon. No, sir; it is not unappealing. The Solicitor's Office will retain responsibility for the legal work of the Office of Surface Mining. That will be under the direction of the Associate Solicitor for Surface Mining under a memorandum of understanding with the agency. This is really a budget expedient which is justified by the short-term nature of the work that OSM is confronted with.

Senator McClure. Are you giving up more of your work and less of your money to OSM? In other words, is $1,400,000 enough money for OSM to do the legal work they need to do?

Mr. Richardson. We believe so, yes, sir.

Senator McClure. This isn't the last time a legal problem will arise that is complex or technical. Should I assume that the next time a problem like the one at OSM arises that the Office of Solicitor will again recommend establishing a separate legal services component within the bureau that is having the difficulty?

Mr. Richardson. No; we would not propose this as a continuing explanation or justification, sir. We think that the situation here, particularly with reference to the 733 situation in Tennessee and Oklahoma, is a special and unique one.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGAL SERVICES

Senator McClure. Last year the House proposed moving all the Solicitor's activities dealing with Indian affairs to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. At that time the Solicitor's appeal stated that as the office charged by statute to be the legal arm of the Department they would still be required to review all BIA legal issues and offer recommendations.

Is the situation different with OSM?

Mr. Richardson. Yes, sir; we think it is different. The OSM budget submission and the Solicitor's Office do not assume the transfer of the responsibility of the legal work in the Department. Rather, all attorneys and support staff working on legal matters in the Office of Surface Mining will report to and be supervised by the Associate Solicitor for Surface Mining. We think there is no duplication of effort.

Senator McClure. There is no duplication of effort?

Mr. Richardson. No, sir.

Senator McClure. You are still going to supervise it?

Mr. Richardson. Yes, sir, entirely.

Senator McClure. Then why would you give a different answer last year on the request by the House on BIA?

Mr. Richardson. We think that's a different situation.

Senator McClure. How is it different?

Mr. Richardson. Perhaps Mr. Cannon can answer that.

Mr. Cannon. I believe that the thrust of that attempt was to move out of the Solicitor's Office responsibility for overseeing the legal advice to BIA and setting up a separate general counsel's office. In this case only part of the function of the legal support for the Office of Surface Mining is going out. Those people are supervised by the Office of the Solicitor under a memorandum of understanding with the Office of Surface Mining, so that, in fact, they will be directed from our office. It is only a budget expedient.

Senator McClure. So you are not doing with OSM what the House requested be done with BIA.

Mr. Cannon. That is right.

Mr. Richardson. May we amplify that also, Mr. Chairman, with the expression of Mr. Vollmann, who is the Associate Solicitor for Indian Affairs.

Mr. Vollmann. Actually, Mr. Cannon's response was quite correct. Our understanding was that the intention of the House subcommittee was to take the role of the provision of legal services completely out of the Solicitor's Office and put it under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. We pointed out that the underlying authorization for the Solicitor's Office and the role of the Solicitor within the Department would not permit that. That is not contemplated with respect to surface mining at all.

SAVINGS IN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES

Senator McCLURE. Your budget indicates in fiscal year 1986 that a 10-percent reduction in headquarters and administrative expenditures will save $2,171,000. Of that amount, $1,400,000 is required to consolidate into the Office of Surface Mining certain workload previously performed by this Office.

For the record, can you provide a breakdown of the remaining $771,000?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; Mr. Chairman. A savings of $87,000 will be achieved through improved cost effectiveness measures in administration and $684,000 will be saved through the initiation of management improvements in legal services activities.

Senator McCLURE. Could you provide for the record the detail of what those savings will be? I assume that there is some reduction in personnel.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; in fiscal year 1985 we have had a freeze on personnel, on travel, on equipment acquisitions, and related matters. We would be very glad to submit the specific details of our fiscal year 1986 reductions for the record.

[The information follows:]

REDUCTIONS IN LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Savings of $87,000 are anticipated to be achieved by implementation of efficiencies in mail handling and distribution and in the operation of the management information system. Some savings are also anticipated to be realized through initiation of cost-savings measures in purchase of legal subscriptions and through more cost-effective access to information in the payroll/personnel data system.

Cost savings of $684,000 will be achieved in legal services by initiation of the following management improvements.

Formal written legal opinions will be provided more selectively and on a priority basis. Whenever possible, the office will provide verbal legal advice to bureaus and offices in lieu of written opinions. In the past, formal legal opinions were frequently sought in situations where less formal advice, requiring less research and staff time, would have been sufficient.

Formulation of rules and regulations will be performed more selectively. In the past, the Solicitor's Office frequently drafted regulations for the bureaus. Starting in 1986, the office will only draft bureau regulations involving complex and controversial legal issues (for example, regulations concerning Superfund, endangered species, oil and gas leasing). The office will review other regulations for legal sufficiency after they have been drafted by the bureaus.

The office will vigorously continue to provide assistance to the Justice Department for the preparation of cases before the courts involving Indian trust responsibility and selected high-priority issues of Federal interest. The office will be more selective in its allocation of staff time involving assistance to the Justice Department for more routine case preparation.

The office will allocate less staff time to the filing and prosecution of civil penalty and forfeiture cases which have low potential for collection, excluding surface mining cases. Instead, the office will concentrate on pursuing those cases for which the potential for collection is highest, thus providing a greater return to the Federal Government for the level of resources expended.

The office will travel in cases where a court hearing or appearance is required. The office will be more selective in determining travel to be performed in other areas: traveling to assist bureaus and offices in their programs, negotiate various issues, or assist in the resolution of other conflicts. The office will also be more selective in determining attorney training and support staff training to be accomplished.

And, finally, the office will focus its review of Secretarial and bureau issue documents and correspondence on the issue of legal sufficiency. In the past, the Solicitor's Office has provided more comprehensive assistance to other offices and bureaus in their preparation of these documents.

THE 10-PERCENT REDUCTION

Senator McCLURE. If you would do that, please.

For fiscal year 1986 the President has asked that all departments reduce headquarters and administrative expenditures by 10 percent. According to your justification, savings of $2,171,000 would be realized by your office from these savings.

Part of the savings, however, is this transfer to OSM. Since the $1,400,000 will still be spent by another bureau, how can you consider it an administrative savings for the Department?

Mr. RICHARDSON. May I ask Mr. Wiles to respond to that, please. He is our Director of Administration.

Mr. WILES. Mr. Chairman, there was a decision made that Governmentwide there would be a 10-percent reduction in administrative and headquarters expenditures. When that reduction of $2,171,000 was applied to our office, immediately it was seen that our Surface Mining Program would be severely impacted. It was then decided to fund that program in the Office of Surface Mining, in their budget, rather than in ours.

Senator McCLURE. Who are you trying to kid? That's not a reduction. That's a shift. If you are going to tell me that you looked at it and decided you couldn't make the savings and because of the workload in OSM you decided not to make the savings, that's fine, but don't try to hide it by saying you transferred it to somebody else and, therefore, made savings. You surely don't think that we are going to buy that, do you?

Mr. WILES. No, sir; we didn't intend to hide it; we laid it out in our budget justification that we were shifting that money to OSM.

Senator McCLURE. Then you are not making a 10-percent reduction, are you?

Mr. WILES. No, sir; we are not.

Senator McCLURE. It comes out to 3½ percent, doesn't it?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is correct.

Could we ask Ms. Marcy to respond in part?

Ms. MARCY. I think your characterization is an accurate one. OMB gave us guidance that the 10-percent reduction would apply to the entire Office of the Solicitor. They viewed it as an overhead function. We felt that we would have a much better chance in justifying the additional costs that were related to the surface mining work in OSM than trying to justify it in the Solicitor's Office.

Senator McCLURE. And it worked.

Ms. MARCY. It worked quite well.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Could I by way of explanation add that there are two aspects of it. The relative short-term duration of this may or may not be significant to you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McCLURE. I don't necessarily disagree, but it isn't often you fool Dave Stockman.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Additionally is the fact that much of the responsibilities and the duties which are being performed by the Solicitor's Office for OSM are judicially mandated. These are directions of courts to comply within fixed time schedules.

PAY COSTS

Senator McCLURE. I much prefer the explanation that indeed OSM needs the services and in order to do a prudent job of management you had to be able to justify those expenditures. You apparently were able to do so. Sometimes we get penny-wise and pound-foolish around this place and cost ourselves money, which I think would have been the case if you had taken a 10-percent reduction and it reduced your ability to do what has to be done in OSM.

I notice that the Office of the Solicitor is the only office within the Department of the Interior that was unable to find any 2901 reductions. Your office was also the only office within the Department that did not absorb any of the 1985 pay increase.

Are attorneys operating under the same pay scale as other departments?

Mr. WILES. Yes, sir; all the attorneys are under the general schedule.

Senator McCLURE. If so, why aren't you absorbing any of your pay increases like most of the other offices within the Department?

Mr. WILES. The Office of the Solicitor, Mr. Chairman, is about 95 percent salaries and uncontrollable costs. Last year our budget was reduced by about $1.1 million, and when we were planning the budget cycle this year we saw that we were so tight that any further reductions would have meant a reduction in personnel. The Department then allowed us to ask for the pay costs and relieved us of the responsibility of further reductions.

Senator McCLURE. Pay costs aren't uncontrollables?

Mr. WILES. No, sir; they are paid whether we get additional appropriations or not.

Senator McCLURE. If you have the people.

Mr. WILES. Yes, sir.

Senator McCLURE. If you have a reduction, you don't necessarily have the people, do you?

Mr. WILES. No, sir.

RECLAMATION REFORM ACT OF 1982

Senator McCLURE. The Bureau of Reclamation is working on the implementation of the rules and regulations covering the Reclamation Act of 1902 as amended by the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982. According to your justification you are advising the Bureau of Reclamation on these rules and you anticipate that your work for the Bureau will double over the next 2 fiscal years due to the enactment and implementation of this major new law.

Can you briefly describe some of the problems associated with the implementation of this law?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Would it be agreeable if Mr. Jensen responded, please?

Senator MCCLURE. Surely.

Mr. JENSEN. Maybe I can give some examples of some of the things we have worked on just recently.

One of the requirements of the new law is that the water users in the water districts file certification and reporting forms setting forth the status of their land holdings, the status of their compliance with the law. We consumed substantial time developing a form that was acceptable to the water users and also meet the requirements of the law.

There was substantial resistance. This Reclamation Reform Act, as I am sure you are aware, affects all of the several hundred water districts in the west and many thousands of water users. So there are a lot of places for potential friction.

Another example might be we are going to have to develop an administrative appeals procedure within the Department to handle, I'm sure, questions from the water users and water districts about how the laws are being applied. We don't have that type of formal system in the Department at this point.

The long and the short of it is there is just a whole host of issues generated by the law because it applies to so many different people and so many different factual situations.

Senator MCCLURE. Wouldn't it be fair to say that although the law changed things it didn't really change things in terms of requirements, that it only set up a different set of requirements, and that the additional workload reflects work that was not being done even though the earlier law required it?

Mr. JENSEN. It is true that there was substantial noncompliance with the old law and the effort is being made now that we have a clean slate to work on to do it right this time and to ensure that the system is functioning well, and that has generated more work.

Senator MCCLURE. The limitations of the law are different than they were before, but there were limitations under the former law. It just is a fact that the Department was doing very little if anything to enforce that.

Mr. JENSEN. That is true. There remains a set of limitations. You have people facing the choice of whether they want to be under the old law or the new law, and coming under the new law is going to cost additional money, and when money is at stake you get creative lawyering from the people who are supposed to pay that money.

SAN CARLOS DECISION

Senator MCCLURE. Can you briefly describe the *San Carlos* case decision and how it has affected the pending Indian water rights cases?

Mr. VOLLMANN. In 1983 the *U.S. Supreme Court in Arizona* v. the *San Carlos Apache Tribe* said that the McCarran amendment of 1952 removed all Federal law impediments to the exercise of State court jurisdiction over Indian reserved water rights in a properly constituted general stream adjudication. The result of this decision, which was the third Supreme Court interpretation of the McCarran amendment in the last 15 years, was that a number of States moved to dismiss Federal court proceedings which were designed to adjudicate Indian water rights, and some of the States have also pressed forward with their general stream adjudications.

On the other hand, there has also been a movement toward settlement of Indian water rights as well, and this is a major initiative of the Department at this time.

SETTLEMENT OF INDIAN WATER RIGHTS CLAIMS

Senator McClure. When you say settlement, that means by negotiation and arbitration between the various contestants or claimants for that water, isn't that correct?

Mr. Vollmann. That's right. We look to the States and the tribes to take the initiative to tell us that they are interested in settling and then we do whatever we must to facilitate that, but the initiative must come from the States and the tribes.

Senator McClure. Are the tribes adequately represented by independent counsel? Or do they call upon you for legal representation in those settlements? What is your role?

Mr. Vollmann. They are invariably represented by their own legal counsel in the settlements. On the other hand, they do look to us for our expertise in this since we have experience nationwide. We, of course, have a mixed role in the settlement. The goal of the settlement, of course, is to reach an agreement which would quantify the Indian reserved rights so that the decisions on water resource development can be made with a firm factual foundation and that the Indian tribes will then be able to develop their reservations with the knowledge of what their underlying rights are.

Senator McClure. How many settlements have been effected?

Mr. Vollmann. In the last 3 years we have had four settlements, the Papago, the Ak-Chin, the Kerr Dam hydroelectric power settlement, and just very, very recently the settlement with the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes in Montana.

Senator McClure. Would you detail for the record the distinction between those who not only get a settlement of water rights but also get a benefit through a project as distinguished between those that have settlements where there is no benefit from a project? In other words, are we getting settlements where we pay by way of project benefits and don't get settlements where there is no such direct benefit?

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES IN WATER RIGHTS CASES

Mr. Richardson. Some we do and some we don't. In some instances there is no Federal expenditure at all.

Senator McClure. Some there is no Federal expenditure, but there may be an independent expenditure by way of a project development with benefits flowing to the tribe as part of the conditions of the settlement.

Mr. Richardson. That is correct. You would like to have us describe in some detail those projects on which there are benefits conferred to the tribe independently of any projects?

Senator McClure. Yes; what I am really getting at is are we having any success in the settlement of Indian water rights claims in the absence of a direct benefit to them through projects which they get as a result of the settlement?

Mr. Richardson. Yes.

[The information follows:]

Water Rights Settlements

Water rights settlements arise in varying contexts. In some cases, water supplies are over-appropriated so that without new development of water projects or the purchase of water rights, there will be insufficient supplies of water for both Indians and non-Indians. In such a case, settlement is unlikely in the absence of a direct project benefit to Indian tribes. In other cases, more effective management of existing water supplies can lead to settlement with substantial new capital investment. In a third set of cases, the quantification process, either judicial or negotiation, may be driven by needs of other than an immediate or perceived water shortage. An example is the Fort Peck settlement. There the State of Montana sought quantification, at least partially for the purpose of updating and revising its water use records and resolving Indian water rights claims. There was no water shortage on the mainstem of the Missouri River in Montana. The State and the Fort Peck tribes saw value in a settlement that determined the tribes' rights in the Missouri River system. No new project or other Federal expenditure is needed to give effect to the settlement in this or future Congresses. However, the settlement does put the Indians in a good position to participate in the economy of the State and the region as regard water development.

SETTLEMENT THROUGH PROJECT BENEFITS

Senator McClure. Are they being paid by project benefits, in effect, to settle?

Mr. Richardson. Yes; as Mr. Vollmann said, we have had within the last 1½ or 2 years four settlements, and we detect a certain momentum. We are encouraged by this, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McClure. Are there more settlements underway?

Mr. Richardson. The approaches from tribes, which to us are encouraging, indicate that they believe that perhaps at long last not only are their interests being recognized, but they are finding that the litigation is very slow. The Pyramid Lake litigation began, Mr. Chairman, in 1913. Various aspects of it are still in the Federal courts in Nevada and most recently here in the District of Columbia.

It is very slow and it is very expensive and very uncertain. These factors in combination urge us and compel us to try where we can, sometimes during the course of litigation, sometimes in anticipation of litigation, to bring people together, and we find we do this most successfully when the Indians themselves seek us out. We are finding that they are increasingly coming to us voluntarily for settlements.

Senator McClure. One of the reasons I asked the question I think is fairly obvious. The Papago and the Ak-Chin in particular required separate legislation to implement the settlements, and that legislation required the expenditure of Federal funds. Are we going to see a pattern developing in which that is a condition of each of the settlements, that there will be in effect a Federal project obligation as a result of the settlement?

KERR DAM SETTLEMENT

Mr. Richardson. The Kerr Dam was successfully concluded, depending upon the issuance by FERC of a license or permit. This is a result of longstanding litigation. The result is that during the period of 30 years there will be in effect a joint operation for the first time, to my knowledge, in American history in which a tribe and a public utility have jointly agreed to operate a hydroelectric power project. The last 20 years of the permit will involve the ownership and the operation by the Indian tribe alone. Meanwhile, the revenue increases from $2 to $9 million immediately for the Indians each year.

FORT PECK SETTLEMENT

In the Fort Peck settlement not a dime, Mr. Chairman, of Federal funds is involved in that directly. It is a matter of a combination of work by the Department of Defense, the Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Interior, and the State of Montana, both the legislature and the Governor, and the Indian tribes on the Fort Peck Reservation.

We think that this indicates a possibility of settlement without Federal expenditure and appropriations.

FEDERAL TRUST RESPONSIBILITY

Senator McClure. I know that you have more than one responsibility. That is always difficult when you are dealing with the protection of Indians' rights, because the Federal Government is a trustee for the Indians, and the BIA has a separate responsibility for the protection of the rights of the Indians. You also wear other hats as well, representing the Federal Government and its individual prerogatives and the taxpayers of the country who in a rather generalized but somewhat distinct way have interests in such settlements.

In this latter instance you have indicated that there is another hat you wear, too, and that is there are consumers of electric power that are affected by the settlement, which only makes it more complex. And I don't want my questions to be interpreted as any opposition to a trend if it will lead to settlements of outstanding and unliquidated claims.

TOTAL SETTLEMENTS VS. PARTIAL SETTLEMENTS

Can you in these instances to which you have pointed assure this committee that those settlements are total settlements, or are they partial settlements of claims the Indian tribes may make with respect to their waters?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think in large part these are total settlements. That is not to say that there will not be continuing obligations in which each of the parties will bear responsibilities.

Senator MCCLURE. But those will be pursuant to the settlement and not because of rights outside the settlement.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that if Uncle Sam had a large enough check book most every Indian water claim in the United States could be settled.

Senator MCCLURE. Well, at some time somebody is going to pay the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; it puts a premium on innovation and attempting occasionally by land swaps and by swaps of water rights to work around it.

WATER RIGHTS NEGOTIATIONS

Senator MCCLURE. How many negotiations are underway at this time? Do you have a list?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I would think roughly three.

Mr. VOLLMANN. We have active negotiations in New Mexico, in Utah, in California, and a number of tribes have contacted us just in the last month from Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon, asking to initiate negotiations.

Senator MCCLURE. Is there any way of arraying against that the total number of unliquidated or undetermined reserved water rights questions that may be outstanding?

Mr. VOLLMANN. We have approximately 50 general stream adjudications that we are active in. Some of these settlements might embrace more than one adjudication, but, as you might expect, most of the streams in the west, of course, are affected by Indian reserved rights.

Senator MCCLURE. If you got all 50 of those done, plus the 3 that you are working on, plus the 4 that you have done, what proportion of the total would you have done?

Mr. VOLLMANN. If we had all 50 done?

Senator MCCLURE. Right.

Mr. VOLLMANN. That would be better than half.

Generally what you find is the general stream adjudications are filed in States where water is scarce and Indians are not. In States where water is not as scarce, for example in the Dakotas where there still are a fair number of reservations, there is not a great demand on the water. So we don't have adjudications, which does not bar settlement discussions. For example, the Warm Springs tribes of Oregon have approached us about quantification of their water rights, but there is not even a program for adjudication in Oregon.

Senator MCCLURE. The reason I asked that question is I have felt for a long while that this is going to be perhaps a tougher question in many respects for us to resolve than those of the land claims that were settled by the Indian Claims Commission, and that went on for years. Then when we got through with that process we found that their attorneys were capable of conjuring up some claims that they hadn't filed with the Claims Commission and started a new round.

I am really wondering just how exclusive this process is of all the claims that will come up later. Will you in the same area have the same tribes making other water rights claims? Or are these total settlements?

Mr. VOLLMANN. The settlements are total settlements of the reserved rights on the stream, which is the subject of the settlement. On some large reservations, of course, there might be two different hydrologic systems and we might want to talk in terms of two settlements rather than one. But generally, for most reservations you are going to be able to have one settlement that will resolve the reserved rights of a single tribe. I would think that would be the rule rather than the exception.

Senator MCCLURE. Is that the direction of your negotiations, to see that they are comprehensive, exclusive, and final settlements?

Mr. VOLLMANN. Oh, yes.

SNAKE RIVER SUIT

Senator MCCLURE. Let me shift to a much narrower subject. As a result of omissions from the original surveys done between 1893 and 1907 the Government filed suit seeking title to roughly 3,200 acres of land comprised mainly of islands located in the Snake River. After the trial Judge Kerr ruled that title to most of the lands in dispute should be quieted in the riparian landowners. It is my understanding that the Solicitor's Office is working with the Department of Justice to draft a settlement proposal. When do you anticipate a proposal will be presented to the defendants?

Mr. RICHARDSON. May Mr. Jensen help with that?

Senator MCCLURE. Surely.

Mr. JENSEN. There has already been a proposal presented and a counterproposal received from the defendants in those cases. I understand that the judge finally entered his order—I think it was the day before yesterday—in that case. Up until this time there had not been a final order from which either side could appeal if they chose to do so. There have been this spring several meetings with the two sides that talked about trying to find a compromise solution to this problem.

Senator MCCLURE. And you are in the midst of those negotiations now by way of offer and counteroffer?

Mr. JENSEN. That's true.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator MCCLURE. I will have some additional questions to submit to you for a response in writing. Other members of the committee may also. I appreciate your testimony today and will appreciate the responses when received.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCCLURE. Thank you.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

DIVISION OF SURFACE MINING REDUCTION

Question. On page 17 of your justification when you describe the allocation of the Solicitor's appropriation you indicate that the Division of Surface Mining will be reduced by $1,076,000 and 22 FTE's. Yet everywhere else in your request and in the Office of Surface Mining's request $1,400,000 is the proposed adjustment. Can you explain the discrepancy?

Answer. The reduction of $1,076,000 and 22 FTE's shown on page 17 is the decrease from the amount allocated to the Division of Surface Mining in fiscal year 1985. It represents the net of increases and decreases in base adjustments.

The amount requested by OSM, $1,400,000, includes $1,035,000 appropriated in the Solicitor's Office in fiscal year 1985 for performing the legal workload associated with 733 actions. Also included is $331,000 needed to fund this staff for a full year in fiscal year 1986. Full-year funding for this staff was not provided in fiscal year 1985 because the staff were to be hired throughout the year

CIVIL ACTIONS PENDING

Question. How many civil actions are pending where you are either taking enforcement action against or collecting AML fees or civil penalty fees from coal mine operators?

Answer. Approximately 140 alternative enforcement actions are pending. For actions involving civil penalities, 1,380 are pending in Federal district court and 62 are pending in bankruptcy court. Of actions involving collection of AML fees, 414 are pending in Federal district court and 223 are pending in bankruptcy court.

Question. At the beginning of the year, what was the dollar figure of these lawsuits?

Answer. At the beginning of fiscal year 1985, $36.7 million was pending in civil penalties cases and $8.2 million was pending in AML fee cases. A total of $30 million is presently pending in civil penalty judgments and a total of $3 million is pending in AML fee judgments.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator McCLURE. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2 p.m., May 2, 1985, when we will review the fiscal year 1986 budget request for the Office of Territorial and International Affairs.

[Whereupon at 3:05 p.m., Tuesday, April 30, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Thursday, May 2.]

LIST OF WITNESSES, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PREPARED STATEMENTS

Page

Agresto, John, Acting Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities and Acting Chairman, National Council on the Humanities ... 657
  Prepared statement ... 658
Anderson, Leon H., Director, Human Resources Program, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715
Andrews, Hon. Mark, U.S. Senator from North Dakota, questions submitted by ... 443, 861
Atkinson, Hawley, Commissioner, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission ... 105

Basso, Peter J., Director of Administration, National Endowment for the Arts ... 673
Baucus, Hon. Max, U.S. Senator from Montana, questions submitted by ... 584
Beasley, J. Lamar, Deputy Chief, Programs and Legislation, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715
Bermel, Peter F., Assistant Director for Programs, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior ... 1
Beuley, Robert W., Assistant Inspector General for Auditing, Office of Inspector General, Department of the Interior ... 953
  Prepared statement ... 953
Biesecker, James E., Assistant Director, Information Systems, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior ... 1
  Biography of ... 7
Bingaman, Hon. Jeff, U.S. Senator from New Mexico, questions submitted by ... 586
Blauch, Brent W., Deputy Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior ... 127
  Biography of ... 132
Briceland, Dr. Richard, Associate Director, Natural Resources, National Park Service, Department of the Interior ... 163
Buckman, Robert E., Deputy Chief, Research, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715
Bumpers, Hon. Dale, U.S. Senator from Arkansas, questions submitted by ... 93, 444, 583, 653, 862, 923, 950
Burdick, Hon. Quentin N., U.S. Senator from North Dakota, questions submitted by ... 443
Byrd, Hon. Robert C., U.S. Senator from West Virginia, questions submitted by ... 89, 159, 436, 624, 868

Cannon, Christopher B., Associate Solicitor, Surface Mining, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior ... 963
Carnes, Bruce M., Director, Office of Planning and Budget, and Acting Director of Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities ... 657
Chiles, Hon. Lawton, U.S. Senator from Florida, questions submitted by ... 440
Christensen, Sally H., Director, Budget Service, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, Department of the Interior ... 883

Page
Close, Carl C., Acting Assistant Director, Program Operations and Inspection, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior 127
  Biography of 132
Cochran, Hon. Thad, U.S. Senator from Mississippi, questions submitted by 88
Cohen, Philip, Chief Hydrologist, Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior 1
Craft, Fred, counsel, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission 105
Culp, Carson W., Jr., Assistant Director, Budget and Administration, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior 127

Davenport, Lawrence F., Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Indian Education, Department of Education 883
  Prepared statement 883
DeConcini, Hon. Dennis, U.S. Senator from Arizona:
  Prepared statement 108
  Questions submitted by 125, 411, 587, 649, 848
Devine, James F., Assistant Director, Engineering Geology, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior 1
Doddridge, Joseph E., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy, Budget, and Administration, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior 927
Domenici, Hon. Pete V., U.S. Senator from New Mexico, questions submitted by 581
Donahue, James F., Chief, Division of Budget, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior 591

Eastin, Keith E., Associate Solicitor, Conservation and Wildlife, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior 963
Ewing, Robert, Assistant Director, Finance and Accounting, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior 127
  Biography of 131

Frederick, Doyle G., Associate Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior 1
Fritz, John W., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Operations, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior 447
  Prepared statement 448

Gilbert, David A., Budget Officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior 927
Goodrich, Stephen G., Executive Director, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission 105
Gordon, Robert E., Deputy Director, Program Development and Budget, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture 715
Gorrell, Joseph W., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy, Budget, and Administration, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior 927
Gorton, Hon. Slade, U.S. Senator from Washington, questions submitted by 846
Grant, Edmund J., Assistant Director for Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior 1
Gresham, Robert E., Assistant Executive Director for Operations, National Capital Planning Commission 875
Grier, Mary Lou, Acting Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior 163
  Prepared statement 164
Griffith, Reginald W., Executive Director, National Capital Planning Commission 875

Page

Hall, Jason, congressional liaison officer, National Endowment for the Humanities ... 657
Hamilton, Robert M., Chief Geologist, Geologic Division, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior ... 1
Hanshaw, Bruce B., Assistant Director for Research, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior ... 1
Hatfield, Hon. Mark O., U.S. Senator from Oregon, questions submitted by ... 828
Hite, Richard R., Controller, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy, Budget, and Administration, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior ... 927
  Prepared statement ... 928
Hodel, Donald Paul, Secretary, Department of the Interior, letter from ... 929
Hodsoll, Francis S.M., Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts ... 673
  Prepared statement ... 674
Horn, Marian B., Associate Solicitor, General Law, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior ... 963
Horton, Robert C., Director, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior ... 591
  Prepared statement ... 592
Housely, R.M., Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715

Itteilag, Anthony L., Director, Office of Budget, Department of the Interior ... 163

Jensen, Lawrence J., Associate Solicitor, Energy and Resources, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior ... 963

Kaplan, Dennis, Chief, Budget Control and Analysis Division, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715
Khan, Hakim, Deputy Director, Indian Education Programs, Office of Indian Education, Department of Education ... 883
Kingston, Thomas S., Acting Assistant Chairman for Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities ... 657
Kriz, Willis, Chief, Land Resources Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior ... 163

Laxalt, Hon. Paul, U.S. Senator from Nevada, questions submitted by ... 578
Leahy, Hon. Patrick J., U.S. Senator from Vermont, questions submitted by ... 90, 582, 867

MacCleery, Douglas W., Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture .. 715
  Prepared statement ... 717
Marcy, Kristine M., Deputy Director of Budget, Department of the Interior ... 1
Marcy, Kristine M., Deputy Director of Budget, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior ... 927
Massetto, Sandra, vice chairperson, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission ... 105
McClure, Hon. James A., U.S. Senator from Idaho, questions submitted by ... 408
Miles, Jerome A., Deputy Chief, Administration, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715
Moore, Kate L., Director, Office of Policy, Planning, Research, and Budget, National Endowment for the Arts ... 673
Morgan, Dr. John D., Chief Staff Officer, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior ... 591
Murphy, John, Director, Pittsburgh Research Center, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior ... 591

Ohman, John, Deputy Chief, State and Private Forestry, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715

Peck, Dallas L., Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior ... 1
  Prepared statement ... 2
Peterson, R. Max, Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture ... 715
  Prepared statement ... 719

Page
Phillips, Susan E., Director, Institute of Museum Services 897
  Prepared statement 898
Pressler, Hon. Larry, U.S. Senator from South Dakota, questions submitted by 94

Raven, Peter H., Chairman, National Museum Services Board, Institute of Museum Services 897
  Biography of 900
  Prepared statement 899
Reagan, Ronald, President of the United States, letter from 930
Richardson, Frank K., Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior 963
  Prepared statement 964
Robertson, F. Dale, Associate Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture 715
Rogers, Jerry, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, Department of the Interior 163
Ryan, Frank A., Director, Indian Education Programs, Office of Indian Education, Department of Education 883

Salisbury, Daniel E., Assistant Director, Financial and Data Systems, National Park Service, Department of the Interior 163
Sheaffer, C. Bruce, Budget Officer, National Park Service, Department of the Interior 163
Smith, David A., Acting Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, Office of Inspector General, Department of the Interior 953
Southard, Rubert B., Chief, National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior 1
Southern, Hugh, Deputy Chairman for Programs, National Endowment for the Arts 673
Stangl, Thomas A., Budget Officer, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior 447
Stevens, Hon. Ted, U.S. Senator from Alaska, questions submitted by 577

Trevor, Malcolm L., special assistant to the Executive Director, National Capital Planning Commission 875
Turney, Anthony B., Deputy to the Chairman for Public Partnership and Director for State Programs, National Endowment for the Arts 673

Urquhart, Glen T., Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission 875
  Biography of 877
  Prepared statement 875

Vollmann, Timothy A., Associate Solicitor, Indian Affairs, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior 963

Wahlquist, Brent T., Assistant Director, Technical Services and Research, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior 127
Ward, John D., Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior 127
  Biography of 130
  Prepared statement 128
Watkins, Ralph A., Jr., Chairman, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission 105
  Prepared statement 105
Wiles, Terrance C., Director of Administration, Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior 963
Wright, David G., Associate Director, Planning and Development, National Park Service, Department of the Interior 163

SUBJECT INDEX

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Page
Acid deposition 792
Acid rain 744
Additional committee questions 742
Allegheny National Forest Wilderness 823
Anadromous fish—management 829
Bull Run watershed—management 828
Bureau of Land Management/Forest Service interchange 740, 807, 852
Canadian lumber imports 728
Columbia Gorge acquisitions 832
Competitive Grants Program 722, 823
Construction 848
Construction and land acquisition, Mount St. Helens 771
Cultural resource management 762, 861
Endangered species 795
Endangered, threatened, and sensitive species habitat management 765
Exchange, States in favor of 741
Facilities:
  Construction of 773
  Maintenance of 757
Federal Timber contract Payment Modification Act 727
Fees, recreation residence 809
Forest fire protection 758
Forest inventory and analysis 747
Forest research 788
  Budget reductions 733
  Competitive grants 743
  Oregon Range Evaluation Program and Forestry Intensified Research Program 811
Forest road construction 780, 827
Forestry, State and private 747, 798, 823, 866
General administration 797
Gypsy moth 793, 867
  Infestation in Oregon 725
Housing starts 728
Imports, limiting 733
Insect and disease suppression 724
Introduction of associates 722
Job Corps centers 862
Land acquisition 857, 868
Land exchange—management 843
Land management planning and RPA 782
Landslide problems 794
Law enforcement, cooperative 736, 759, 860

Page
Legislative initiatives 800
Long Canyon 738
Mill deck scaling for evergreen forest products 815
Minerals area management 754
Monongahela National Forest plan 868
Oregon and California counties, land exchange 834
Oregon and California lands 806
Payment to States 735
Puerto Rican parrot 797
Range management 767
Real estate management 756
Receipts proposal, net 738
Recreation:
  Construction 862
  Management 857
Reforestation:
  Trust fund 826
  Timber stand improvement 753, 816
Research grants, competitive 841
Research:
  Fire and atmospheric sciences 789
  Forest:
    Insect and disease 789
    Management practices on fish habitat 828
    Recreation 796
  Region 6 land exchange 841
  Timber management 793
Revenue enhancers, proposed 854
Road closures 809
Selkirk Mountain:
  Caribou herd 737
  Endangered species 813
Soil, water, and air administration 769
Targeting alternatives, State and private 723
Timber:
  Administration and management 750
  Capital gains treatment 865
  Sale Program 827
  Salvage sale fund 816
  Shelf volume 825
Timber Contract Modification Act—management 832
Urban forestry 861
Weed control, noxious farm 767
Wilderness management 761, 860, 864
Wildlife and fish habitat management 764
Wood:
  Centers for utilization 846
  Harvesting and utilization 733
Worst-case analysis 727

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF INDIAN EDUCATION

Additional committee questions 894
Distribution formula, current 887
Fellows, stipends for 891
Fellowship at Clemson 892

Page
Fellowship award 892
Fellowship program 890, 894
Indian adults (part C), special programs for 884
Indian students (part B), special programs for 884
Indian-controlled schools:
    Establishment grants to 889, 894
    Evaluation of 895
Introduction of associates 885
LEA's and Indian-controlled schools (part A), grants to 883
Legislative proposal 885
    Budgetary impact of 889
    Scheduling of 888
    What will be made 888
Part C study, findings of 892
Program administration (part D) 884
Targeting funds based on student need 886

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Additional committee questions 529
Agriculture 543
Automated data processing 580
Billings area Buy Indian award 525
Budget data, tribal consultation on 465
Budget history 533
Busby School 458
Buy Indian contracing 525
Construction 550
    Education 551
Contract support 531, 540
    Funds 579
Credit and financing 542
Economic Development Grant Program 542
Education:
    Amendments 530
    Furlough positions 537
Facilities management 547
Facility improvement and repair 551
Flathead irrigation and power project 584
Forestry 544
Garrison Diversion Unit Commission 457
General assistance 538
General Assistance Program 507
Grants, Alaska Native Group 507
Higher education 537
Housing 552
Housing Improvement Program 577
Indian money accounts, individual 510
Institutionalized handicapped children 537
Institutionalized handicapped education, Navajo contract for 462
Introduction of associates 454
Irrigation operation and maintenance 546
Irrigation projects:
    Navajo irrigation systems 552, 586
    Papago 552
ISEF 530

Page

Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance 530, 577, 578, 582, 583
Johnson-O'Malley Program 459
Law enforcement 578
Natural resources, general 542
Navajo Indian irrigation project 527
New school starts, standards for 455
Participants, number of 541
Protection, Indian rights 547
Public Law 638:
  Oversight/cost determinations 549
  Pay Act 580
Regulations 536
Rescission impact, fiscal year 1985 583
Revolving fund for loans 553
Road:
  Construction 553
  Maintenance 543
School board expenses 531
School closures/consolidations 534
Self-determination grants 540
Sequoyah Boarding School 533
Standards for minor's trust funds, status of 524
Students, double counting of 461
Surveys, Alaska cadastral 508, 546
TCC planning grants 538
Trust fund management 524
Ute Mountain, Ute energy development 546
Vocational Training Program 541
Water resources 544
Wildlife and parks 544

BUREAU OF MINES

Additional committee questions 623
Air temperature, breathing 605
Breathing apparatus systems 604
  Size and weight 606
Budget reduction, distribution of 595
Budget request 595
Coal Mining Technology Program 610
Coal mine subsidence, Western 611
Computer models, subsidence 612
Exclusive economic zone 613
Helium debt:
  Alternatives 620
  Repayment 619
Helium:
  Recovery 620
  Supply 620
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, reduction for 612
Industrial capacity and national security 617
Industrial capacity and war readiness 618
Industry and survival, basic 618
Introduction of associates 595

Page

Land:
  Status in Alaska, analysis of 616
  Withdrawal studies:
    Alaska 615
    Federal 615
Methane:
  Control development 601
  Control staff and funding 601
  Emissions 600
Mine closures in New Mexico, impact of 615
Mine fatalities, underground 598
Mineral institutes 594
  Funding 616
Minerals industry decline 614
Minerals information and analysis programs 594
Minerals information, maintenance of 622
Minerals research programs 592
Mining, copper industry and solution 609
Mining, in situ 609
  Copper 610
Overall Bureau status 621
Oxygen supply, optimum 607
Pittsburgh Research Center visit 622
Radiation standards, adequacy of 604
Research:
  Completion of 596
  Dust suppression 602
  Human factors 599
  Methane control 600
    Completion of 601
  Need for 596
  Radiation 603
  Reductions 608
  Scope of 597
  Tax deductions for 599
  Tax treatment for 611
Roof support systems decrease 597
Self-contained self-rescue devices 606
Self-rescuers:
  Evaluation of 606
  Important issues 607
Staff ceiling reductions 621
Staff reductions, impact of past 622
Subsidence problems 612
Technology transfer 600
Uranium mines, new 604
Utah fire, breathing device use during 608
Utah mine fire, recent 601

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Additional committee questions 260
Alaska areas 318
  Employee housing 317
Alaska facility needs 314
Antiquities, preservation of 279
Appalachian Trail conference 296
Archeological data base 281
Automatic data processing 276

Page

Base adjustments, 1986 302

Big Cypress National Preserve—land acquisition 442

Biscayne National Park—land acquisition 441

Blackstone River project 295

Budget:

  Decision process 219

  Reductions 301

  Request and allowance 196

Buffalo National River 445

Capital area arts and cultural affairs 298

Christiansted National Historic Site, historic cannons 287

Concessions 271

  Management 272

Construction 165, 310

  Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area 312

  Denali National Park and Preserve 312

  Glen Canyon National Recreation Area 310

  Reduction of program 310

  Savings/deficits 329

  Sitka National Historical Park 313

  William Howard Taft National Historic Site 310

Cultural Resources Preservation Program 205

Cyclic maintenance 298

Emergency funding, reports on 262

Everglades National Park—commercial fishing 440

Expenditures, average annual 198

Fair market value, purchase price compared to 232

Federal highway trust fund 200

Fees 274

  Future funding and increases 197, 199

Fishing Bridge, closing of 305

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site 224, 443

General management plan 275

Grand Canyon school district operations 249

Grant Administration Program 284

Grizzly bear management 303

Gulf Islands National Seashore—Naval Live Oaks facility 440

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park 438

Historic architect 445

Historic Properties Leasing Act 444

Historic preservation fund 165, 428

Hot Springs National Park 228

  Bathhouse row 230

In-park transportation 273

Inaugural costs 262

Information:

  Need for specific 222

  Specific and timely 223

Introduction of associates 165

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts 165

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site 443

Land acquisition 165, 288, 289

  Federal 224, 236

    Priorities 235

    Through third parties 231, 237

      Guidelines on 233

Page

- Land and Water Conservation Fund:
  - Backcountry—overnight hikers 427
  - Grand Canyon:
    - Grazing 425
    - Housing 425
    - Railroad 423
    - South Rim Road 426
  - Land acquisition 417
  - Saguaro National Monument—West 420
  - State grants 419
- Landmarks 276
  - National natural 277
- Leasing, definition of historic 229
- Letters of intent 236
- Management improvement efforts 223
- Maritime resources 283
- "Mineral Interests Threats to Parks", report on 275
- Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail 276
- National Park System, operation of 164
- National recreation and preservation 165, 293
- Natural programs 294
- New River Gorge National River 436
  - Administration building 437
- Nonagent status 247
- North Dakota, other areas in 226
- Offsite programs 273
- Operating funds, reduction of 196
- Operations:
  - Entrace fees 413
  - Glen Canyon National Recreation Area 411
  - Nez Perce National Historical Park 408
  - Road construction 413
  - Youth Conservation Corps 415
- Oren tract, letter on 234
- Outdoor recreation, State grants for 248
- Parcels acquired from third parties 236
- Park Police:
  - Pay increase 261
  - Pension:
    - Costs 261
    - Program 261
- Park Restoration and Improvement Program 196, 267
  - Maintenance costs 198
- Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation 302
- Project costs and savings 252
- Projects rejected, types of 196
- Reductions, administrative 219, 220
- Repair and rehabilitation 166
- Reprogramming procedures 251
- River/trail studies 297
- Rivers, assistance for 296
- Santa Monica National Recreation Area 233
- Statue of Liberty 306
- Tax Act certification 279, 286
- Third parties, savings through 247
- Third party acquisition 293
- Virgin Islands National Park, construction of a science building at 300

Page
Visitor facilities fund 165, 228
    Projects 250
Visits, promoting to smaller park areas 226
Wildcat Brook study 295
Zero budget request for State funding 249
  Historic 283

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

2901 reduction 955
Additional committee questions 960
Audit responsibility under compact 956
Case distribution 958
Crimes, computer related 957
Dellinger, Arthur J., Sr., illness of 954
Full-time equivalent's:
    Additional 961
    Elimination of 961
Improvements 953
Initiatives with other organizations 954
Navajo social services contract 958
Ten-percent reduction 955
Territories, audits in the 956

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Abandoned mine land:
    Funds:
        Apportionment of 161
        Distribution of 147
    National inventory 160
Abandoned mines, location of 146
Additional committee questions 154
Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting 157
Bond forfeitures 135
    Estimated 136
    Proposal 155
Budget request 127
Centralia mine fire 159
Compliance, branch of 157
Contracting requirements 133
Emergency projects 141
Grants:
    Program development 156
    State reclamation program 157, 159
Indian tribes, primacy for 156
Introduction of associates 133
Legal services 139, 156
Management priorities 143
Oklahoma Regulatory Program 137
Oklahoma State Program, performance of 139
Parker-Gasch settlement agreement 133
    Other requirements to implement agreement 134
    Supplemental for 134
Performance measures, on-the-ground 138
Priorities, States' abilities to determine 154

Page

Reclamation:
  Cost of 149
  Problems, extent of 145
  Projects, Federal 159
  Tax consequences of 152
Rural Abandoned Mine Program 153, 158
Secretary's discretionary share 148
Solicitor's Office, relationship with 140
State program effectiveness 144
State reclamation and pending projects 153
State regulatory programs 156
Supplemental, fiscal year 1985 155
Tennessee:
  Regaining primacy 138
  State program personnel 155

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Additional committee questions 936
Aircraft procurement 935, 936
AT&T divestiture 934
Cash management 934
Cleo Layton 929
Complaints, equal opportunity 939
Construction management 928
Cost-sharing techniques 941
Executive Secretariat 937
General provisions 942
Mail functions, consolidation of 937
Motor vehicle handbook 932
News releases, cost of 932
Pay cost 930
Position classification 940
Press release savings 932
Public affairs 931
Special Foreign Currency Program 928
Telephone problems 933
Water projects 941
Workload:
  Environmental project review 940
  Equal opportunity 938

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Additional committee questions 978
Administrative expenditures, savings in 970
Budget request, Office of Surface Mining 967
Civil actions pending 979
Division of Surface Mining reduction 979
Fort Peck settlement 976
Indian water rights claims, settlement of 974
Introduction of associates 967
Kerr Dam settlement 976
Legal and administrative services, reductions in 970
Legal services, responsibility for 969
Pay costs 972
Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 972
San Carlos decision 973
Settlement through project benefits 975

Page
Snake River suit 978
Ten-percent reduction 971
Total settlements versus partial settlements 976
Trust responsibility, Federal 976
Water rights:
  Cases, Federal expenditures in 974
  Negotiations 977
  Settlements 975

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Acid rain 83
Additional committee questions 64
Aquifer systems analysis, regional 63, 81
Bill language, changes in 65
Census project, Bureau of 12
Census work, funding for the 13
Coastal erosion, Gulf of Mexico 8
Digital cartography increase 13
Earthquake hazards:
  Alternative reduction program funding levels 49
  Five-year plan 49
  Surveys in the Eastern United States 67
Earthquake Prediction Program 50
Exclusive economic zone, exploration of the 62
Federal program, data collection and analysis 76
Federal/State cooperative program, data collection and analysis 75, 85
General administration 87
Geologic and mineral resources surveys and mapping 3
Geologic surveys, offshore 61
Hawaii volcano:
  Activities 54
    Volcano Hazards Program increase, fiscal year 1985 54
  Observation 68
Hydrology:
  Coal 85
  Toxic substances 63, 81, 90
Introduction of associates 8
Investigations:
  Coal 70
  Geothermal 72
  Nuclear waste 81
  Oil and gas, onshore 71
  Uranium/thorium 72
  Water resources:
    Tug Fork 74
Land Management, Bureau of, wilderness studies for 57
Landslide Program 68
Management and operations improvements 7
Map distribution centers, consolidating 15
Mapping, primary and revised 66
Maps, digital revision procedures for 12
Mineral Resources of Public Lands Program 57
Mineral resource surveys 56
Mines, Bureau of, and the U.S. Forest Service, cooperative efforts with 59
National Mapping Division's distribution operations, a study to determine the location for consolidation of 17
National Mapping Program 2

Page
National map coverage 11
National stream quality accounting network [NASQAN] 78
Parkfield earthquake prediction instrumentation 54
Pay supplemental 66
Petroleum production worldwide 61
San Joaquin Valley 79
Savings, administrative and management 10
Selenium 80
Side-looking airborne radar 14
SLAR Program 88
Spirit Lake, debris dam 55
Strategic petroleum reserve 60
Studies, deep continental 69
Subelement, expenditures by 88
Surveys:
  Mineral resource 70
  Offshore geologic 73
Volcano Hazards Program, possible use of funds 54, 55
Water research institutes 85
Water resources investigations 5
Wilderness studies, deadlines for 59
World Energy Program 60

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Additional committee questions 917
Administration 922
American Association of Museums 918
Conservation:
  Award ceiling 910
  Projects 918
Criteria 912
Director's grants 908
Funds, distribution of 920
General operating support award ceiling 905
Introduction of associate 904
Lapsed funds, fiscal year 1984 908
MAP I and MAP II 910
Matching requirements 919
Museum:
  Assessment Program 906
  Definition of a 919
Personnel 915
Reauthorization 904
Reports 923
Reprogramming 906
Review process 913

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Additional committee questions 881
Appointive Commission members, compensation for 877
Consultant contracts 879
Introduction of associations 877
Joint exhibit 879
  Replacing 880
Pay reduction, general 878
Reviews 879

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Page
Additional committee questions 685
Administration 680, 711
Art criticism 689
Artistics deficit 691
Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act 681, 687
Arts:
  Coverage, increasing 684
  Criticism, encouraging newspaper 684
  Survey:
    Coverage 683
    Public participation in the 682, 688
Basic needs and Endowment response 767
Challenge grants 692
Choreographer fellowships 685
Claims fund, proposed 682
Dance/Choreographers fellowships 690
Introduction of associates 681
Museum collections and resources 689
Tilted Arc 686

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Additional committee questions 671
Administrative expenses 671
Challenge grants, second-time awards in 664
Construction and renovation authority 660
Introduction of associates 659
Museums and historical organizations, funding for 661
Office of Preservation 671
Pledges of gifts for matching offers 666
Program changes, notifying Congress of 660
School teachers seminars:
  Need for 668
  Private support for 669
Second-time awards, policy for making 665
Secondary school teachers, summer seminars for 666
State programs, funding for 663
"To Reclaim a Legacy" 669

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

Additional committee questions 120
Administration initiative 114
Deadline 112
Economic development 117, 124
Introduction of associates 107
Land:
  Acquisition 108
  Exchange 121
Legal challenge 110
Livestock purchase 119
New lands 122
  Development 117
    Funding for 118
  Funding authority 114
  Proposal 116

Page
Program completion 113
Purchase authority 111
Relocation 122

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